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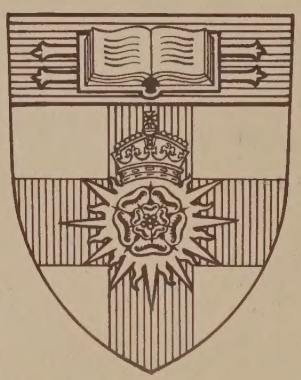

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

FIFTY-ONE VOLUMES.

—(*21.*)—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (IRELAND);
BELFAST HEALTH COMMISSION.

Session

29 *January* 1908 —— 21 *December* 1908.

VOL. XXXI.

1908.

REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

1908.

FIFTY-ONE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

TWENTY-FIRST VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (IRELAND):

[Cd. 4243.] Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland for the year ended 31st March 1908. p. 1

BELFAST HEALTH COMMISSION:

[Cd. 4128.] Report to the Local Government Board for Ireland. 699

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

FOR IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908,

BEING

THE THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT UNDER "THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (IRELAND) ACT, 1872," 35 & 36 VIC., c. 69.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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BY ALEXANDER THOM & CO. (LIMITED), ABBEY-STREET.

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THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN;

Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
DUBLIN, 14*th July*, 1908.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, submit to Your Excellency this, our Thirty-sixth Annual Report, under the Statute 35 and 36 Vic., chap. 69, entitled "The Local Government Board (Ireland) Act, 1872," which deals with our proceedings, generally, during the year ended the 31st of March, 1908.

For convenience of reference, the Report is classified under the following heads :—

I. Local Government (Ireland) Acts, &c.;
II. Poor Relief;
III. Public Health, &c., Acts;
IV. Provisional Orders under the Public Health Acts, the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, and the Local Government Acts;
V. Labourers Acts :—
Improvement Schemes, Orders, Loans, &c.;
VI. Loans sanctioned for Housing Schemes, Public Health purposes, &c.;
VII. Payments from the Local Taxation Account in aid of local rates;
VIII. Audit;
IX. Examination of Parliamentary Bills;
X. Deputations received;
XI. Departmental arrangements.

I. Local Government (Ireland) Acts, 1898 to 1902.

1. *Local Government Elections.*

The triennial elections of County and Rural District Councillors and Guardians for Urban Districts were held this year (1908) during the last week in May and the first week in June. On the 27th of January we issued an Instructional Letter* to the County Councils and Returning Officers calling attention to the various points which required consideration in connection with the arrangements for, and the conduct of, the elections.

Representations having been made that serious trouble had arisen in a particular county owing to fictitious nomination papers being sent to the Returning Officer by post, we communicated with the other County Councils in order to ascertain whether any such difficulty had been experienced by them and whether it was considered necessary that our Election Orders should be amended specially to deal with this matter. After considering the replies received we decided not to make any alteration, as we were of opinion that a difficulty of this nature could be met by the nomination papers being sent to the Deputy Returning Officers, whose local and personal knowledge of the candidates would probably enable them to deal with such irregularities.

The County Councils of Down and Westmeath having represented to us that it would be desirable that the polls for certain District Electoral Divisions in their counties should not be taken in such Divisions, we issued formal directions in pursuance of Section 94 (6) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, authorizing the polls to be taken outside the Divisions, provided that they were taken within the respective County Electoral Divisions comprising the District Electoral Divisions.

We expressed our approval under Seal to revised scales of election expenses in cases where application was made to us to sanction amendments of existing scales.

2. *Reconstitution of County Electoral Divisions.*

In consequence of Orders having been made dividing and altering District Electoral Divisions in certain Rural Districts, it became necessary to formally reconstitute the County Electoral Divisions in the counties comprising the District Electoral Divisions affected. The counties for which Orders were thus made are Antrim, Clare, Cork, Down, Dublin, Galway, Kerry, and Tipperary (R.S.), and the Orders referred to will be found in the Appendix.†

* See page 89. † See page 2, *et seq.*

3. *Alteration and Subdivision of District Electoral Divisions.*

During the year we had under consideration applications made to us to increase the representation of certain District Electoral Divisions on the Councils of the Rural Districts comprising such Divisions. In the following cases we issued* Orders dividing the District Electoral Divisions named in Column 2 into two new District Electoral Divisions in each case :—

Rural District. (1)	Original District Electoral Division. (2.)	New District Electoral Divisions. (3)
Balrothery,	Swords,	Swords East. Swords West.
Clogheen,	Caher,	Caher. Kilcommon.
Dingle,	Dingle,	Dingle. Glin.
Dunmanway,	Dunmanway,	Dunmanway North. Dunmanway South.
Kilrush,	Kilkee,	Kilkee. Kilfearagh.
Tuam,	Dunmore,	Dunmore North. Dunmore South.

A representation having been made to us as to the inconvenience of the existing arrangements for the election of Poor Law Guardians in the Urban District of Enniskillen, we issued an †Order dividing the District Electoral Division comprising the Urban District into three new District Electoral Divisions, viz.:—Enniskillen North District Electoral Division, Enniskillen South District Electoral Division, and Enniskillen East District Electoral Division, these Divisions being respectively co-extensive with the North Ward, the South Ward, and the East Ward of the District.

4. *Assigning of Guardians to Urban Districts.*

Our attention having been drawn to the inadequacy of the representation of the Urban Districts of Ballymena and Castlebar on the Boards of Guardians of the Unions comprising these districts, we issued ‡ Orders in pursuance of Section 24 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, increasing the number of Guardians assigned to the District Electoral Divisions comprising those Urban Districts from four to six, and from two to four, respectively. Consequent on the constitution of the towns of Ballyclare, Newcastle, and Donaghadee as Urban Districts it became necessary for us formally to assign Guardians to the District Electoral Divisions § comprised in these newly constituted Urban Districts. We also assigned two guardians to each of the three newly constituted District Electoral Divisions comprising the Urban County District of Enniskillen referred to above. ‖

* See page 20 *et seq.* † See page 25. ‡ See pages 73 and 74.
§ See page 72. ‖ See page 25.

5. Maintenance of Roads.

(*a.*) *Direct Labour on Roads.*

Article 25A, *Local Government* (*Procedure of Councils*) *Order*, 1899, *as amended.*

In reviewing the work of the County Councils for the past year we observe that the system of maintaining roads by direct labour continues to find favour. The number of counties adopting this method increases year by year, and it has been alleged that the decrease of pauperism in one of the Unions in Clare is due to the employment of labourers on roads. Direct labour schemes are now in operation in thirteen counties—namely, Antrim, Armagh, Clare, Cork, Kerry, Kilkenny, King's, Limerick, Meath, Queen's, Tipperary, N.R.; Tipperary, S.R., and Waterford, and the question of the adoption of the system is being considered by four other County Councils—namely, Longford, Roscommon, Westmeath, and Wexford.

The question of the best means of paying the wages of the labourers employed on the roads has been under consideration, and we have obtained a statement on the subject from each county where the system is in force. It would appear from the returns that the only generally satisfactory method is for the County Secretary to issue paying orders by post to each labourer.

During the year the Councils of the following Counties either made new declarations or had the matter under consideration :—

Antrim County.

Aghalee Rural District.—The statutory period of three years having elapsed, a new scheme affecting about 52 miles of roads in the district was adopted early last year, and received our approval* on the 10th May, 1907. The County Surveyor estimates that the cost per mile of the roads included in the new scheme will be £16 17*s.* 6*d.* as compared with £18 10*s.* 6*d.* under the former scheme.

Lisburn Rural District.—In connection with the scheme in operation in this district the County Surveyor stated that he was able to ask from the Council 2,000 tons less stone owing to direct labour.

Kerry County.

Kenmare, Killarney, Listowel and Tralee Rural Districts.—The County Council have given instructions for the preparation of a new scheme combining two existing schemes, to come into operation on the 1st April, 1909.

Kilkenny County.

Urlingford No. 1 Rural District.—In October last the County Council submitted a scheme for this district, but it was found on examination that the estimated amount of expenditure, including the cost of steam rolling, was insufficient. As the roads affected

* See page 30.

are at present maintained by contracts which will not expire for some time, the County Council have under consideration a revised scheme providing for increased expenditure so as to enable the reconstruction of roads by steam rolling to be carried out.

King's County.

Cloneygowan Rural District.—The County Council formulated a small scheme for about 4¼ miles of roads in this district, which was approved* as from the 1st April, 1908. There are now three schemes in this county, viz.:—Edenderry No. 1 Rural District approved in 1906, Birr No. 1 and Tullamore Rural Districts approved in 1907, and that recently approved.

Longford County.

The County Council proposed to establish a system of direct labour combined with steam rolling in three rural districts, which was opposed by one of the District Councils concerned. At the Inquiry held by our Inspector it was shown that the proposals could not be successfully carried out as the expenditure thereon had been considerably under-estimated. The County Council propose to prepare a new scheme as soon as they are in a position, from the experience gained in connection with certain roads now being steam rolled, to estimate its cost.

Meath County.

The County Council this year formulated an extensive scheme to commence on 1st April, 1908, affecting the Dunshaughlin, Kells, Navan, Meath, Oldcastle and Trim Rural Districts. The provisional declaration provided for about 330 miles of roads when the complete scheme was in full operation, but, on dealing with the representations from the District Councils in the matter, the County Council decided to make a separate scheme for Oldcastle, and to omit this district for the present. The Trim Rural District Council appealed to us against the omission of certain district roads from the final declaration, and, after communication with both Councils, we decided to include all the roads in the Trim District.

Roscommon County.

In Roscommon the subject of road maintenance has been frequently before the County Council. In a report dated the 7th January, 1908, the County Surveyor pointed out that an important feature of direct labour is that it enables the roads to receive that continuous attention which is not practicable when these roads are maintained by contract, and, although the cost of maintenance under the former system is greater, the improved condition of the roads renders it more satisfactory for the public. The County Surveyor submitted details of three alternative

* See page 34.

schemes, and the County Council have provisionally adopted that which includes all the roads in the county at present under continuous maintenance contracts—about 1,166 miles.

Westmeath County.

Kilbeggan Rural District.—The Council have instructed the County Surveyor to prepare a report with a view to applying the system to roads in this district.

Wexford County.

During the year the County Council appointed a Committee to make inquiries as to the advisability of adopting a scheme, but, after hearing the views of the various local authorities and many other persons interested, it was found that the Rural District Councils were opposed to direct labour. The Committee, therefore, did not recommend its immediate institution, but were of opinion that the acquisition of good quarries for materials should precede the establishment of direct labour. The Council adopted this report, and requested the County Surveyor to prepare a scheme dealing with a group of roads in each district.

(*b.*) *Main Roads.*

Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, *Section* 8.

We referred in our last Report to the re-consideration by County Councils of main road declarations originally made by them in pursuance of section 8 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898. Under this section such re-consideration can take place at intervals of not less than five years, and in the following counties new declarations have been made :—

Clare County.

The Council re-considered their declaration of main roads in June, 1906, and decided that there should be no main roads. Appeals were, however, lodged with us by certain District Councils, and, after investigation, we made an Order on 13th May, 1907, specifying as main roads those roads embraced in the County Council's first scheme, together with a few additional roads. Copy of the Order will be found in the Appendix.*

Fermanagh County.

The question of main roads in this county was fully dealt with in our last Report. A copy of our Order of the 4th June, 1907, modifying the County Council's declaration will be found in the Appendix.†

* See page 38. † See page 46.

Longford County.

In February last the County Council made a declaration proposing that about ninety-eight miles of roads in the county should be main roads. The Ballymahon Rural District Council have appealed against this proposal, and we are in communication with the Councils in the matter.

Mayo County.

A new declaration was made by the County Council in September, 1906. Appeals in the matter were received from Ballinrobe, Castlebar, Killala and Westport Rural District Councils, and, after careful consideration of the evidence taken at the local Inquiry, we made an *Order upholding the County Council's declaration, with the addition of three roads which were inadvertently omitted from the schedule of roads.

Queen's County.

During the past year the County Council decided that each Rural District should maintain its own roads. An appeal against this decision by the Slievemargy Rural District Council was recently investigated at a local Inquiry, and the matter is still under consideration.

(*c.*) *Dismissing Appeal against Main Road Declaration.*

Cork County.

As stated in our last Report appeals against the declaration of the County Council were received by us from three Rural District Councils, two of which were afterwards withdrawn, and a local Inquiry was held with regard to the remaining appeal. On consideration of the evidence, we found no sufficient grounds to warrant us in making any alteration in the Council's declaration, and we therefore issued an† Order on the 6th September, 1907, dismissing the appeal.

(*d.*) *Steam Rolling of Roads.*

Although the County Councils who have tried the experiment of steam rolling the roads are extending their operations in this direction, there is still a large number of County Councils who have not, up to the present, availed themselves of this method of improving their roads. During last year, loans for steam rolling were sanctioned in the cases of Down, Kerry, Kilkenny, Longford, Queen's, Tipperary (N.R.), Tipperary (S.R.), and Waterford Counties. Owing to the large increase of traffic on the main highways of the country, consequent on the use of mechanically propelled vehicles, stronger and smoother roads are now more generally required, and it is recognised that the use of steam rollers affords the best means of construction. In connection

* See page 48. † See page 64.

with the maintenance of roads in Ireland, we have obtained particulars of the mileage of public roads maintained by County Councils, &c., from which it appears that the total mileage of roads maintained is 54,726 miles, of which 6,637 are main roads. It further appears that of this total 5,478 miles are maintained by direct labour, of which 3,522 miles are district roads, and 1,956 miles are main roads. There appears to be considerable difference in the average cost of maintenance per mile of roads in Ireland, the sums so expended ranging from £60 to so small a sum as £8 per mile.

(*e.*) *Contracts for Works and Road Maintenance.*

Our attention having been called to the fact that in some cases in the form of tender and bond for road maintenance contracts, the price per perch, and not the lowest sum for which the contractor tendered to execute the work was inserted, we caused a circular letter to be issued in August last* on the subject transmitting revised forms for adoption by County and Rural District Councils. We have recently obtained reports from the several counties, and we find that in a large number of cases the Councils have adopted the revised forms, or propose to do so when the present stock is exhausted. In others a special form has been prepared by the legal adviser to the Council, and in a number of cases a special clause has been inserted providing for the indemnification of the Council against liabilities under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906.

(*f.*) *Limit of Expenditure on Roads.*

Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, *Section* 27 (2).

On the application of the County Councils of Antrim, Clare, Donegal, Down, Kerry, Leitrim, Meath, Tipperary (S.R.), Waterford, and Wicklow, that the limit of expenditure on roads in the Rural Districts of Lisburn, Limerick No. 2, Scariff, Ballyshannon, Kilkeel, Dingle, Listowel, Ballinamore, Ardee No. 2, Dunshaughlin, Oldcastle, Trim, Tipperary No. 1, Kilmacthomas, Lismore, and Rathdown No. 2, as specified in our Orders was insufficient to provide for the due maintenance of such roads, we issued Orders† consenting to an extension of the limit in each case.

In the Districts of Lisburn, Scariff, Ballyshannon, Kilkeel, Dingle, Listowel, Ballinamore, Ardee No. 2, Dunshaughlin, Trim, and Rathdown No. 2, the extension was granted for one year, in Limerick No. 2 for 1907 and 1908, in Tipperary No. 1 for four years, and in Oldcastle, Kilmacthomas, and Lismore for five years.

(*g*). *Maintenance of Public Works.*

Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, *Section* 82.

From time to time we received complaints that the Enniskillen No. 2 Rural District Council refused to keep certain public roads in the Glengavlin Parish in good condition and repair, and

* See page 84. † See page 76.

early in the year we received a statutory complaint from the Cavan County Council under Section 82 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, to the same effect. We accordingly held an Inquiry, when it was proved to our satisfaction that the District Council had made default in the matter, and we made an Order on the 6th of September, 1907, directing them, at their quarterly meeting on the 16th of the following month, to formulate adequate and sufficient proposals for keeping the roads in question in good repair. The Council, however, declined to do so, and on the 13th of December we made a further Order requiring them to fulfil their obligations with regard to these roads. They did not comply, and on the 16th of January we appointed one of our Inspectors to perform the duty of the District Council in this matter. The Inspector, on the following day, formulated proposals for repairing the roads, and the Council themselves carried out the subsequent proceedings, and have obtained our sanction to a loan of £440 for putting the roads into a proper state of repair. Copies of the three Orders referred to will be found in the Appendix.*

6. *Triennial Elections in Urban Districts.*

In our last Report we gave the names of the Urban Districts in which we had authorized the holding of triennial instead of annual elections under the powers conferred on us by Section 23 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898. During the past year, at the request of the Urban District Councils of Carrickmacross and Castleblayney, we made †Orders authorizing the holding of triennial elections in these Districts.

7. *Meetings of Town Authorities.*

(*a.*) *Half-yearly Meetings.—Section* 27 (3) *of the Local Government (Ireland) Act,* 1898.

At the request of the Urban District Council of Athy we made an ‡Order, under the powers conferred on us by Section 27 (3) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, authorizing the Council to hold half-yearly instead of quarterly meetings in connection with the business transferred to them by the aforesaid Section.

(*b.*) *Monthly Meetings.—Local Government (Ireland) Act,* 1902, *Section* 14.

On the application of the Urban District Councils of Holywood and Ballyclare, and the Town Commissioners of Callan, in accordance with the powers vested in us by Section 14 of the Act of 1902, we made § Orders altering the day or hour, or both, on, or at, which their monthly meetings might be held.

* See page 66 *et seq.*
† See page 77.
‡ See page 74.
§ See page 75.

8. *Accommodation for transaction of business of Quarter and Petty Sessions.*

Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898, *Sub-section* 3 *of Article* 15 *of Schedule.*

In exercise of the powers given to us by the above-cited Sub-section, we made Orders * during the year determining that, for the due transaction of the business of Quarter Sessions, and of the Justices in Petty Sessions in the administrative counties of Mayo and Tyrone, it was necessary and proper that suitable accommodation should be provided at Charlestown in the former county, and that litter should be provided and spread on the streets adjoining the Courthouses at Dungannon and Omagh in the latter county during the holding of quarter sessions.

9. *Examinations of Assistant Surveyors, &c.*

On the 12th and 13th February last, we held the usual examination of candidates for qualification as Assistant Surveyors. At the request of the Cork County Council, we held a competitive examination in Cork on the same days, in connection with a vacancy for an Assistant Surveyor in that county. Twenty candidates attended the qualifying examination, and five the competitive, of whom eighteen qualified for the position, and seven failed to satisfy us as to their proficiency in the prescribed subjects.

At the request of the Monaghan County Council, we also held an examination on the 25th and 26th July, 1907, for the position of Clerk to the County Surveyor. Four candidates attended, and the one who obtained the highest marks in the several subjects of examination was appointed by the Council to the post.

10. *Extension of time for Payment of Accounts.—Section* 51 (7) *of the Local Government (Ireland) Act,* 1898, *and Section* 4 *of the Local Government (Ireland) Act,* 1902.

We received a considerable number of applications for extensions of time for the payment of accounts which had not been discharged within the statutory period, namely, three months after the close of the financial half-year, in which such accounts were incurred or became due; and in all cases where the reasons given for the delay in payment appeared to us to be sufficient, the extensions sought were granted. There has been, however, some reduction in the number of such applications in recent years, as the provisions of this sub-section have become more widely known. Forms prescribed by the Public Bodies Order, 1904, and the Union Accounts Order, 1905, which are issued by every officer authorized to issue orders for stores, &c., repairs, or works, have printed on the reverse side a notice drawing the attention of the contractor or other person to the provisions of sub-section 7.

* See page 75.

11. *Local Government (Ireland) Act*, 1898, *Section* 66.

During the year we issued the usual certificates* of the sums to be paid to us by the Corporation of Dublin and by the Council of the County of Dublin to meet payments in respect of the pensions of the staff of the former Collector-General of Rates in Dublin.

12. *Collection of Rates.*

The collection of poor rate by the County Councils during the year was satisfactorily carried out. In twenty-four counties the collection was, practically, closed at the end of the financial year; in four others, it was completed within the first week of April, 1908; and in the remainder, with one exception, the collection shows a decided improvement over that in the same counties for the year 1906-7. The outstanding poor rate, on the 31st March last, was only one per cent. of the sums included in the warrants for the year.

13. *Amalgamation of Unions.*

Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, *Section* 76.

In consequence of the overcrowded condition of the Ennis District Lunatic Asylum, the Clare County Council applied to us under Section 76 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, to amalgamate the Tulla Union with the adjoining Unions in the county with a view to converting the Workhouse into an Auxiliary Asylum for the County. We caused a local Inquiry to be held in November last into this application, which lasted four days, and a very large number of witnesses, both for and against the proposal, were examined. The result will be dealt with in our next Report.

14. *Municipal Corporations (Mortgages, &c.) Act*, 1860.

In exercise of the powers reserved to us by the Municipal Corporations (Mortgages, &c.) Act, 1860, as amended by Article 24 of the Schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898, we issued Orders† consenting to the redemption of head rents and tithe rentcharges payable to the Commissioners or Corporations of the following towns:—Ardee, Kilkenny, Waterford, Wexford. In these cases redemption was necessary, as the estates out of which the rents and charges were payable were being sold under the provisions of the Irish Land Act, 1903. Our Orders (copies of which will be found in the Appendix†) also contained directions for the investment of the capital sums in trustee or other approved securities.

15. *Workmen's Compensation Act*, 1906.

In connection with the above-mentioned Act, which came into operation on the 1st July, 1907, we issued a‡ circular letter on

* See page 76. † See page 78 *et seq.* ‡ See pages 120, note, and 88.

10th June, 1907, to all local bodies in Ireland, directing their attention to the main provisions of the Act, and suggesting that, in view of the serious responsibility imposed on local authorities in their capacity as employers, they would do well to consider the question of protecting themselves by insurance against the liabilities created by the Act. Our attention having been drawn to the fact that certain local authorities proposed to become their own insurers against claims arising under the Act, we took Counsel's opinion on the subject; and in a further *circular letter, dated 12th November, 1907, we informed the local authorities that we had been advised that they had no legal power to form an insurance fund of this nature.

16. *Motor Car Acts.*

In July last year we applied to each County Council for information as to the number of sign posts set up by direction of the Council under the provisions of Section 10 (2) of the Motor Car Act, 1903, denoting dangerous corners, cross roads and precipitous places, and it appeared that only in nine counties had any such sign posts been erected. On the 18th February we addressed a circular letter† to the Councils drawing attention to the great increase in motor traffic, and pointing out that a more extensive use of sign posts would materially diminish the risks attendant upon motor traffic on roads, and that any precautions of this character would tend to the safety of the public. Our recommendations are being considered, but up to the present very little has been done towards the erection of additional sign posts.

In December last we received an application from the Belfast Corporation requesting us to make regulations under Section 9 of the Act, prohibiting the driving of motor cars within the city boundary at a greater speed than ten miles an hour. We caused a local Inquiry to be held into the application, at which a large number of witnesses were examined, and after full consideration of all the evidence, and especially that of the Police Authorities, who opposed the application on the ground that it was better to proceed against all negligent or reckless drivers without reference to any speed limit, we came to the conclusion that we would not be justified in imposing the speed limit applied for.

Under the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1907, the Act of 1903 has been continued until the 31st December, 1908.

17. *Unemployed Workmen Act*, 1905, *and Relief of Distress.*

We referred in our last Report to the operations of the Distress Committees constituted under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, in Dublin, Drogheda, Galway, and Ennis. These Committees resumed work in the early winter of 1907–8, and contributions from the Parliamentary Grant for the Unemployed were

* See page 88. † See page 92

made towards the expenditure of each of these bodies. The sums granted were as follows:—

To Dublin Committee,	...	...	£1,700
„ Drogheda „	...	...	450
„ Galway „	...	...	300
„ Ennis „	...	...	150
			£2,600

Particulars of the number of persons to whom employment was afforded, and of the receipts and expenditure of each Committee are given in the following table:—

Distress Committee.	Maximum No. of persons employed in any one week.	Receipts.			Expenditure.	
		From Rates.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From Government Contribution.	Wages.	Materials, Supervision, and Administrative Expenses.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dublin, . .	263	295 0 0	617 0 0	1,700 0 0	2,565 0 0	277 0 0
Drogheda, . .	181	50 0 0	180 13 0	450 0 0	665 18 4	20 3 5
Galway, . .	105	—	143 16 6	300 0 0	434 12 0	9 4 6
Ennis, . . .	65	15 0 0	43 0 0	150 0 0	149 5 11	54 1 8

The works undertaken by the above Committees were of public utility, and such as would afford suitable employment to unskilled labourers with a minimum of expenditure upon supervision and materials. They were chiefly of the nature of repair of roads, reclamation of waste land, &c., and were efficiently carried out.

Owing to the wet Summer of last year the potato crop in many parts of Ireland did not mature properly, and, although blight was not extensive, the tubers, where they did not rot, were small in size, and in some unions the crop was almost a total failure. Consequently in the poor western unions, where the people still largely depend on the potato as an article of food, the shortage of this crop led to considerable distress amongst the small landholders, and in some of the towns the labouring population was also adversely affected, owing to lack of employment, due to loss of trade, consequent on the distressed condition of the surrounding rural population.

The Central Bodies and Distress Committees for portions of the Counties of Galway and Mayo, constituted by our Orders of the 15th and 13th May, 1907, respectively, had not been properly formed within the times prescribed, and it, therefore, became

necessary to revoke these Orders and to establish temporary Distress Committees, under Section 3 of the Act, to deal with distress, in the Town of Clifden, County Galway, and in the Towns of Swineford, Charlestown, Kiltamagh, Foxford, and Kilkelly, in County Mayo. Contributions from the Unemployed Fund, amounting in all to £1,900 were made to these Temporary Committees, as follows:—

Clifden, ...	£300
Swineford, ...	400
Charlestown, ...	400
Kiltamagh, ...	400
Foxford, ...	250
Kilkelly, ...	150

Useful work was done in all these cases, but the operations of the Committees will be dealt with in our next Report.

The existence of distress in the Unions of Belmullet and Swineford, County Mayo, and in parts of Clifden and Oughterard Unions, County Galway, rendered it necessary for the Guardians of these Unions, to request the Mayo and Galway County Councils to apply to us for Orders under Section 13 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, authorizing the giving of out-door relief to landholders and others disqualified for such relief under the ordinary Poor Law. Having regard to the poverty of these unions and the inability of the ratepayers to bear any large increase in taxation, the Government undertook to defray 75 per cent. of the cost of the works instituted and carried out by the Guardians with our approval.

Works were started in Belmullet as a labour test on the 24th February, and up to the 31st March an average number of 491 heads of families or their authorized representatives were employed in each week.

In Swineford, Clifden, and Oughterard Unions works were not opened during the year under review, the condition of the people rendering it possible to postpone operations until the beginning of May. In this month and up to July the loss of the crop is most keenly felt, the insufficient potato supplies of the previous year being exhausted; and, in districts where the labourers migrate, these men do not obtain work till the hay harvest begins. We shall, therefore, deal with relief operations in these unions in our next Report.

In the case of Killala Union, the Guardians having approached the Mayo County Council, that body made application to us to issue an Order giving the Guardians extended powers of administering out-door relief in four District Electoral Divisions. Before arranging for the establishment of labour tests, the Guardians requested us to state the proportion of the cost which

the Government would defray, and, having regard to existing rates in the union and the comparatively high valuation per head of the population, we recommended that in this case the contribution should be 50 per cent. The Guardians expressed themselves dissatisfied with this amount, and the distress has been met under the ordinary law.

18. *Supply of Seed Potatoes and Seed Oats.*

In view of the deficiency of suitable seed in the local markets consequent upon the low yield of the potato and oat crops, we were empowered by the Government, in anticipation of legislative confirmation, to sanction loans to enable Boards of Guardians to import sound and healthy seed for distribution among small landholders unable to procure supplies for themselves.

The conditions of our scheme of supply were similar to those on previous occasions. Subject to the proviso that seed should not be sold to any occupier of land the rateable value of which exceeded £15, both occupiers and cultivators (holders of conacre) could obtain potatoes, but the former only could be supplied with oats. Not more than 12 cwt. of potatoes and 3 cwt. of oats could be sold to an occupier, and not more than 6 cwt. of potatoes to a cultivator. The recipients were to be held responsible for the total cost of the seed distributed to them, including all expenses incurred for carriage, storage, and otherwise providing the seed for sale. Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum was to be charged upon the loans which might be granted; and it was proposed that the occupiers and cultivators benefited should discharge their obligations to the Guardians by means of two special rates, leviable in 1909 and 1910, respectively, whilst the Guardians should repay loans to the Commissioners of Public Works in two equal instalments, in 1910 and 1911, respectively.

Full information respecting the scheme of supply was communicated to the Boards of Guardians in a Circular and Rules* issued on the 17th December, 1907; and in the first instance 64 Boards declared the existence of necessity for adopting the scheme; but for various reasons 12 subsequently withdrew, leaving 52 Unions applying for loans, as against 51 in 1905, the year of the last seed supply. In 39 Unions potatoes and oats were purchased; in 50, potatoes; and in 41, oats. The Unions are included in twenty counties, as compared with fifteen on the last occasion.

As in 1905, we considered it unnecessary that Inspectors should attend the preliminary meetings of Guardians to advise them as to procedure and the varieties of seed to purchase. However, our Chief Seed Inspector, Mr. R. Hunter Pringle, whose

*See page 94.

appointment is referred to hereinafter,* made a special tour of investigation through the principal seed-producing districts of Scotland and the north of England; and his report thereon,† together with a memorandum on the selection and testing of seed oats,‡ was issued to the Guardians early in January, accompanied by a memorandum prepared by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction,§ recommending varieties of seed and giving information regarding the sources, delivery, and storage thereof.

The Guardians, as hitherto, were responsible for the purchase, selection, and acceptance on delivery of the potatoes and oats; but, with the view of ensuring that the seed supplied was sound and generally suitable, nine Inspectors were appointed to examine it before its dispatch by the contractors. Our previous experience had been that a single inspection of potatoes was generally quite sufficient to safeguard the interests of the local authorities, without a further official examination of the seed on delivery; and this again proved to be the case, for every consignment of potatoes passed by the Inspectors was distributed by the Guardians. Copies of the reports made by the Inspectors were in all cases forwarded to the Guardians for their guidance and assistance when inspecting the seed on delivery.

To obviate the serious consequences which might ensue from the purchase of unreliable seed oats, we decided to introduce safeguards this year which had not been made use of on former occasions. Having regard to the exceptional proportion of damaged grain in the principal seed-growing districts,‖ we insisted that each parcel of seed oats purchased by a Board of Guardians should possess a faculty or power of germination of not less than 87 per cent.; and to secure this end we approached and made arrangements wth the Department of Agriculture for the testing, free of charge, of samples forwarded by us. Unless, therefore, the sample of oats required to accompany an accepted tender was above suspicion, its germinative power being guaranteed by a high-class firm to comply with our standard, it underwent a germination trial at the Department's seed-testing station in the Royal College of Science, under the supervision of Professor T. Johnson. The test was in no case continued after ten days, and the majority of the samples submitted by us met our minimum requirements in seven days or less; but it will be seen from the detailed results of the tests ¶ that in several instances Boards of Guardians proposed to purchase seed oats which proved quite unreliable when tested under the most favourable conditions. Our adoption of this plan undoubtedly, therefore, prevented serious disappointment and loss to many occupiers of land, who would otherwise have been provided with seed which, under normal agricultural conditions,

* See page li. † See page 102, *et seq.* ‡ See pages 104 and 105.
§ See page 99. ‖ See page 102, *et seq.* ¶ See page 114.

would have proved a disastrous failure. A further precaution taken by us for the first time has been indicated above, viz., the inspection of seed oats before dispatch by contractors, the grain in each case being carefully examined by an Inspector and compared with a portion of the sample furnished with the tender to the Guardians. The results were as satisfactory to all parties as in the case of the seed potatoes already mentioned.

The prices for both kinds of seed reached an unusually high level, owing mainly to the poorness of the crop in the districts of Ireland and Scotland usually relied upon in times of distress. The increase in the price of potatoes was the more noticeable, as the Champion variety had been obtained at exceptionally low prices from Ulster in 1905. This year the contract cost per ton of the seed potatoes was about 20*s.* to 25*s.* more than during the last seed supply; whilst Irish oats cost about £9 per ton, and Scotch about £11. The probability that high prices would rule caused the demand for seed among occupiers and cultivators to lack briskness at the outset, and many Boards of Guardians showed hesitancy; but in the end we found it desirable to entertain applications made for seed loans up to the 31st March, instead of the 2nd, as intimated in our preliminary circular to the Guardians.

Most of the potatoes bought came from the North of Ireland, and the Champion, as usual, was the principal variety in demand, accounting for no less than 94 per cent. of the total supply. About 81 per cent. of the quantity of oats was imported from Great Britain, 75 per cent. coming from Scotland, and 6 per cent. from England; whilst more than 83 per cent. of the Scotch-grown seed consisted of "potato" oats. A comprehensive statement of the quantities and varieties of seed potatoes and seed oats purchased for the fifty-two Unions is printed in the Appendix.*

In all, 5,451 tons 1 cwt. of seed potatoes were distributed among 24,813 occupiers and 2,667 cultivators, and 1,748 tons 19 cwts. of seed oats were distributed among 17,903 occupiers; whilst the total amount of the loans recommended for issue was £52,941 14*s.* 2*d.*

In one instance a Board of Guardians exceeded its powers and supplied seed oats to cultivators. It was called upon by us to recover forthwith the full cost of the seed from the recipients.

It is noticeable that only three Unions imported Champion seed potatoes from Scotland, as against twenty-three in 1905. We are informed that this variety has practically passed out of cultivation in Scotland, and the bulk of the present season's supply was obtained in Ulster. The Champion is, however, the only main-crop potato in demand in the districts most frequently affected by failure of the crops; and, having regard to the disappointing results which have followed the introduction of other

* See page 110 *et seq.*

varieties, it is generally considered that there is no other potato at present known or obtainable which can take its place under the conditions of cultivation, soil and climate, which prevail in the poor peaty districts on or near the western sea-board.

If this be so a situation of much gravity would result for those districts where the people are still dependent to a considerable extent on the potato crop; inasmuch as the Champion, no longer obtainable in Scotland, is very rapidly decreasing in area of cultivation in the North of Ireland.

The inquiries made by our Chief Seed Inspector throughout the North of Ireland and Scotland, and the reports received by him from his colleagues, indicate that, if the area under this crop continues to decrease at the same rate as at present, in a very short time it will in their opinion be impossible to meet a shortage of seed, even on a small scale, in the western districts with imported Champions of the required quality. The question, therefore, as to the best means of entirely preventing or largely mitigating the results of the apprehended scarcity of Champion seed potatoes appears to call urgently for immediate and serious consideration.

19. *Markets.*

On the application of the Armagh Urban District Council we issued a certificate, pursuant to sub-section (1) of Section 32 of the Armagh Urban District Council Act, 1907, of the amount required to be borrowed for the purpose of acquiring the undertaking of the Armagh Tolls Committee. We also sanctioned loans on the application of the Ennis and Keady Urban District Councils for the purchase of markets and tolls within their respective districts, and we expressed approval to a proposal submitted by the Omagh Urban District Council for the taking on lease for a period of 21 years of the market rights and tolls in their district.

II.—Poor Relief.

1. *Statistics.*

Detailed tabulated statements in connection with the administration of the Poor Laws will be found in the Appendices.*

The following table gives the main aggregate figures of interest in reference to Poor Law Administration (indoor and outdoor relief) during the year ended the 30th of September, 1907, and the previous year, which have been obtained chiefly from

* See page 388, *et seq.*

abstracts of union accounts. The financial figures are the latest available, but further particulars as to numbers relieved will be found on the following page.

—— (1)	1907. (2)	1906. (3)	Percentages of items of Expenditure in Column 2 on total Poor Relief Expenditure.
Indoor Relief — Number of sick (daily average number),	14,657	14,611	
„ Number of all other inmates (daily average number),	28,084	28,239	
„ Total daily average number relieved indoor.	42,741	42,850	
„ Cost of indoor relief,	£465,554	£456,474	44·4
District Schools—Number of children,	466	442	
„ Cost of maintenance,	£7,788	£7,918	·8
Boarded-out Children—Number of,	2,640	2,604	
„ Cost of maintenance,	£17,108	£16,600	1·6
Outdoor Relief—Daily average number on outdoor relief. (Not including boarded-out children.)	54,451	55,077	
„ Cost of outdoor relief,	£197,076	£198,237	18·8
Salaries and rations of Officers—Amount of,	£206,795	£204,307	19·7
Institutions for the Blind, &c., and extern hospitals — Cost of maintenance of persons sent thereto by Guardians,	£21,701	£21,175	2·1
Medicines, &c., in Workhouses—Cost,	£10,822	£10,861	1
Other expenses,*	£121,621	£125,948	11·6
Total Poor Relief expenditure,†	£1,048,465	£1,041,620	
Poundage of expenditure on valuation,	1*s.* 4¼*d.*	1*s.* 4*d.*	
			100

From this table it may be seen that during the year ended in September last as compared with the preceding year there was a decrease in the daily average number of persons relieved in workhouses, and an increase in the cost of in-maintenance. This, which appears anomalous, is attributable to the increased cost of provisions,—the prices of necessary articles of food, such as flour, potatoes, &c., having advanced considerably during the year. There was a decrease in the daily average number on outdoor relief, and in the cost of such relief.

The expenditure on indoor and outdoor poor relief came to £1,048,465, but it may be seen from the table on page 414, that additional outlay was incurred by Boards of Guardians

* These include charges for emigration, workhouse burials, repairs, printing, stationery, law expenses, and any other outlay which cannot properly be placed under the specified heads of expenditure.

† Expenditure on workhouse buildings defrayed from loans, amounting to £24,335 in 1907; and to £28,561 in the previous year is excluded.

under the Medical Charities Act, and other Acts, which, added to the foregoing, gives a total of £1,331,259, including £34,517 defrayed from loans, but exclusive of £33,564 repaid to the Commissioners of Public Works in respect of seed loans obtained in the year 1905. The table referred to also shows the Guardians' receipts from revenue, amounting to £1,332,268, of which the County Councils supplied £1,263,588 for ordinary expenses, and £32,645 to repay seed loans. The latter was collected in the counties as seed rate, and the former may be looked upon as including £509,898 paid to the Councils on the Guardians' behalf from the Local Taxation Account as follows*:—

	£
In respect of Medical and Educational expenditure, . .	86,966
Share of Estate Duty Grant, ...	106,202
Portion of Agricultural Grant assigned to Union Charges, .	316,730

Summary of numbers relieved.

(a.) Weekly returns of relief. Ratio of pauperism to population, &c.

A table, prepared from weekly returns furnished by Clerks of unions, showing the numbers of persons relieved in and out of workhouses on the last day of each week during the year 1907-08, will be found in the Appendix.† The numbers relieved indoor showed an increasing tendency, but did not differ very materially from those in the preceding year, the daily averages for the two years being as follows:—

	Recent year.	Preceding year.
Indoor—In Workhouses, . . .	42,895	42,829
In extern Hospitals, Institutions, and the two District Schools, .	1,464	1,493
	44,359	44,322

Outdoor.—The numbers in receipt of outdoor relief each week, with a few exceptions, during the first ten months of 1907-08 showed a decrease when compared with those in the weeks of the corresponding months of the preceding year, the daily average numbers for the two periods denoting a decrease of 379, being, respectively, 56,174 and 56,553. In the last week of January, however, and for some weeks afterwards the returns from Lurgan union showed a considerable addition, 448 in the week mentioned, to the numbers usually on the relief lists, the result, as we understood, of depression in the linen industries affecting the operatives engaged in such work, but no exceptional relief measures became necessary in connection with the matter. About the same time the distress occasioned by the partial failure of the potato crop in some of the western unions, to which reference is made in a previous part of this Report, began to appear, producing a considerable increase week after week in the numbers on outdoor relief, and necessitating the opening of relief works in Belmullet union during the week ended the 29th of February, as already mentioned, the numbers relieved by such means averaging 2,760 per week.‡

* For the similar payments in the financial year last ended, see pages xlvi and xlvii.

† See page 388. *et seq.*

‡ For the actual numbers see column 41 of the table on page 391.

Notwithstanding these exceptional circumstances the daily average number on outdoor relief during the year taken as a whole was somewhat less than in the previous year, 56,822 as against 56,861. These average numbers when added to those for indoor relief, as set forth on the preceding page, give a total average of 101,181 persons relieved each day in 1907-08 and 101,183 in the previous year, representing 1 in 43 of the population of Ireland at the middle of each year, as estimated,* or 23 per thousand, those relieved indoor being about 10 and those outdoor 13 per thousand.

For the purpose of comparison two small tables are inserted in the Appendix†, showing for each of the last seven years the maximum, minimum and average daily number of persons who received indoor and outdoor relief.

(*b.*) *Night lodgers in Workhouses, or casuals.*

The number of admissions of night-lodgers, or casuals, *i.e.* tramps, to workhouses (men, women, and children under fifteen years of age), during each week of the year 1907-08 will be found in a table in the Appendix.‡ The numbers varied from 4,543 in the week ended the 27th of July, 1907, to 6,571 in the week ended the 15th of February following, the average per week being 5,444. In the previous corresponding period the numbers varied from 4,201 to 6,292, the weekly average being 5,309. As each admission to a workhouse is a separate entry in the register, there is considerable duplication of individuals in the number of admissions, but the number of *individual* casuals in workhouses at the close of each week during the year can also be ascertained from the table, and the average of these was 906 as against 891 in the preceding year.

It will thus be seen that the number of individual tramps is small compared with the number of admissions of persons of this class. Casuals have fitly been compared to " a stage army that passes and repasses the line of vision in such a way as to convey the idea of multitudes far in excess of the actual numbers concerned."

We regret to observe that the number of individuals of this class has considerably increased in Ireland in recent years despite the fact that many Boards of Guardians have been taking strenuous steps to discourage these people from resorting to their workhouses for temporary refuge.

2. *Inmates in Workhouse Hospitals.*

It will be observed from the table on page xix that the daily average number of sick in workhouse hospitals during the year 1907 was 14,657 as compared with 14,611 in 1906. There is little doubt that many of these cases would be more properly classified as infirm, and that they are only retained in the hospitals owing to the want of proper accommodation, attendance, dietary, etc., in the infirm wards.

* 4,377,056 in 1907, 4,387,887 in 1906. † See page 392.

‡ See page 394.

(*a.*) *Removal of the Sick.*

The arrangements for the removal of sick persons to workhouse hospitals are not always satisfactory, and we regret to state that during the year a case came under notice where a fatality occurred in the removal of a patient to hospital. A responsible officer should be employed to drive the workhouse ambulance on such occasions, and a nurse should accompany the patient during the journey whenever the medical officer in attendance on the case considers this course necessary. We have endeavoured from time to time to impress these precautions on Boards of Guardians, and have also frequently pointed out the necessity of providing suitable ambulances for the removal of infectious and non-infectious patients to hospital. In some instances the ambulances at present in use are defective in construction and unsuitable for the safe conveyance of patients, more especially when distances are long and the roads in bad condition. These vehicles should in all cases be cleaned and disinfected immediately after use, and before being housed.

(*b.*) *Lunatics and Epileptics.*

The number of epileptic and other lunatics and idiots in workhouses on the 31st of December, 1907,* was 3,156, or 71 per thousand of the workhouse population, as compared with 3,238, or 73 per thousand, at the end of the previous year. In addition, there were on the date mentioned 412 persons afflicted with epilepsy who were considered to be not mentally affected, as against 428 at the close of 1906.

In previous Reports we adverted to the unsuitability of workhouses as places for the reception and treatment of persons mentally affected. During the past year increased accommodation has been provided in some asylums, notably at Portrane, County Dublin, to which institution many of the lunatics in the workhouses situate in this Asylum District have been transferred.

We have already referred in this Report† to the proposal to convert the workhouse of Tulla Union into an auxiliary asylum so as to make provision for the proper accommodation of the lunatics belonging to County Clare, who are at present located in workhouses.

(*c.*) *Dietaries.*

During the past year several Boards of Guardians made alterations in their dietaries, and while some of these changes were distinct improvements, others were merely slight alterations of some particular item. We have long recognised that something more than such alterations in particular cases was necessary, every workhouse having a different dietary scale according to which an inmate receives a fixed allowance of food for each meal. This practice has been modified in many of the infirmaries, where the nurses apportion the food in accordance with individual requirements, but the scale is strictly adhered to for all other classes of inmates, with the result that waste is inevitable, and this is so to a much greater extent than would be the case under

* See page 407. † See page xi.

a system sufficiently elastic to allow some discretion as to the quantity of food given to a healthy individual. To remedy this, and to bring about more uniformity, we are preparing a new dietary scheme for general application, with a view to economy and the preventing of waste, while at the same time allowing a suitable, varied, and sufficient amount of food for each inmate.

(*d.*) *Nursing in Workhouse Hospitals.*

Some further improvements have been effected in the nursing staffs in workhouses. Eleven "trained nurses" were appointed during the year, nine of whom took the place of "qualified nurses," while four qualified nurses were appointed, three of whom replaced the like number of unqualified officers. One nursing sister and 11 additional paid attendants were also appointed.

In previous Reports we alluded to the necessity for making such provision for night nursing as would prevent the continuous employment of a nurse on night duty. We regret that more progress has not been made, as opportunity offered, in providing for the alternation of day and night duty amongst the nurses employed in workhouses.

(*e.*) *Condition of Workhouse Infirmaries and Hospitals.*

We have continued to point out to Boards of Guardians the desirability of improving the lighting, ventilation, and the general arrangements of their hospitals wherever necessary, but as a reluctance to spend money on such improvements is very general pending the action which may be taken on the Report of the recent Viceregal Commission, we have not pressed the matter except in cases where the expenditure involved was of small amount.

(*f.*) *Treatment of Consumption.*

In our last Report we referred to the action taken by several Boards of Guardians in Ireland for the treatment and segregation of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

During the past year the Board of Guardians of Belfast union provided a large hospital block at the Abbey Sanatorium, and 150 patients were transferred to it from the workhouse. There are now 265 patients in this Sanatorium, the arrangements of which reflect the greatest credit on the Board of Guardians.

The South Dublin Guardians also erected two new blocks in connection with the Female Consumptive Department, to accommodate 24 patients. One of these blocks is for adults and the other for children. There is now isolated accommodation in this workhouse for about 160 phthisical patients.

In the North Dublin union, owing to the crowded condition of the buildings, it was not possible to do more than set apart separate wards for the reception of this class of patient.

In a number of unions separate wards have been allocated to consumptives, and in others the consumptives are more or less isolated, but the arrangements very often are not suitable, and we have endeavoured in some cases to induce the Guardians to provide better accommodation for the purpose by the construction

of annexes to the infirmaries on the workhouse grounds. Some Boards have already agreed to erect these buildings, and in other cases the matter is under consideration.

A report which we received from our Inspector, Dr. Bigger, regarding tuberculosis generally, and its treatment in the workhouses of Belfast and South Dublin unions, and elsewhere, will be found in the Appendix.*

(*g.*) *Deaths in Workhouses.*

(i.) *Chief causes of mortality. Infant mortality.*

A table showing the diseases and other causes which produced death in workhouses during the year, together with the number attributed to each, will be found in the Appendix.† It will be seen thereby that the total number of deaths was 11,430, of which 3,066 and 1,623 were, respectively, due to affections of the lungs and heart, 2,108 to senile decay or debility arising from age, 822 to consumption, while 360, 436, 412, and 393 were caused, respectively, by atrophy, brain disease, cancer, and paralysis. These details are very similar to those of the preceding year, in which the total number of deaths amounted to 11,121.

In previous Reports we referred to the subject of infant mortality in workhouses. During the year now under review the returns furnished by Clerks of unions show that the deaths of infants, one year old and under, amounted to 765, and those of children from one to five years old to 364—these figures representing 55 per cent. and 26 per cent., respectively, of the total number of children 15 years and under (1,385) who died during the year.

(ii.) *Centenarians.*

Among the deaths recorded were those of 17 centenarians (21 in the previous year), particulars respecting whom are as follows:—

Initials.		Age at time of death.	Date of Death.	Workhouse in which Death took place.
Male.	Female.			
O. G., .		113	22 April, '07, .	Glenties.
	B. K., .	108	12 September, '07, .	Castleblayney.
	B. F., .	107	15 December, '07, .	Castlerea.
	M. K., .	106	6 April, '07, .	Macroom.
P. M'G., .		105	16 February, '08, .	Magherafelt.
	D. F., .	103	19 January, '08, .	Tralee.
	M. P., .	103	20 „ '08, .	Kilmacthomas.
	M. W., .	103	25 March, '08, .	Clonmel.
P. C., .		102	26 April, '07, .	Limerick.
P. W., .		102	1 November, '07, .	Longford.
	M. W., .	102	13 February, '08, .	Cork.
	C. G., .	101	29 April, '07, .	Inishowen.
T. M., .		101	28 May, '07, .	Clones.
N. M., .		100	15 „ '07, .	Athlone.
J. H., .		100	12 August, '07, .	Castleblayney.
	A. S., .	100	18 September, '07, .	Ennistymon.
	J. S., .	100	3 January, '08, .	Roscommon.

* See page 125. † See page 393.

3. *Emigration.*

The usual statistics as to emigration under the Act 12 and 13 Vic., c. 104, sec. 26, will be found in the Appendix.* Fourteen consent Orders were issued by us during the year authorizing certain Boards of Guardians to apply moneys, to a total amount of £155, for the purpose of defraying, or assisting to defray, the expenses of the emigration of 34 poor persons in their unions.

4. *Pauper Children.*

On Saturday, the 28th of March last, the number of children at nurse or boarded out, by the Guardians, under 61 and 62 Vict., c. 30, as amended by 2 Edw. 7, ch. 16, was 2,239, and the number of children in certified schools under sec. 3 of the first-mentioned Statute was 31, making a total of 2,270, an increase of 60 on the number at the corresponding date in the previous year. In the unions where the boarding-out system is in force, the Guardians have shown commendable activity during the year in their endeavours to remove the remaining children under their control from the atmosphere of the workhouse, but in other unions where the system has not yet been given a trial, the Guardians seem disinclined to adopt it. Many of these unions are, however, in remote parts of the country, and the Guardians may have been influenced to some extent by the difficulty of finding suitable homes.

In several unions in which satisfactory foster homes could not readily be found, the Guardians have had under consideration the placing out of the children beyond the limits of their union. This system has been adopted in North Dublin union for some years, with good results. During the year some children from Galway union were boarded-out in Glennamaddy union, and a Committee appointed to look after them, with the local Parish Priest as Chairman, a course of action which we trust will be followed in other unions. One advantage of this system is that when a child is removed to a distance from the workhouse in which it was reared or has been an inmate, its past history may be unknown in the neighbourhood, and in new surroundings it may be able to begin life with considerable benefit in this respect.

It has also been observed that children taken from workhouses in large centres of population soon become familiarised with country life, and rapidly improve in health. There is an increasing demand for farm and domestic help in the country, and an opening in after life is thus readily at hand in most cases.

* See page 397.

We cannot too strongly urge the necessity of having a Boarding-out Committee in every union to look judiciously after the children. While fully recognizing that in some districts, owing to distance, scarcity of residents, &c., it is difficult to get persons to act on such Committees, yet we are aware that there are many unions in which no such difficulty exists and where no steps have as yet been taken to form Committees. In some unions where there are Committees, the members thereof do not always receive from the Guardians that support and assistance which they should expect, their recommendations being at times received with indifference if not with opposition. Once a Committee has been chosen by the Guardians the fullest support and authority should be accorded to it when acting judiciously, as it is only by such means that the work of the Committee can be effective.

As regards the adoption of children, we have frequently impressed on Guardians that, before allowing a child out of their custody they should carefully scrutinize all the circumstances of the case. Although the law imposes on the Guardians the duty of supervision over the child for a period of three years, as a matter of fact this power is seldom exercised. Except in the cases of infants and very young children, applications "to adopt" a workhouse child should be looked into closely.

Detailed reports which we have received from our Lady Inspectors on the children boarded out, and hired out, will be found in the Appendix.*

5. *Invalid Foundlings.*

The inmates of the old foundling hospital, who still survive, numbered only 2 on the 31st of March last, and their condition was ascertained to be satisfactory.

6. *Relief under the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act,* 1851, (*Medical Charities Act*) 14 *and* 15 *Vic., cap.* 68.

(*a.*) Dispensary Medical Relief.

A table prepared from returns furnished by the Clerks of unions showing the expenditure of each dispensary district, under the usual heads of outlay, during the year ended the 31st of March, 1908, will be found in the Appendix.† Statistical information as to the medical relief afforded under the provisions of the above enactment during the year, which has been obtained from the medical officers of the districts, is also embodied in the table, together with particulars as to area of each district, its population, and the number of officers authorized.

The following is a summary of the cases in which medical relief was afforded, and of the expenditure under the above enactment during the year in question, and the previous year, arranged under the same headings as formerly:—

* See page 140, *et seq.* † See page, 536, *et seq.*

[TABLE

	Year ended 31st March, 1908.	Previous year.
Number of new cases attended and registered during the Year :—		
1. At Dispensaries,	473,163	485,141
2. At Patients' homes,	166,286	169,736
Total Number of new cases,	639,449	654,877
Number of Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations performed.	81,382	83,736
Number of tickets for Medical Relief cancelled,	99	159
Number of dangerous lunatics certified,	2,091	2,079
Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers,	98,812	96,529
Remuneration of temporary Dispensary Medical Officers,	14,831	15,230
Total payment in respect of salaries of permanent and remuneration of temporary Medical Officers,	113,643	111,759
Salaries of Compounders of Medicine,	3,618	2,937
Salaries of Midwives,	15,538	14,709
Cost of medicines and appliances,	17,968	18,110
Cost of Rent and stationery,	10,435	10,202
Expenditure from Loans under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879,	5,089	10,449
Other expenses,	13,174	13,573
Vaccination expenses—Fees,	8,062	8,430
„ „ Other expenditure,	1,939	1,974
Total expenses of Dispensary Districts,	189,466	192,143

There was a decrease of 11,978 in the number of cases treated at the dispensaries during the year, and of 3,450 in the number treated in their homes, making a total decrease of 15,428 in the number of cases treated during the year.

The salaries of the medical officers* increased from £96,529 in the previous year to £98,812, and the payments for temporary medical services amounted to £14,831, as against £15,230 in the previous year. The salaries of the apothecaries increased from £2,937 to £3,618, and those of midwives from £14,709 to £15,538.

(*b*) *Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers.*

In previous Reports we commented upon the dissatisfaction which prevailed amongst the Dispensary Medical Officers in regard to their remuneration paid by Boards of Guardians; their complaint being that their salaries were inadequate in view of their duties and incidental expenses.

Furthermore, it was pointed out that the salaries were practically unprogressive, as the greater number of the officers had not received an increment to the salary given on appointment. Some further progress has been made towards remedying this

* A column has been introduced in the table commencing on page 536, from which the above has been summarized, showing the salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health, their salaries as such having amounted to £15,575 in 1907, and to £15,546 in the previous year.

state of affairs during the past year in addition to what had been previously accomplished as the result of our circular Letter addressed to Boards of Guardians in August, 1904, suggesting the advisability of formulating scales of graded salaries for their officers, including Dispensary Medical Officers. Scales of increased salaries have been adopted, with our sanction, for Dispensary Medical Officers in fifty-four Unions up to the 31st March last, and a list of these scales is printed in the Appendix.* This matter is at present receiving consideration from several other Boards of Guardians, who, we trust, will shortly be in a position to submit their proposals with a view to obtaining sanction.

(*c*) *Midwives for Dispensary Districts.*

The subject of the appointment of midwives for the service of dispensary districts has continued to engage our attention. During the year Orders were issued for the appointment of 18 additional midwives, making in all 658 authorized for the dispensary districts throughout the country.

(*d*) *Medicines, and Medical and Surgical Appliances.*

We have again to report very favourably respecting the quality of the medicines, appliances, and surgical instruments supplied for workhouses and dispensaries during the past year.

The total number of samples of drugs examined by the analysts out of the several supplies was 9,178; and a comparison of the results with the standards shows that the quality of the medicines was exceptionally good.

The proportion of samples not up to standard (1·9 per cent. of the number examined) was the lowest yet attained, and indicated the excellent quality of the supplies. The percentage of unfavourable reports last year was 2·44.

A report on this subject from our advising pharmacist will be found in the Appendix.†

The competition for the contracts for 1907-8 was keen, and the discounts allowed averaged 30·8 per cent. for medicines, and 36 per cent. for medical and surgical appliances.

Under our Order of the 20th December, 1905, recoupment out of the Local Taxation Account cannot be allowed in respect of the expenditure of a Board of Guardians upon medicines or medical and surgical appliances, unless the contract has been given to the firm offering the best terms, or unless we have approved, on the application of the Guardians, of the acceptance of a tender other than the lowest. In dealing with the proposals submitted to us under the Order, we have in all cases acceded to the applications made by Guardians when they were able to show as reason for their action, the convenience of obtaining their supplies from the particular firm they had selected, provided that such firm was qualified to hold the contract, and that the difference in discount as compared with the lowest tender did not exceed 5 per cent.

* See page 153, *et seq.* † See page 134, *et seq.*

The total expenditure for medicines and appliances in the year shows a slight diminution as compared with the previous year.

The requisitions continue to be kept upon the reduced scale reached in recent years; and the scrutiny of the accounts up to the 30th September last proves that, as a general rule, economy has been exercised.

7. *Vaccinations.*

(*a*) *Number of operations.*

The following table shows the number of vaccinations performed during the year by the Medical Officers of workhouses and Dispensary Districts, and by Dr. Montgomery at our Vaccine Institute:—

——	Primary.	Re-Vaccinations.	Total.
By Dispensary Medical Officers, . .	76,153	5,229	81,382
By Workhouse Medical Officers, . .	774	1,521	2,295
At the Vaccine Institute, . . .	1,007	22	1,029
Total, . . .	77,934	6,772	84,706

The number is slightly less than in the previous year. We have no information regarding the vaccinations performed by private practitioners, but it may be assumed that, as usual, over 90 per cent. of all the primary vaccinations in this country are performed by Poor Law Medical Officers.

The names of the approved teachers of Vaccination under our Order issued in December, 1905, are, Dr. Montgomery, Secretary of the Vaccine Institute, 45, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin; Dr. Ashley Cummins, Workhouse Infirmary, Cork; Dr. John McLiesh, Workhouse Infirmary, Belfast; and Dr. Michael McDonough, The Dispensary, Galway.

(*b.*) *Vaccine Department.*

In the Appendix* will be found a Report received from Dr. Montgomery, Secretary of our Vaccine Department, respecting the glycerinated calf lymph procured under contract during the year from Dr. Knox Denham, and issued to the Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts and Workhouses.

The following table shows the number of tubes issued:—

Issued to	Year ended 31st March, 1908.	Previous Year.
Dispensaries, ...	109,092	117,138
Workhouses, ...	1,780	2,702
Total, . . .	110,872	119,840

Reports from the contractor, Dr. Knox Denham, and from Professor McWeeney, our Bacteriologist, on the preparation and quality of the lymph will also be found in the Appendix.†

* See page 131. † See page 132.

8. *Dispensary Houses (Ireland) Act*, 1879.

(42 *and* 43 *Vict., chap.* 25.)

A list of the Dispensary Districts for which certificates have been issued by us under section 4 of the above-mentioned Act, omitting those on which no permanent action was subsequently taken, is given in the Appendix.*

Our certificate enables a Board of Guardians, or an owner of land, as the case may be, to make application for a loan for the purpose of providing a dispensary or a residence for the Medical Officer of a Dispensary District.

Up to the 31st March, 1908, 160 dispensaries and 141 residences had been erected by the Boards of Guardians, and 16 dispensaries and 19 residences taken on lease. The total expenditure amounted to £196,055 in the case of the new buildings, and to £9,138 in the case of those taken on lease. The average rent charged by the Guardians to the Medical Officers for the use of the residences is £20 14*s.* per annum.

III.—Public Health, &c., Acts.

1. *Small-Pox.*

The number of deaths in workhouses from small-pox, and the number of cases of the disease treated by dispensary medical officers during each of the last nine years are given in the following table:—

DEATHS in WORKHOUSES from SMALL-POX, and NUMBER of CASES of SMALL-POX treated by DISPENSARY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Deaths in Workhouses from Small-pox.		Number of cases of Small-pox treated by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.	
Year ended	Number of Deaths.	Year ended	Number of cases.
31st March, 1900,	3	Year ended 31st March, 1900,	15
30th March, 1901,	1	" " " 1901,	16
29th March, 1902,	1	" " " 1902,	13
28th March, 1903,	1	" " " 1903,	24
26th March, 1904,	4	" " " 1904,	167
1st April, 1905,	5	" " " 1905,	175
31st March, 1906,	2	" " " 1906,	25
30th March, 1907,	–	" " " 1907,	1
28th March, 1908,	1	" " " 1908,	5†

The small-pox cases attended by the medical officers of dispensary districts during the year ended the 31st of March, 1908, are entered in the following usual table:—

Provinces.	Half-year ended 30th Sept., 1907.	Half-year ended 31st Mar., 1908	Total.
Ulster,	2	–	2
Munster,	–	–	–
Leinster,	1	2	3
Connaught,	–	–	–
Total Ireland,	3	2	5

* See page 158, *et seq.* † See page 602.

Only five cases of small-pox were reported during the year. Two of these occurred in Enniskillen Rural District, where two members of a family, father and son, were attacked. The first patient had shortly before his illness spent a night in a lodging-house in Belturbet, but as no previous or subsequent case of the disease could be traced in the locality, the source of infection remains quite uncertain.

The other cases occurred at Leixlip, in Celbridge No. 1 Rural District, the first patient being a girl employed at a flock and rag mill, who had been working at a consignment of rags imported from Glasgow, where cases of the disease had occurred some time previously. The outbreak indicates the risk of the spread of dangerous infectious disease through the medium of rags used in processes of manufacture, and points to a defect in the existing public health legislation.

It is satisfactory to note that in both instances the spread of the disease was successfully prevented.

No case of small-pox occurred in Munster or Connaught.

2. *Fever.*

The diminution in typhus fever which was noticed in our last report has continued during the past year, the notifications of the disease numbering 194, as compared with 302 in 1906-7. With the exception of an extensive outbreak in Caherciveen and Killarney Rural Districts, which was spread through the primary case not being medically attended and by intercourse with the infected households, the districts on the southern and western sea-board have been remarkably free from typhus fever.

On the other hand, four towns on the eastern coast, Dublin County Borough, Drogheda Urban District, Newry Urban District, and Belfast County Borough, have suffered from small outbreaks of the disease. There is no positive evidence to show any connection between these outbreaks, but the appearance of the disease in four towns situated in a direct line of communication and capable of free intercourse is possibly suggestive of the spread of infection through tramps.

The country has been free from any outbreaks of enteric fever on a large scale, while the only local epidemic requiring special notice was one which occurred in the Drumahaire Dispensary District of Manorhamilton Rural District. The commencement of this outbreak was noted in our last annual Report, but a recrudescence of the disease appeared in the Autumn of last year. We include in the Appendix* a detailed report on the whole outbreak from our Medical Inspector, Dr. Brendan MacCarthy, who has obtained some striking statistical evidence in support of the conclusion that the distribution and incidence of the disease point to the Drumahaire creamery as the central source of infection.

We are again able to record with satisfaction that enteric fever has continued to diminish in the County Boroughs of Dublin and Belfast, the notifications of the disease in Dublin amounting to

* See page 258.

319, as compared with 405 in the year 1906-7, and in Belfast to 282, as compared with 431. The cases in the latter city returned as "simple continued fever," which are to a large extent to be regarded as enteric fever in an incipient or disguised form, also fell from 304 to 263. Our Medical Inspector, Surgeon-Colonel D. Edgar Flinn, attributes this result in Dublin to "the abolition of the privy and ashpit system throughout the greater portion of the city, the more frequent removal of cases to hospital for treatment, the closing of local oyster layings, and the comparative cessation of the gathering of shell-fish from polluted foreshores." In the case of Belfast, we trust that the conclusions of the Belfast Health Commission hereafter referred to upon the possible influence of contaminated shell-fish in contributing to the abnormal incidence of enteric fever in that city will result in preventive measures to safeguard the inhabitants from the danger of infection from this source.

Cases of fever treated in Dispensary Districts.

The following table shows the number of cases of fever (other than scarlet fever) reported to us by medical officers of dispensary districts as having been attended by them in each of the last nine years:—

Year.	Number of cases.	Decrease, compared with last preceding year.	Increase, compared with last preceding year.
1900,	2,350	2,039	–
1901,	2,316	34	–
1902,	2,619	–	303
1903,	1,985	634	–
1904,	1,611	374	–
1905,	1,497	114	–
1906,	1,806	–	309
1907,	1,249	557	–
1908,	1,150	99	–

On examination of these figures it will be seen that the number of fever cases in Ireland reported by medical officers of dispensary districts during the past year was 99 less than in the preceding year, and we note with satisfaction that it *is the lowest on record.* There has been a remarkable diminution of fever since 1878, the year in which the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 41 and 42 Vic., cap. 52, became law, when nearly 11,000 cases were reported.

3. *Scarlet Fever.*

The number of cases of scarlet fever (679) treated by medical officers of dispensary districts in the year ended the 31st of March, 1908, was 388 less than the number treated in the previous year.

4. *Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.*

The visitation of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis which made its appearance in Ireland in 1906, and to which we referred at some length in our last Report, continued during the year, although, except in Belfast, the disease did not assume serious proportions.

The centre of the outbreak has throughout been Belfast County Borough, where the disease attained its maximum in the third week of April, 1907, with thirty-six notifications; it subsequently underwent a gradual diminution until the months of August to December, during which period the weekly notifications ranged between one and five, but it exhibited a somewhat increased prevalence in January and February of the present year. Many of the other cases occurred in districts in the neighbourhood of Belfast.

Thirty-nine cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis were notified in Dublin County Borough.

The Provinces of Connaught and Munster have been entirely free from the disease.

Both in Belfast and Dublin the incidence of cerebro-spinal meningitis has been most marked in the poorer districts, where insanitary conditions and inattention to personal cleanliness exist, but no further knowledge has been gained of the precise means by which the disease is communicated, isolated cases having occurred without apparent intercourse with any previously infected area.

The use of anti-meningitis serum in the hands of Dr. Gardner Robb, Physician in charge of the Belfast Fever Hospitals, has apparently been attended with a marked diminution of mortality, the proportion of deaths having fallen from 63·8 per cent. to 33·3 per cent. in the case of patients treated with intra-spinal injections of this serum.

5. *Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Consumption).*

The excesssive prevalence of tuberculosis in Ireland has during the past year received a greater share of public attention than at any previous time. This result has been largely due to the activity of the Women's National Health Association, under the presidency of Her Excellency, the Countess of Aberdeen.

The Corporation of Belfast have entered into an agreement, under Section 155 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, with the Committee of the Forster Green Hospital at Newtownbreda, under which 25 beds in the hospital will be available for the reception of consumptive patients nominated by the Public Health Committee. This arrangement has since been extended by a supplemental agreement providing for ten additional beds.

Certain Sanitary Authorities in County Dublin have, under a Provisional Order, confirmed by Parliament, combined to establish a Sanatorium for Consumptives.*

* See paragraph 13 on page xxxix.

A new site for the County Cork Sanatorium at Stream-hill, near Buttevant, in substitution for that at Myshall, to which we made reference in our last Report, has been offered to the Joint Hospital Board, and an application for sanction to a loan for the establishment of the sanatorium on that site has been submitted to us, and is under consideration.

In April, 1907, we received a representative deputation on the subject of tuberculosis from the Irish County Councils' General Council, when the question of the notification of consumption and the provision of special hospital accommodation for consumptive patients was discussed. The views expressed by the deputation were in favour of legislation dealing with both those matters.

We would again advert to the observations contained in our last Report as to the steps which, in our opinion, are necessary for dealing with the prevention of consumption in Ireland. We consider that provision should be made, under the control of the county authorities, for the treatment of consumptive patients in hospitals for advanced cases, and in sanatoriums for incipient and curable cases, and that there should be compulsory notification of pulmonary tuberculosis, subject to safeguards to avoid unnecessary interference with the liberty of the patients.

We are pleased to note that proposals for legislation in this direction have now been laid before Parliament.

6. *Reports of Medical Inspectors, &c.*

We print in the Appendix* reports which we have received from our Medical Inspectors in relation to the public health of the districts under their charge. These reports give details as to the general state of the sanitation of their respective districts, and also full particulars respecting any serious outbreaks of infectious disease that have occurred therein during the year. While, no doubt, considerable improvement has been effected in recent years as regards water supply, sewerage, and other matters affecting public health, it is clear from these reports that in many places much remains to be done by local authorities towards placing their districts in proper sanitary condition.

The proceedings of the Belfast Health Commission, which was appointed by us in February, 1907, under the presidency of Colonel T. W. Harding, D.L., formerly Lord Mayor of Leeds, extended throughout the whole year, but as their report was received early in April, we think it well to refer to this important matter on the present occasion. The Commission came to the conclusion that the death-rate from all causes in Belfast, although by no means low, could not be held to be excessive, but that the mortality from enteric fever, phthisis and, to a less extent, diseases of the nervous system had been excessive.

* See page 214, *et seq.*

We have already alluded to the opinion expressed by the Commission upon the relation between the prevalence of enteric fever and the consumption of shell-fish for human food in Belfast. As regards the recommendations contained in the Report, the Corporation have referred the several matters to the various Committees for their consideration, and it is to be hoped that practical steps will be taken without delay to give effect to such of the recommendations as do not necessitate legislation. We feel assured that the Report of the Commission will materially assist the efforts which have been made during recent years to improve the sanitary condition and administration of Belfast, and we desire to express our thanks to the members of the Commission who were engaged in the conduct of this exhaustive inquiry.

7. *Infectious Disease (Notification) Act*, 1889.

On the 31st of March, 1908, the provisions of this Act had been adopted in 141 Rural and 81 Urban Districts, as against 129 Rural and 81 Urban Districts on the 31st March, 1907. During the year there were 2,161 and 6,871 cases of infectious disease notified in Rural and Urban Districts, respectively, being an increase of 208 in the total number of cases notified the previous year. Tables showing the number of cases notified in each District will be found in the Appendix.*

8. *Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops.*

Under the Contagious Diseases Animals Acts of 1878 and 1886, and the Orders thereunder, Local Authorities, *i.e.*, the District Councils of Urban and Rural Districts, are empowered to make Regulations for any or all of the following purposes :—

(*a*) For the registration of all persons carrying on the trade of cowkeepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk ;

(*b*) For the inspection of cattle in dairies, and for prescribing and regulating the lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, and water supply of dairies and cow-sheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cowkeepers or dairymen ;

(*c*) For securing the cleanliness of milk-stores, of milk-shops, and of milk-vessels used for containing milk for sale by such persons ;

(*d*) For prescribing precautions to be taken for protecting milk against infection or contamination.

In our last Report we referred to the fact that we were engaged on the preparation of a new General Order relating to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops. This Order has now been issued.† In drafting it we were in frequent consultation with the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, and adopted many suggestions made by that Department.

* See page 364, *et seq.* † See page 186, *et seq.*

When the Order was in final shape, copies were sent to each of our Public Health Medical Inspectors, who were instructed to explain the proposed provisions to the principal urban authorities and to representative rural authorities, and to obtain their views and suggestions. The result was satisfactory, most of the local bodies consulted being in favour of the Order. Some suggestions were received and, where practicable, were adopted.

It was subsequently decided to circulate the proposed Order generally among all local authorities in Ireland, and a Circular Letter was issued in August, 1907, explaining its purport and the circumstances which had influenced us in preparing it, and in addition asking for any observations or suggestions the Councils might wish to offer.

Our proposals on the whole met with a favourable reception. Out of a total of 308 Sanitary Authorities (95 Urban and 213 Rural), the Councils of 49 Districts (26 Urban and 23 Rural) expressed unqualified approval. Ten Councils approved of the Order, but asked for more extended powers of control. Seventeen Councils approved of the Order subject to a modification of certain of its provisions. The Councils of thirty Districts (5 Urban and 25 Rural) expressed disapproval of the Order. The remaining 202 Councils took no active interest in the matter.

In consequence of the representations received, we decided to make a modification in favour of existing cowsheds in respect to lighting, ventilation and air space.

The Order applies to all Districts in Ireland without any formal adoption on the part of the local authority, and it consolidates five pre-existing Orders, the earliest of which dated as far back as 1879. Further, it embraces provisions for the sanitary condition of dairies and cowsheds, previously embodied in Model Regulations which it was open to local authorities to adopt. The local authorities had, on the whole, proved slow to avail themselves of their powers for improving the conditions under which the milk supply is produced and distributed, for local regulations had only been adopted in 44 Urban and 45 Rural Districts.

It was obviously unsatisfactory that there should not be uniformity in the regulations prescribing the essential conditions of cleanliness, ventilation, and drainage of the premises from which the milk supply is derived, and there was a manifest unfairness to purveyors of milk doing business within a centre of population, if one rural local authority enforced the regulations while another did not. Moreover, there was a natural tendency for milk purveyors to move to those districts where supervision was least stringent, to the detriment of the consuming public. Consequently, urban authorities not infrequently complained to us

that no adequate protection could be secured by their adoption of the regulations so long as proper supervision was not exercised in the surrounding Rural Districts from which their milk supplies were derived.

We have, year by year, obtained evidence of the absence of precautions against the distribution of contaminated milk in the numerous outbreaks of disease traceable to the milk supply which came under our notice. Such outbreaks were not confined to urban or residential districts, but have of recent years become of frequent occurrence in rural districts since the institution of the creamery system in Ireland.

The public interest which has of late been devoted to the excessive prevalence of tuberculosis has drawn attention to the part which an impure milk supply may play in spreading the disease, and has rendered it all the more necessary that every possible precaution should be taken to raise the standard of cleanliness in connection with dairies and milkshops, and in providing for the better housing of dairy cattle.

The success of the Order will largely depend on the manner in which the inspection of cowsheds and of dairy cattle is carried out by the officers of the local authorities, and as in the course of its administration questions will arise which call for an expert knowledge of the diseases of animals, we have urged local authorities to secure the services of veterinary surgeons for the purpose.

We consider the improvement of the milk supply a matter of deep importance to the public health of the country, and we trust that local authorities will realise their responsibilities by the appointment of energetic and capable officers for carrying the provisions of the Order into effect.

9. *Alleged Default of Sanitary Authorities.*

Section 15 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1896, provides that, where complaint is made to us that a sanitary authority has made default in providing their district with a proper supply of water, or with sufficient sewers, or in enforcing any provisions of the Public Health Acts which it is their duty to enforce, we may, if satisfied after due inquiry, of the alleged default, make an Order limiting a time for the performance by the sanitary authority of their duty in the matter of the complaint. Such Order may be enforced by writ of *mandamus*, or we may appoint a person to perform such duty at the expense of the defaulting authority. During the year under review we made an Order under this enactment in respect of the default of the Claremorris Rural District Council in providing the town of Claremorris with a proper water supply.

10. *Investment of Rural Sanitary Authorities with powers of Urban Authorities under the Public Health Acts*

Under Section 1 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1896, we are enabled, on the application of the sanitary authority of any rural district, or of persons rated to the extent of at least one-

tenth of the net rateable value of such district, or of any contributory place therein, to declare any provision of the Public Health (Ireland) Acts in force in urban districts to be in force in such rural district or contributory place, and to invest the Rural Authority concerned with all the powers, rights, duties, capacities, liabilities, and obligations of an Urban Authority under those Acts. Particulars of the several Orders made by us during the year in pursuance of this enactment, are given in the Appendix.*

11. *Cholera, Yellow Fever, and Plague.*

Having had under consideration certain questions arising out of the International Sanitary Convention of Paris, 1903, we deemed it desirable to rescind the existing Regulations as to cholera, yellow fever, and plague, prescribed by our Orders of the 30th November, 1900, and the 27th January, 1903, and to issue further Regulations under Section 148 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, as amended and extended by the Public Health Acts, of 1896, and 1904, with a view to the treatment of persons affected with cholera, yellow fever, or plague, and for preventing the spread of those diseases both on land and sea.

The Regulations are embodied in three Orders,† and relate to ships arriving from foreign ports, outward-bound ships and coasting ships.

12. *New Legislation.*

Four Acts of Parliament passed in the Session of 1907, and conferring fresh functions on us in relation to matters of Public Health, came into operation during the past year.

Under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, we are empowered, upon the application of a local authority, to declare the provisions of Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., and X., or any Section contained therein, to be in force in the district of such authority, or in the case of a rural district, in any contributory place. A number of applications have been received by us from local authorities under this Act, and the requisite Orders are in course of preparation.

The adoption of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, by local authorities, which provides for a notification of birth being furnished to the Medical Officer of the district within thirty-six hours after the birth, is subject to our consent. The Corporation of Belfast have, with our approval, availed themselves of the provisions of the Act, and have appointed special female officers to follow up the notifications received, with a view to effecting a reduction in infantile mortality.

The Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, empowers us to make Regulations for the prevention of danger arising to public health from the importation, preparation, storage and distribution of articles of food or drink (other than drugs or water) intended for sale for human consumption.

* See page 387. † See page 166, *et seq.*

We are considering the issue of Regulations relating to imported foods.

Under the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907, which extends the application of Section 9 of the Margarine Act, 1887, and Section 7 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, it devolves on us to prescribe the mode in which butter factories and premises in which the manufacture of, or the wholesale trade in, milk-blended butter is carried on, are to be registered with local authorities. The necessary Order was made by us in December last, and is printed in the Appendix.*

13. *Formation of United Districts.*

We formed, by Provisional Order, hereafter referred to,† a United District consisting of the County Borough of Dublin, the Balrothery Rural District, the Celbridge No. 2 Rural District, the North Dublin Rural District, the South Dublin Rural District, and the Dalkey Urban District, and constituted a Joint Board for the purposes of the provision, maintenance, and management of a Hospital as a sanatorium for Consumptives for the use of the inhabitants of the said Sanitary Districts.

14. *Closing of Burial Grounds.*

Under Sections 162 to 164 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, we are empowered to order that burials in any city, or town, or other limits, or in any burial ground or place of burial, shall be discontinued, wholly, or subject to any exceptions or qualifications where, on representation made to us or otherwise, it shall appear, after due local Inquiry, that an Order is necessary for the protection of the public health, or for the maintenance of public decency, or to prevent a violation of the respect due to the remains of deceased persons. We are also authorized by Section 168 to grant licenses for interment in closed burial grounds; and in pursuance of this authority we issued thirty-seven such licenses during the year ended the 31st of March, 1908.

The Closing Orders made in the same year were as follows:—

Date of Order.	Description of Burial Ground.	Purpose of Order.
28th May, 1907, ...	The Burial Ground of St. Aidan's, which adjoins the Protestant Cathedral at Ferns, in the Rural District of Enniscorthy.	Prohibiting burials on, from, and after the 1st May, 1908, and reserving the right of sepulture or interment in their family grave or vault to certain persons named in the Schedule to the Order.
20th June, 1907, ...	The Abbeyleix Burial Ground, in the Rural District of Abbeyleix.	Prohibiting burials on, from, and after the 1st August, 1907, in the portion of the burial ground opposite the Convent, and reserving the right of sepulture or interment in his family grave to a certain person named in the Order.
5th September, 1907, ..	The Burial Ground of Tedavnet, in the Rural District of Monaghan.	Postponing to the 31st March, 1908 the time appointed by our Order of the 5th March, 1907 for the discontinuance of burials.

* See page 162. † See page xli.

Under Rule XI. of our Order of the 6th of July, 1888, we granted a license for the removal of a body from one grave to another in Cookstown Cemetery in the County of Tyrone. This cemetery, we may observe, is managed by a Joint Committee representing the Councils of the Urban and Rural Districts of Cookstown, which has been formed under Article 38 of the Schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898.

15. *Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.*

The appointment of public analysts under Section 10 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, rests with the Councils of counties, and of county and non-county boroughs. The appointment of each analyst, and his removal from office, is subject to our approval, and under Section 3 (5) of the Act of 1899, we are empowered to prescribe qualifications for the office of analyst, which we accordingly did by Order dated the 4th of May, 1900.

In the Appendix* will be found (1) a list of the public analysts of the several counties and boroughs, and (2) a list of gentlemen who are recognised as qualified to act in the capacity of medicine analysts to Boards of Guardians.

16. *Rural Sanitary Expenses.*

Statements of the Orders we issued during the year, declaring areas of charge for special expenses under the Public Health Acts in Rural Districts, and altering areas of charge previously declared for the like purpose, will be found in the Appendix.†

17. *Post Office Act,* 1891.

This Statute enables any rural sanitary authority to assist in the establishment of any post or telegraph office or the provision of additional facilities (postal or other) for the benefit of any contributory place or places within their district, by undertaking to pay to the Postmaster-General any loss he may sustain by reason of the establishment or maintenance of such office, or in providing such facilities.

The extent to which such sanitary authorities have availed themselves of the provisions of the Act will be seen by the following table in which is set forth the number of Orders made each year in pursuance of Section 232 of the Public Health

* See page 372. † See page 374.

(Ireland) Act, 1878, determining areas of charge for the cost of undertakings given to the Postmaster-General :—

Year.	Number of Orders determining areas of charge for this purpose.
1891-2,	1
1892-3,	7
1893-4,	5
1894-5,	2
1895-6,	6
1896-7,	54
1897-8,	17
1898-9,	12
1899 1900,	5
1900-1901,	12
1901 1902,	8
1902-1903,	11
1903-1904,	9
1904-1905,	13
1905-1906,	18
1906-1907,	25
1907-1908,	17
Total,	222

18. *Byelaws, &c.*

A list of the byelaws made by local authorities under the provisions of the Acts relating to public health and other Statutes, which we confirmed during the year, together with lists of market tolls, and of scales of charges for interment in burial grounds, of which we approved, will be found in the Appendix.*

IV.—Provisional Orders under the Public Health Acts, Housing of the Working Classes Acts, and the Local Government Acts.

We made fourteen Provisional Orders during the year under the above-mentioned Acts, viz. :—Eleven under the Public Health Acts, two under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, and one under the Local Government Acts. A list of these Orders is given in the Appendix.†

Of the eleven under the Public Health Acts, nine authorized the acquisition of land otherwise than by agreement, one altered in part a local Act, and the other‡ formed the City of Dublin and certain sanitary districts in County Dublin into a united district and constituted a joint board for the purpose of providing, maintaining and managing a hospital to be used as a Sanatorium for Consumptives. The two Orders under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts authorized the compulsory acquisition of land for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. The Order under the Local Government Acts transferred to the County Councils of King's County and Westmeath, jointly, the business of the Drainage District of Brosna (Ferbane Division).

* See page 274 † See page 272. *et seq.*

‡ Reference to this Order is also made on page xxxiii of the Report.

V.—Labourers Acts.

In our last Report we referred in detail to the passing of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1906, which came into operation on the 1st November, 1906, and involved far-reaching alterations of the law both in finance and procedure. At that time the several Rural District Councils were busily engaged considering the very numerous applications from labourers that were being made to them for the benefits of the Act, and from the returns received from the Clerks of Rural District Councils it was anticipated that new improvement schemes would be submitted to us for approval, proposing to provide 33,171 cottages with garden allotments, and 4,019 additional allotments to cottages already authorized.

We have now to record that during the year ended 31st March, last, 179 improvement schemes were received by us from the District Councils of 173 of the 213 Rural Districts in Ireland.* These schemes proposed to provide 28,898 new cottages, to acquire and repair 259 existing houses, to provide 4,079 additional half-acre plots for cottages already erected, to acquire 1,057 allotments for cottages not belonging to the local authority, and also tracts of land containing in the aggregate 258 acres, to be parcelled out in allotments to be let to labourers living in neighbouring villages and towns.

Within the same period 158 local Inquiries (including two Inquiries into schemes lodged before 31st March, 1907) were held by our Inspectors, and Orders were made in respect of 105 improvement schemes (including three former schemes), authorizing the Rural District Councils concerned to provide 9,631 cottages and plots, 1,335 additional allotments to cottages already provided, 120 allotments to cottages not belonging to them, and tracts containing 8 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches, to be parcelled out in allotments as before mentioned. The cost of the schemes so authorized is, in round numbers, estimated at £1,700,000. The Orders as actually confirmed during the year authorize 5,931 cottages and plots, 1,036 additional half-acres for cottages already provided, 75 allotments for cottages not belonging to the local authority, and 8 acres, 2 roods and 10 perches, for villagers. The remaining Orders, authorizing 3,088 cottages and plots, 261 additional half acres, and 43 other allotments await confirmation as the statutory period for the lodgment of appeals against the Orders had not expired on the 31st March, 1908.

As regards the schemes for which Orders have not yet been made, local Inquiries have been held in 54 cases, and arranged for in 13 other cases, leaving only 10 schemes undealt with at the close of the year, of which 9 were received during the month of March.

With a view to economising expenditure under the Acts, and at the same time providing suitable and healthy dwellings for

* See page 358.

labourers, we instituted a competition for prizes for the three best plans of cottages, with simple out-offices, which could be erected at a cost not exceeding £130. Copies of the designs adjudged to be the best, together with copies of four additional plans which were prepared by our Engineering Staff after considering the numerous designs in use since 1883, were printed and issued to the several Rural District Councils with a Circular Letter of the 11th June, 1907.* A general form of specification with an explanatory memorandum was also forwarded, and the model plans and specification were placed on sale with the Government publishers at the very moderate price of two shillings per set. These plans have been found most useful by local authorities when preparing their improvement schemes, providing, as they do, for the erection of cottages designed with due regard to sanitary and general hygienic considerations, and saving much expense and delay in the preparation of special plans by local architects.

We publish in the Appendix, Tables (A, B, C, and D†) setting out the particulars regarding past and pending operations under the Acts which are required by Section 30 of the Act of 1906, and by Article 66 of the Labourers (Ireland) Order, 1906.

Table A gives general statistics as to what has been already done by local authorities under authorized improvement schemes, and as to the rents charged for cottages and plots. It will be seen that 32,141 cottages have been authorized, of which 22,921 have been provided, and 22,774 actually let. The rents paid during the year amounted to £55,370, and the arrears on 31st March were £4,785.

Table B gives details of the last completed scheme in each rural district, including the amount of expenses incurred in connection with its preparation and confirmation.

Table C sets forth the general financial aspect of past schemes, including the amounts of loans received, the poundage rate levied, and the annual outlay under various heads.

Table D shows that further improvement schemes have been submitted for approval, or are being framed by District Councils, proposing 21,682 cottages with garden allotments, 3,321 additional allotments to cottages already authorized, 826 acres to be let in allotments to persons who are not tenants to local authorities of dwelling-houses, and 116 acres to be parcelled out in allotments for labourers living in villages and towns. The total estimated cost of these pending schemes is £4,064,711.

Tables are also given showing that during the year we sanctioned loans amounting to £529,539 in respect of 70 rural districts.‡ This sum added to the amount of loans previously sanctioned gives a total of £4,314,349 authorized to be borrowed for the purposes of the Acts.

* See page 268. † See page 312, *et seq.* ‡ See page 285

VI.—Loans, sanctioned for Housing Schemes, the Public Health Acts, &c.

1. *Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Acts,* 1890 *to* 1896.

Under the provisions of these enactments we sanction loans to enable Urban Sanitary Authorities and the Commissioners of Towns which are not Urban Sanitary Districts to provide housing accommodation for the working classes.

Act of 1890.

(*a*) Part I.—During the year we sanctioned a loan of £7,200 on the application of the Council of the Dalkey Urban District for the carrying out of an improvement scheme in the District under this part of the Act.

(*b*) Part III.—We also sanctioned the following loans applied for by the local authorities concerned:—Bantry Town Commissioners, £1,300; and the Councils of the following Urban Districts: Enniscorthy, £1,700; Killarney, £3,500; Navan, £200; Rathmines and Rathgar, £2,050—the last two being supplemental loans for the purpose of completing schemes undertaken by the Councils. These loans, added to £750,949 mentioned in our last Report, make a total of £759,699 sanctioned for the purposes of this part of the Act.

2. *Public Health (Ireland) Acts,* 1878 *to* 1907, *and certain local Acts.*

Schemes for Sewerage, Water Supply, and other local Improvements, are carried out by Sanitary Authorities in Urban, Rural, and United Districts (Urban and Rural), chiefly by means of loans which we sanction in pursuance of Sections 237 and 247 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, and of certain local enactments. The amounts sanctioned for such purposes during the year came to £579,430.

3. *The Small Dwellings Acquisition Act,* 1899.

We sanctioned a further loan of £10,000 to empower the Corporation of Dublin to make advances for the purpose of enabling persons to acquire the ownership of small houses in which they reside, and the advances so made amounted to £7,202, while the amount of the advances made by the Corporation of Belfast for the like purpose from a loan of the same amount previously sanctioned, came to £1,879.

Section 237 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, applies to borrowings for the purpose of this enactment, and of the

Housing of the Working Classes Acts, and the loans sanctioned by us during the year for these purposes, and for public health purposes as mentioned under the heading 2, amounted to £605,380, which, added to the sums previously sanctioned under these heads, gives a total of £7,967,254.

Detailed lists of all loans sanctioned during the year will be found in the Appendix,* from which it will be seen that, in addition to those specifically referred to here, we sanctioned loans of £100 and £1,560 for the improvement, respectively, of a Technical School at Naas, and the erection of a Technical School in the Strabane Urban District.

4. *Poor Relief (Ireland) Acts, and Local Government (Ireland) Act*, 1898, *Section* 61.

Loans for Workhouse Buildings, Improvements, &c., amounting to £23,065 were sanctioned on application of the Boards of Guardians of the Unions concerned.†

5. *Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order* 1898, *Article* 22 *of Schedule.*

We sanctioned loans amounting to £65,518 under the provisions of the foregoing Article for the purpose of enabling County Councils and Joint Committees of Lunatic Asylum Districts to carry out works for county improvement, roads, piers, etc., and for building and other works at asylums.

6. *Labourers (Ireland) Acts*, 1883 *to* 1906

As already stated, loans amounting to £529,539 were sanctioned for the purpose of enabling Rural District Councils to carry out improvement schemes made by them under the Labourers (Ireland) Acts.

VII.—Payments from the Local Taxation Account in Aid of Local Rates.

1. *Grants under the Local Government (Ireland) Act*, 1898.

(a.) *In respect of Guardians' Medical and Educational expenditure and of Sanitary Salaries paid in Rural and Urban Districts.*

The following statements show the amounts paid under Section 58 (2) (*a*) (*b*) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, as amended by the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1902, to county councils on behalf of boards of guardians and rural district councils, and to urban district councils and the boards

* See page 276, *et seq.* † See page 279.

of management of Glin and Trim district schools during the year ended the 31st of March, 1908,* and the preceding year:—

Year ended 31st March, 1908.	Amount claimed.	Amount paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Medical Purposes, { Salaries,	69,096 3 7	
Medical Purposes, { Medicines,	13,404 16 0	
Educational Purposes,	8,601 10 6	
	91,102 10 1	86,145 1 7
For Salaries under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 878—		
Rural District Councils,	11,043 11 2	10,699 13 3
Urban " "	9,094 7 8	7,738 14 11
Total,	111,240 8 11	104,583 9 9

Year ended 31st March, 1907.	Amount claimed.	Amount paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Medical Purposes. { Salaries,	67,122 4 2	
Medical Purposes. { Medicines,	13,622 13 5	
Educational Purposes,	8,767 6 0	
	89,512 3 7	85,996 9 1
For Salaries under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878—		
Rural District Councils,	11,048 3 9	10,729 7 11
Urban " "	8,673 0 6	7,741 14 7
Total,	109,233 7 10	104,467 11 7

(b.) *Agricultural Grant.*

Under Section 48 (1) (2) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, an annual sum of £727,655, known as the Agricultural Grant, is paid from the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account in aid of local rates, of which the County Councils receive £727,337 6*s.* 6*d.*, the balance £317 13*s.* 6*d.*, being paid to the Council of the County Borough of Dublin, pursuant to Section 50 (1) (2) of that enactment, in consequence of the extension of the area of the borough by the Act 63 and 64 Vict., ch. cclxiv. Of the total amount a sum of £316,730 10*s.* is allocated towards Poor Law purposes, "Union charges," £271,824 10*s.* towards the expenditure of Rural District Councils; "District charges," and £139,100 towards county expenditure in general, "County at large charges."

2. *Grant under the Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1888, the Estate or Death Duty Grant.*

Under Section 19 of the Finance Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vic., chap. 30), the Grant provided by the above enactment which was formerly payable out of probate duties is now payable out of the estate duty derived from personal property, and is known as the Estate or Death Duty Grant.

* A schedule giving details of the amounts will be found at page 287 *et seq.*

It forms the first item of the cash portion of the Guarantee Fund established under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, to meet deficiencies in the land purchase account in respect of dividends on land stock and sinking fund payments, and the sums required for such purposes, in the case of each county, are withdrawn from the Fund under certificates of the Land Commission. By the Irish Land Act, 1903, the Agricultural Grant is added to and made applicable to the purposes of the cash portion of the Guarantee Fund next after the Estate Duty Grant, and charges on the Fund resulting from operations under the Act of 1903, are likewise, in the case of each county, withdrawn under certificates of the Commissioners of National Debt, these certificates, and those above mentioned, also setting forth repayments made to the Fund in respect of sums previously withdrawn.

For the purpose of adjusting these withdrawals and repayments in the case of each county, among the public bodies in the county who are entitled to share in the Estate Duty Grant, viz., Boards of Guardians and Road Authorities, we are furnished with copies of the certificates referred to on the occasion of the distribution of the second instalment of the Grant, which is made in the month of March each year. On the recent occasion it appeared from the certificates that £48,922 9*s.* had been withdrawn from all the counties, and £35,882 9*s.* 10*d.* repaid, and as the repayments in the cases of the three counties of Antrim, Down, and Kilkenny, exceeded the withdrawals by £572 7*s.* 4*d.*, the local bodies in these counties received their proportionate part of that amount additional to their share in the instalment, while £13,612 6*s.* 6*d.* was deducted from the shares of the local bodies in the remaining thirty counties.

A schedule will be found in the Appendix,* showing the amount so deducted from, or added to, the share of each local body participating in the Grant, and the full amount paid to, or on behalf of, each during the year ended the 31st of March last.

The total amounts paid during that year were as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Boards of Guardians, . . .	111,220	8	5
Road Authorities, ...	112,071	0	9
Total, ...	£223,291	9	2

3. "*Exchequer Contribution*;" *Purchase of Land* (*Ireland*) *Act*, 1891.

Under Section 5 of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, an annual sum of £40,000, known as the "Exchequer Contribution," is assigned chiefly in aid of the building of labourers' cottages. Of this a sum of £3,188 8*s.* 11*d.* is distributed each year to the County Boroughs as if it were part of the Estate Duty Grant, and the residue was formerly available for distribution amongst the several counties in Ireland, so far as required, in respect of the cost of providing labourers' cottages.

* See page 299, *et seq.*

The Labourers Act of 1906 made important changes with regard to the residue referred to, viz., £36,811 11*s.* 1*d.* This money was previously allocated to county authorities in proportion to the several amounts expended by them from rates on roads, bridges, and footpaths during the year 1887, but now an annual sum of £6,000 is deducted therefrom to form portion of the Labourers' Cottages Fund established by the recent Act, and the balance is divisible between the rural districts in which loans are outstanding proportionately to the number of cottages provided in the several districts under the Acts *before* the 1st November, 1906. A table appears in the Appendix* giving particulars of the distribution made in respect of the financial year 1907-8. The total number of cottages being 21,475, the balance distributable afforded relief in aid of the expenditure of the local bodies concerned to the extent of about £1 8*s.* 8*d.* per cottage.

A further table† sets forth the unexpended balances of the "residue" of the Exchequer Contribution which stood to the credit of certain counties on the 31st of March last.

VIII.—Audit.

(a.) *Accounts audited.*

The following statement shows the number of Public Bodies whose accounts are audited by our Auditors, from which it may be seen that in the course of a year 1,305 accounts are required to be audited :—

Half-yearly audits.

33 County Councils.
213 Rural District Councils.
159 Boards of Guardians.
23 Committees of Management of District Lunatic Asylums.
6 Drainage Boards and Committees.
2 Committees of Management of District Schools.
1 Joint Committee of Urban and Rural District Councils for the management of a cemetery and of sewerage and water supply.
12 County Committees of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.
21 County Joint Committees for Technical Instruction.
21 County Committees of Agriculture.
2 Hospital or Infirmary Boards.
3 Burial Boards and Cemetery Committees.

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Yearly audits.

6 County Borough Councils.
5 Non-County Borough Councils.
84 Urban District Councils.

* See page 307, *et seq.* † See page 311.

29 Governing Bodies of Towns other than Urban Districts.
124 Educational Endowment Accounts under the Endowment Schemes.
1 The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.
3 Committees of Gas Works.
2 Waterworks Authorities.
4 Harbour Boards.
6 Port Sanitary Authorities.
7 Burial Boards and Cemetery Committees.
2 Drainage Boards.
5 Hospital or Infirmary Boards.
1 Board for cleansing of foreshore.
6 County Borough Committees of Technical Instruction.
26 Urban District Committees of Technical Instruction.
2 Joint Urban and Rural Committees of Technical Instruction.

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(b.) *Surcharges, Disallowances, &c.*

The statement required by Statute with regard to the audit of union accounts will be found in the Appendix.*

During the year we decided appeals against 448 charges disallowances, and surcharges. A table setting forth our decisions is given in the Appendix.†

In some cases there were no appeals against the Auditors' decisions; in others, the question of appeal did not arise, the various items of expenditure, to which exception was taken, having been lodged before the completion of audit, thus obviating the necessity of formally disallowing them.

IX.—Examination of Parliamentary Bills.

Following the usual course, the local Bills introduced into Parliament affecting this Country were referred to us for consideration, and we have reported to Parliament such amendments in them as we deemed to be necessary or expedient.

The following Local and Personal Bills, promoted during the present Session, have been examined and reported on:—

Ards and Bangor Railways Bill.
Dublin and Central Ireland Electric Power Bill.
Dublin and South Eastern Railway Bill.
Dundalk Urban District Council Bill.
Newry, Keady, and Tynan Railway Bill.
Sligo and Arigna Railway Bill.

The following were also examined, but, as they failed to obtain second reading, we did not formally report on them:—

Belfast Corporation (Tramways) Bill.
Dublin Corporation (Various Powers) Bill.
Dublin Corporation (Housing of Working Classes) Bill.
Greystones Gas Bill.
Mullingar, Kells, and Drogheda Railway Bill.

* See page 476. † See page 489.

X.—Deputations received.

During the year under review we received deputations from the undermentioned local bodies, associations, &c., who conferred with us on certain subjects of public interest :—

Date.	Local Body, &c.	Subject.
26th April, 1907, .	County Councils General Council.	Prevention of spread of Tuberculosis in Ireland.
3rd May, 1907, .	Ratepayers, North Dublin Rural District.	Area of charge for Howth water supply and sewerage schemes.
10th May, 1907, .	North Dublin Board of Guardians.	Government recoupment in respect of cost of medicines and medical and surgical appliances.
26th June, 1907, .	Public Health Committee of Belfast Corporation.	(*a*) Notification of deaths. (*b*) Hospital accommodation for Consumptives. (*c*) Collection of house refuse.
17th July, 1907, .	Arklow Town Commissioners.	Surcharges made by Auditor in respect of :— (*a*) Expenditure incurred in lighting town by acetylene gas. (*b*) Irregular expenditure from Harbour Fund.
18th July, 1907, .	Irish Medical Association,	(*a*) Grading of salaries of Medical Officers of Castlerea Union. (*b*) Vaccination in Belfast. (*c*) Provision of residence for Medical Officer, Tipperary Union.
27th July, 1907, .	Holywood Urban District Council.	(*a*) Proceedings against former Executive Sanitary Officer. (*b*) Collector's bond. (*c*) Town Clerk's remuneration under Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order.
21st August, 1907, .	Carrickmacross Urban District Council.	Purchase of Markets and Market Rights.
29th August, 1907, .	Cork Rural District Council.	Amendment of Order investing Council with urban powers for sanitary purposes.
5th Sept., 1907, .	Drogheda Urban District Council.	Extension of period for repayment of loans for providing working-class dwellings.
21st Sept., 1907, .	Limerick County Borough Technical Instruction Committee.	Loan for the erection of Technical Institute.
23rd October, 1907,	Irish Medical Association,	(*a*) Scales of Salaries for Medical Officers (generally). (*b*) Scales of Salaries of Medical Officers (Longford Union). (*c*) Residence for Dispensary Medical Officer, Tipperary Union. (*d*) Poor Law Medical Officers as Factory Surgeons, and duties of Medical Officers under Workmen's Compensation Acts. (*e*) Amendment of Section 118 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898. (*f*) Poor Law Medical Officers as County Councillors. (*g*) Case of Medical Officer, Kells Union.
27th Nov., 1907, .	City of Dublin Distress Committee.	Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905.
19th December, 1907,	Drogheda Distress Committee.	Do. do.
22nd January, 1908,	Do. Do.	Do. do.
14th February, 1908,	Ratepayers and District Council of Oughterard Rural District.	Provision of Sanitary dwellings with a view to checking the spread of Tuberculosis.
28th February, 1908,	North Dublin Board of Guardians.	(*a*) Preference to Irish firms tendering for medicines and medical and surgical appliances. (*b*) Contract for Irish Creamery Butter.

XI.—Departmental arrangements.

The extent of the operations under the Labourers Acts, already referred to, rendered it necessary that special arrangements should be made for the employment of Inspectors to hold the large number of Inquiries into Schemes promoted by the several Rural District Councils.

The temporary Inspectors mentioned in our last Report, viz.:—Messrs. Barnewall Crofton, R. Fitzpatrick, J. F. MacCabe, F. J. M'Carthy, and J. P. Hannigan have been retained, and Mr. J. G. MacSweeny was appointed in room of Mr. Max S. Green, who resigned. The services of these gentlemen were continuous throughout the year, and, in addition, the Treasury approved of our employing supernumerary Inspectors. The appointment in the case of each of the latter was for the purpose of holding the necessary Inquiry and making the Order in a particular Rural District. A large number of Schemes was disposed of in this way, the ordinary temporary Inspectors and the supernumeraries having held 148 inquiries in the course of the year in addition to 10 which were held by Inspectors on the permanent staff.

The inspectorial arrangements in connection with the Seed Supply operations this year were placed under the supervision of Mr. R. Hunter Pringle as Chief Inspector, the Land Commission having kindly placed his services at our disposal. This gentleman acted in a similar capacity in 1895, 1898, and 1905, and under his direction the work was on this, as on previous occasions, successfully carried out.

The following acted as Seed Inspectors on the recent occasion:—

(*a*). Messrs. M. J. Nolan, J.P.; J. Holden, J. Silcock, J.P., and G. M. Mills, J.P., who were nominated and paid by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, and

(*b*). Messrs. William Roberts, Henry Sandys, T. W. West Eastwood Bigger, and R. F. H. White, who were appointed by us.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

Augustine Birrell, President.

H. A. Robinson, Vice-President.

MacDonnell,
Wm. L. Micks,
T. J. Stafford,
} Commissioners.

APPENDICES

TO THE

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

APPENDIX A.

ORDERS and CIRCULARS under, and connected with, the Local Government (Ireland) Acts, 1898 to 1902, the Municipal Corporations (Mortgages) Act, 1860, Workmen's Compensation Acts, Motor Car Acts, &c.

I. ORDERS.

(i) Local and Special Orders.

(*a*) Defining County Electoral Divisions.

No. 85 M.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

To the Council of the Administrative County of Antrim; and to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by an Order under Our Seal of Office bearing date the First day of November, 1898, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, did amongst other matters provide and declare that the several divisions in the Administrative County of Antrim (hereinafter referred to as the County) for the election of county councillors should be the several county electoral divisions defined in schedule B to that Order:

And whereas by a Declaration under Our Seal of Office, made on the 21st day of November, 1904 (hereinafter referred to as the Declaration of 1904), We did declare that schedule B to Our said Order of the First day of November, 1898, should in its application to triennial elections of county councillors for the county to be held in and after the year 1905 be read in the manner set forth in the Declaration of 1904:

And whereas one of the aforesaid county electoral divisions is named the Carrickfergus county electoral division, and is defined as comprising the district electoral divisions of Ballylinny, Carrickfergus Rural and Carrickfergus Urban:

And whereas the said district electoral division of Carrickfergus Rural, in the said county electoral division of Carrickfergus, has by an Order under Our Seal bearing date the 11th day of March, 1907, been so altered for the purposes of the election of county councillors as to form two district electoral divisions, named, respectively, the Eden District Electoral Division and the Carrickfergus Rural District Electoral Division:

Now therefore We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do hereby revoke the Declaration of 1904, and do declare that schedule B to Our aforesaid Order of the First day of November, 1898, shall, in its application to triennial elections of county councillors for the county to be held in and after the year 1908, be read in the manner hereinafter set forth, that is to say:—

SCHEDULE B.

County Electoral Divisions.	Contents.
AHOGHILL, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ahoghill, Ballyconnelly, Ballyscullion, Portglenone.
ANTRIM, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Antrim Rural, Antrim Urban, Ballyrobin, Craigarogan, Carnmoney, Templepatrick.

SCHEDULE B.—*continued.*

County Electoral Divisions.	Contents.
BALLINDERRY, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Aghagallon, Aghalee, Ballinderry, Ballyscolly, Knocknadona, Legatirriff, Lissue, Magheragall, Magheramesk.
BALLYCASTLE, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Armoy, Ballintoy, Ballycastle, Ballycregagh, Ballyhoe, Castlequarter, Glenmakeeran, Glenshesk, Rathlin, Ramoan, The Fair Head.
BALLYCLARE, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballyclare Urban, Ballyclare Rural, Connor, Donegore, Kilbride, Rashee.
BALLYMENA, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISION OF— Ballymena.
BALLYMONEY, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballymoney, Dirraw, Dunloy, Enagh, Kilraghts, The Vow.
CARRICKFERGUS, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballylinny, Carrickfergus Rural, Carrickfergus Urban, Eden.
CRUMLIN, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballygomartin, Crumlin, Derryaghy, Glenavy, Island Kelly, Malone, Tullyrusk.
CUSHENDALL, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ardclinis, Corkey, Cushendall, Cushleake, Glencoy, Glendun, Killagan, Newtown Crommelin, Redbay.
DERVOCK, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Benvardin, Carnmoon, Croagh, Dervock, Drumtullagh, Seacon, Stranocum.
GALGORM, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Clogh, Dundermot, Galgorm, Glenravill, Kirkinriola.
GLENARM, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Broughshane, Glenarm, Longmore, Slemish.
ISLAND MAGEE, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballycor, Ballynure, Glynn, Island Magee, Raloo, Templecorran.
KELLS, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballyclug, Cloghogue, Kells, Shilvodan.
KILLOQUIN, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Dunminning, Glenbuck, Killoquin Lower, Killoquin Upper, Lisnagarran.
LARNE, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Carncastle, Glenwhirry, Kilwaughter, Larne.
LISBURN, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISION OF— Lisburn.

SCHEDULE B.—*continued.*

County Electoral Divisions.	Contents.
PORTRUSH, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Beardiville, Bushmills, Dunseverick, Portrush Rural, Portrush Urban.
RANDALSTOWN, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Cargin, Cranfield, Drumanaway, Randalstown, Sharvogues, Toome.
WHITEHOUSE, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballynadrentagh, Ballysillan, Dundesert, Sea Cash, Whitehouse.

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Thirteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

[L.S.]

(Signed), H. A. ROBINSON.

No. 85 M.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF CLARE.

To the Council of the Administrative County of Clare; and to all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS, by an Order under Our Seal of Office, bearing date the First day of November, 1898, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, did, amongst other matters, provide and declare that the several divisions in the Administrative County of Clare for the election of county councillors should be the several county electoral divisions defined in schedule B to that Order, one of which divisions is named the Kilkee county electoral division, and is defined as comprising the district electoral divisions of Kilballyowen, Kilkee, Moveen, Rahona and Tullig:

And whereas the said electoral division of Kilkee, in the said county electoral division of Kilkee, has, by an Order under Our Seal bearing date the 29th day of April, 1907, been so altered as to form two district electoral divisions, named, respectively, the Kilkee District Electoral Division and the Kilfearagh District Electoral Division:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do hereby declare that schedule B to Our aforesaid Order of the First day of November, 1898, shall, in its application to triennial elections of county councillors for the said Administrative County to be held in and after the year 1908, be read in the manner hereinafter set forth, that is to say:—

SCHEDULE B.

County Electoral Divisions.	Contents.
BALLYNACALLY, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballynacally, Clondagad, Furroor, Glenmore, Kilcloher, Liscasey, Lisheen.
CLAREABBEY, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Clareabbey, Doora, Ennis Rural, Killone, Newmarket.

SCHEDULE B.—*continued.*

County Electoral Divisions.	Contents.
COOLREAGH, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ayle, Ballynahinch, Boherglass, Caherhurly, Coolreagh, Glendree, Inishcaltra South, Ogonnelloe, Scariff, Tulla.
COORACLARE, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Cooraclare, Killimer, Kilmihil, Kilmurry (Killadysert), Knock, Tullycreen.
CORROFIN, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballagh, Ballyeighter, Boston, Clooney, Corrofin, Glenroe, Kilfenora, Killinaboy, Kiltoraght, Rath.
CRUSHEEN, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Caher, Clooney, Crusheen, Kilraghtis, Kiltannon, Muckanagh, Newgrove, Rathclooney, Ruan, Spancelhill, Templemaley, Toberbreeda.
DOONBEG, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Cahermurphy (Kilrush), Cloonadrum, Creagh, Doonbeg, Knocknaboley, Mullagh.
DYSERT, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballyea, Cloonanaha, Dysert, Formoyle, Killanniv, Kilnamona, Kinturk, Magherareagh.
ENNIS, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ennis No. 1 Urban, Ennis No. 2 Urban, Ennis No. 3 Urban, Ennis No. 4 Urban.
ENNISTYMON, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballysteen, Ennistymon, Killaspuglonane, Kilshanny, Liscannor, Smithstown.
FEAKLE, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Cahermurphy (Scariff), Cappaghbaun, Cloonusker, Corlea, Derrynagittagh, Drummaan, Feakle, Inishcaltra North, Killanena, Loughea, Mountshannon.
KILKEE, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Kilballyowen, Kilfearagh, Kilkee, Moveen, Rahona, Tullig.
KILKISHEN, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballyblood, Ballycannon, Ballyglass, Cappavilla, Castlecrine, Cloghera, Cloontra, Dangan, Kilkishen, Kiltenanlea, Kyle.
KILLADYSERT, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Coolmeen, Kilchreest, Kilfiddane, Killadysert, Killofin, Rinealon.
KILLALOE, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Carrowbaun, Fahymore, Killaloe, Killokennedy, Killuran, Kilseily, Lackareagh, O'Brien's-bridge.
KILRUSH, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Clooncoorha, Kilrush Rural, Kilrush Urban.

Schedule B.—*continued.*

County Electoral Divisions.	Contents.
LISDOONVARNA, ..	The District Electoral Divisions of— Abbey, Carran, Castletown, Cloghaun, Derreen, Drumcreehy, Gleninagh, Killilagh, Lisdoonvarna, Lurraga, Mount Elva, Noughaval, Oughtmama, Rathborney.
MILTOWN MALBAY,	The District Electoral Divisions of— Annagh, Ballyvaskin, Kilmurry (Kilrush), Miltown Malbay, Moy.
MOYARTA	The District Electoral Divisions of— Drumellihy, Einagh, Killard, Knocknagore, Moyarta, Querrin, St. Martin's.
QUIN, ...	The District Electoral Divisions of— Clenagh, Cratloe, Drumline, Killeely, Mountievers, Quin, Rossroe, Sixmilebridge, Tomfinlough, Urlan.

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Thirteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

[L.S.]

(Signed), H. A. Robinson.

No. 85 M.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

Administrative County of Cork.

To the Council of the Administrative County of Cork and to all whom it may concern.

Whereas by an Order under Our Seal of Office bearing date the First day of November, 1898, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, did amongst other matters provide and declare that the several divisions in the Administrative County of Cork (hereinafter referred to as the County) for the election of county councillors should be the several county electoral divisions defined in schedule B to that Order:

And whereas by a Declaration under Our Seal of Office, made on the 21st day of November, 1904 (hereinafter referred to as the Declaration of 1904), We did declare that schedule B to Our said Order of the First day of November, 1898, should in its application to triennial elections of county councillors for the County to be held in and after the year 1905 be read in the manner set forth in the Declaration of 1904:

And whereas one of the aforesaid county electoral divisions is named the Dunmanway county electoral division, and is defined as comprising the district electoral divisions of Aultagh, Ballingurteen, Coolmountain, Drinagh (Dunmanway), Drinagh (Skibbereen), Dunmanway, Garranes, Garrown, Kinneigh, Manch and Milane; and another of the aforesaid county electoral divisions is named the Kanturk county electoral division, and is defined as comprising the district electoral divisions of Ballyclogh, Castlecor, Castlemagner, Greenane, Kanturk, Kilbrin, Kilmaclenine, Kilshannig, Liscarroll, Roskeen and Templemary:

And whereas the said district electoral division of Dunmanway, in the said county electoral division of Dunmanway, has by an Order under

Our Seal bearing date the 29th day of April, 1907, been so altered for the purposes of the election of county councillors as to form two district electoral divisions, named, respectively, the Dunmanway North District Electoral Division and the Dunmanway South District Electoral Division, and the said district electoral division of Kilshannig in the said county electoral division of Kanturk has by an Order under Our Seal bearing date the 20th day of February, 1907, been so altered for the purposes of the election of county councillors as to form two district electoral divisions named, respectively, the Kilshannig district electoral division and the Dromore district electoral division:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do hereby revoke the Declaration of 1904, and do declare that schedule B to Our aforesaid Order of the First day of November, 1898, shall in its application to triennial elections of county councillors for the County to be held in and after the year 1908, be read in the manner hereinafter set forth, that is to say:

SCHEDULE B.

County Electoral Divisions.	Contents.
BALLINCOLLIG, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballincollig, Ballygarvan, Ballygroman, Carrigrohanebeg, Inishkenny, Lehenagh, Ovens, St. Mary's.
BALLYDEHOB, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Aghadown North, Aghadown South, Ballybane, Ballydehob, Caheragh, Cloghdonnell, Dromdaleague North, Dromdaleague South, Gortnascreeny, Kilcoe, Killeenleagh, Mealagh.
BALLYHOOLY, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballyhooly, Castle Hyde, Castletownroche, Derryvillane, Farahy, Glanworth West, Kilcummer, Kildinan, Kildorrery, Killathy, Rathcormack, Shanballymore, Skahanagh, Wallstown.
BANDON, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballinadee, Ballinspittle, Ballymackean, Ballymodan, Bandon, Coolmain, Inishannon, Kilbrittain, Knockroe, Laherne.
BANTEER, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Banteer, Caherbarnagh, Clonmeen, Coomlogane, Crinnaloo, Drishane, Gortmore, Keale, Kilcorney, Nad, Rathcool, Rossnalee, Tincoora.
BANTRY, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Adrigole, Ahil, Bantry Rural, Bantry Urban, Douce, Glengarriff, Kealkill, Kilcaskan, Whiddy.
BERE	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Bere, Coulagh, Curryglass, Kilcatherine, Killaconenagh, Kilnamanagh.
BLACKROCK, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Bishopstown, Blackrock, Douglas.
BLARNEY, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballynamona, Blackpool, Blarney, Dripsey, Firmount, Gowlane Greenfort, Kilcullen, Knockantota, Matehy, Mountrivers.

SCHEDULE B.—*continued.*

County Electoral Divisions.	Contents.
BOHERBOY, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballyhoolahan, Barnacurra, Boherboy, Coolclogh, Cullen, Derragh, Doonasleen, Kilmeen, King Williamstown, Knocknagree, Meens, Skagh.
CHARLEVILLE, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ardskeagh, Buttevant, Charleville, Churchtown, Doneraile, Imphrick, Milltown, Newtown, Springfort, Streamhill.
CLONAKILTY, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ardfield, Argideen, Castleventry, Clonakilty Rural Clonakilty Urban, Coolcraheen, Kilkerranmore, Rathbarry, Rossmore, Templeomallus.
CLOYNE, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballintemple, Ballycottin, Castlemartyr, Cloyne, Corkbeg, Garryvoe, Inch, Rostellan.
DUNMANWAY, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Aultagh, Ballingurteen, Coolmountain, Drinagh, (Dunmanway), Drinagh (Skibbereen), Dunmanway North, Dunmanway South, Garranes, Garrown, Kinneigh, Manch, Milane.
FERMOY, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Aghern, Castlelyons, Coole, Fermoy Rural, Fermoy Urban, Kilcor, Knockmourne.
INCHIGEELAGH, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Bealanagarry, Bealanageary, Bealock, Candroma, Carrigboy, Cleanrath, Clondrohid, Derryfineen, Gortnatubbrid, Inchigeelagh, Kilnamartery, Slievereagh, Ullanes.
KANTURK, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballyclogh, Castlecor, Castlemagner, Dromore, Greenane, Kanturk, Kilbrin, Kilmaclenine, Kilshannig, Liscarroll, Roskeen, Templemary.
KINSALE, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballymurphy, Ballymartle, Dunderrow, Kinsale Rural, Kinsale Urban, Leighmoney, Templemichael.
MACROOM, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Aghinagh, Clonmoyle, Kilberrihert, Macloneigh, Macroom, Magourney, Mashanaglass, Rahalisk, Teerelton.
MALLOW, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballynaglogh, Caherduggan, Carrig (Fermoy), Carrig (Mallow), Cafrignavar, Clenor, Glenville, Killeagh, Mallow Rural, Mallow North Urban, Mallow South Urban, Monanimy, Rahan.
MIDLETON, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ardagh, Ballynoe, Ballyspillane, Clonmult, Curraglass, Dangan, Dungourney, Kilcronat, Midleton Rural, Midleton Urban, Mogeely, Templebodan, Templenacarriga.

SCHEDULE B.—*continued.*

County Electoral Divisions.	Contents.
MITCHELSTOWN, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballyarthur, Castlecooke, Glanworth East, Gortnaskehy, Kilgullane, Kilphelan, Kilworth, Leitrim, Marshalstown, Mitchelstown, Templemolaga.
MONKSTOWN, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballyfeard, Ballyfoyle, Carrigaline (Cork), Carrigaline (Kinsale), Cullen, Farranbrien, Kilmonoge, Kilpatrick, Kinure, Liscleary, Monkstown, Nohaval, Templebreedy.
NEWMARKET, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Allow, Barleyhill, Bawncross, Clonfert East, Clonfert West, Dromina, Glenlara, Knockatooan, Knocktemple, Milford, Newmarket, Rowls, Tullylease.
QUEENSTOWN, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Queenstown Rural, Queenstown Urban.
ROSSCARBERY, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Bredagh, Cahermore, Carrigbaun, Cloonkeen, Derry, Kilfaughnabeg, Knockskagh, Myross, Rosscarbery, Shreelane, Woodfort.
SKIBBEREEN, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Cape Clear, Castlehaven North, Castlehaven South, Sikbbereen Rural, Skibbereen Urban, Tullagh.
SKULL, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Coolagh, Crookhaven, Dunbeacon, Dunmanus, Durrus East, Durrus West, Glanlough, Goleen, Lowertown, Scart, Seefin, Sheepshead, Skull, Toormore.
TIMOLEAGUE, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Abbeymahon, Ballymoney, Baurleigh, Boulteen, Butlerstown, Cashel, Courtmacsherry, Kilmaloda East, Kilmaloda West, Kilmoylerane, Kilnagross, Knocks, Rathclarin, Timoleague.
WARRENSCOURT, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Aglish, Bengour, Brinny, Cannaway, Castletown, Greenville, Kilbonane, Kilbrogan, Knockavilly, Moviddy, Murragh, Teadies, Templemartin, Warrenscourt.
WATERGRASSHILL, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Caherlag, Carrigtohill, Gortroe, Knockraha, Lisgoold, Rathcooney, Riverstown, Watergrasshill, Whitechurch.
YOUGHAL, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Clonpriest, Ightermurragh, Killeagh, Kilmacdonagh, Youghal Rural, Youghal Urban.

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Thirteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

[L.S.]

(Signed), H. A. ROBINSON.

No. 85 M.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

Administrative County of Down.

To the Council of the Administrative County of Down; and to all whom it may concern.

Whereas by an Order under Our Seal of Office bearing date the First day of November, 1898, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, did amongst other matters, provide and declare that the several divisions in the Administrative County of Down (hereinafter referred to as the County) for the election of county concillors should be the several county electoral divisions defined in schedule B to that Order:

And whereas by a Declaration under Our Seal of Office, made on the 21st day of November, 1904 (hereinafter referred to as the Declaration of 1904), We did declare that schedule B to Our said Order of the First day of November, 1898, should in its application to triennial elections of county councillors for the county to be held in and after the year 1905 be read in the manner set forth in the Declaration of 1904:

And whereas one of the aforesaid county electoral divisions is named the Bangor county electoral division, and is defined as comprising the district electoral divisions of Bangor Rural, Bangor Urban, Carrowdore, and Donaghadee:

And whereas the said district electoral division of Donaghadee, in the said county electoral division of Bangor, has by an Order under Our Seal bearing date the 4th day of March, 1905, been so altered for the purposes of the election of county councillors as to form two district electoral divisions, named, respectively, the Donaghadee Rural District Electoral Division and the Donaghadee Urban District Electoral Division:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do hereby revoke the Declaration of 1904, and do declare that schedule B to Our aforesaid Order of the First day of November, 1898, shall in its application to triennial elections of county councillors for the county to be held in and after the year 1908, be read in the manner hereinafter set forth, that is to say:—

Schedule B.

County Electoral Divisions.	Contents.
BALLYNAHINCH, ..	The District Electoral Divisions of— Ardtanagh, Ballynahinch, Crosgar (Banbridge), Dromara, Dunmore, Rossconor.
BANBRIDGE, ..	The District Electoral Divisions of— Annaclone, Banbridge Rural, Banbridge East Urban, Banbridge West Urban, Loughbrickland, Scarva.
BANGOR, ...	The District Electoral Divisions of— Bangor Rural, Bangor Urban, Carrowdore, Donaghadee Rural, Donaghadee Urban.
BRYANSFORD, ..	The District Electoral Divisions of— Ballyward, Bryansford, Clonduff, Fofanny, Leitrim, Maghera, Moneyslane, Newcastle.
CASTLEWELLAN, ..	The District Electoral Divisions of— Castlewellan, Clough, Dundrum, Hollymount, Killough, Seaforde, Tyrella.
COMBER, ...	The District Electoral Divisions of— Breda, Comber, Kilmood, Moneyreagh, Tullynakill.

SCHEDULE B.—*continued.*

County Electoral Divisions.	Contents.
DOWNPATRICK, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ardglass, Downpatrick Rural, Downpatrick Urban. Dunsfort, Inch, Raholp, Strangford.
DROMORE, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballykeel (Lisburn), Dromore Rural, Dromore Urban, Kilmore, Magheralin, Moira.
GARVAGHY, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Balloolymore, Ballyleny, Donaghcloney, Garvaghy, Magherally, Quilly, Skeagh.
GILFORD, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Gilford, Tullylish (Banbridge), Tullylish (Lurgan), Waringstown.
HILLSBOROUGH, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Annahilt, Ballymacbrennan, Ballyworfy, Glasdrumman, Hillsborough, Killany, Maze.
HOLYWOOD, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballyhackamore, Ballymaglaff, Castlereagh, Dundonald, Holywood Rural, Holywood Urban, Newtownards South.
KILKEEL, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballykeel (Kilkeel), Greencastle, Kilkeel, Killowen, Mourne Park, Mullartown.
KILLYLEAGH, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Crossgar (Downpatrick), Killinchy, Killyleagh, Kilmore, Leggygowan.
NEWRY, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Newry North Urban, Newry South Urban, Newry West Urban.
NEWTOWNARDS, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Mount Stewart, Newtownards North, Newtownards Urban.
PORTAFERRY, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ardkeen, Ballyhalbert, Ballywalter, Grey Abbey, Kircubbin, Portaferry, Quintin.
RATHFRILAND, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballybrick, Donaghmore, Drumgath, Glaskermore, Glen, Ouley (Newry), Rathfriland, Tirkelly.
SAINTFIELD, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballygowan, Blaris, Drumbeg, Drumbo, Ouley (Lisburn), Saintfield.
WARRENPOINT, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Crobane, Hilltown, Newry Rural, Rostrevor, Upper Clonallan, Warrenpoint Rural, Warrenpoint Urban.

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Thirteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

[L.S.]

(Signed), H. A. ROBINSON.

No. 85 M.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

Administrative County of Dublin.

To the Council of the Administrative County of Dublin; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas by an Order under Our Seal of Office, bearing date the Thirtieth day of October, 1901, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, did, amongst other matters, order and provide that for the purposes of the triennial elections for County Councillors for the Administrative County of Dublin, and for all other purposes, the said Administrative County (hereinafter referred to as the County) should be divided into Nineteen county electoral divisions, named and constituted as set forth in the schedule to the said Order annexed, and that each of the said county electoral divisions so named should be constituted of the district electoral divisions whose names are set down in the second column of the said schedule opposite to the name of such county electoral division:

And whereas by a Declaration under Our Seal of Office, made on the 21st day of November, 1904 (hereinafter referred to as the Declaration of 1904), We did declare that the schedule annexed to Our said Order of the Thirtieth day of October, 1901, should in its application to triennial elections of county councillors for the county to be held in and after the year 1905 be read in the manner set forth in the Declaration of 1904:

And whereas one of the aforesaid county electoral divisions is named Rathfarnham county electoral division, and is defined as comprising the district electoral divisions of Rathfarnham and Whitechurch; and another of the aforesaid county electoral divisions is named the Swords county electoral division, and is defined as comprising the district electoral divisions of Ballyboghill, Clonmethan, Donabate, Kilsallaghan, Kinsaley, Malahide, and Swords:

And whereas the said district electoral division of Rathfarnham, in the said county electoral division of Rathfarnham, has by an Order under Our Seal bearing date the 6th day of March, 1907, been so altered for the purposes of the election of county councillors as to form two district electoral divisions, named, respectively, the Rathfarnham District Electoral Division and the Terenure District Electoral Division; and the said district electoral division of Swords in the said county electoral division of Swords has, by an Order under Our Seal, bearing date the 9th day of April, 1907, been so altered for the purposes of the election of county councillors as to form two district electoral divisions named, respectivaly, the Swords East District Electoral Division and the Swords West District Electoral Division:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do hereby revoke the Declaration of 1904, and do declare that the schedule annexed to Our aforesaid Order of the Thirtieth day of October, 1901, shall in its application to triennial elections of county councillors for the county to be held in and after the year 1908, be read in the manner hereinafter set forth, that is to say:—

Schedule referred to in this Order.

County Electoral Divisions.	Constituted of
BALBRIGGAN, ..	The District Electoral Divisions of— Balbriggan Rural, Balbriggan Urban, Balscadden, Garristown, Hollywood.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

County Electoral Divisions.	Constituted of
BLACKROCK, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Blackrock No. 1, Blackrock No. 2, Blackrock No. 3, Kingstown No. 1.
CASTLEKNOCK, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Castleknock, Blanchardstown.
CLONDALKIN, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Clondalkin, Palmerstown.
COOLOCK, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Coolock, Howth.
DALKEY, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Dalkey, Killiney, Kingstown No. 4.
DONNYBROOK, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Donnybrook, Pembroke East.
DUNDRUM, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Dundrum, Glencullen.
FINGLAS, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Drumcondra Rural, Finglas, Glasnevin.
KINGSTOWN, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Kingstown No. 2, Kingstown No. 3.
LUCAN, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Clonsilla, Lucan.
LUSK, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Holmpatrick, Lusk, Rush, Skerries.
PEMBROKE WEST, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISION OF— Pembroke West.
RATHCOOLE, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Newcastle, Rathcoole, Saggart, Tallaght.
RATHFARNHAM, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Rathfarnham, Terenure, Whitechurch.
RATHMINES EAST, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISION OF— Rathmines and Rathgar East.
RATHMINES WEST, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISION OF— Rathmines and Rathgar West.
STILLORGAN, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballybrack, Rathmichael, Stillorgan.
SWORDS, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballyboghill, Clonmethan, Donabate, Kilsallaghan, Kinsaley, Malahide, Swords East, Swords West.

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Thirteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

[L.S.]

(Signed), H. A. ROBINSON

No. 85 M.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

Administrative County of Galway.

To the Council of the Administrative County of Galway; and to all whom it may concern.

Whereas by an Order under Our Seal of Office, bearing date the First day of November, 1898, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, did, amongst other matters, provide and declare that the several divisions in the Administrative County of Galway for the election of county councillors should be the several county electoral divisions defined in schedule B to that Order, one of which divisions is named the Dunmore county electoral division, and is defined as comprising the district electoral divisions of Addergoole, Carrownagur, Clonbern, Cloonkeen (Glennamaddy), Cooloo, Dunmore, Kiltullagh (Glennamaddy), Raheen and Scregg:

And whereas the said district electoral division of Dunmore, in the said county electoral division of Dunmore, has by an Order under Our Seal bearing date the 29th day of April, 1907, been so altered as to form two district electoral divisions, named, respectively, the Dunmore North District Electoral Division and the Dunmore South District Electoral Division:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do hereby declare that schedule B to Our aforesaid Order of the First day of November, 1898, shall in its application to triennial elections of county councillors for the said Administrative County to be held in and after the year 1908, be read in the manner hereinafter set forth, that is to say:—

Schedule B.

County Electoral Divisions.	Contents.
AHASCRAGH, ...	The District Electoral Divisions of— Ahascragh, Annagh, Ballymacward, Caltra, Castleblakeney, Castleffrench, Clonbrock, Derryglassaun, Kilconnell, Killure, Mounthazel, Taghboy.
ATHENRY, ...	The District Electoral Divisions of— Athenry, Aughrim (Ballinasloe), Bullaun, Cappalusk, Cloonkeen (Loughrea), Graigabbey, Grange, Greethill, Kilconierin, Killallaghtan, Killimor, Killaan, Killoran, Kilreekill, Kiltullagh (Loughrea), Oatfield, Raford.
BALLINASLOE, ..	The District Electoral Divisions of— Ballinasloe Rural, Ballinasloe Urban, Clonfert, Clontuskert, Eyrecourt, Kellysgrove, Kilmacshane, Kiltormer, Kylemore, Laurencetown, Lismanny, Meelick.
CLIFDEN, ...	The District Electoral Divisions of— Ballynakill, Cleggan, Clifden, Cushkillary, Derrylea, Inishboffin, Rinvyle, Silerna.
DUNMORE, ...	The District Electoral Divisions of— Addergoole, Carrownagur, Clonbern, Cloonkeen (Glennamaddy), Cooloo, Dunmore North, Dunmore South, Kiltullagh (Glennamaddy), Raheen, Scregg.

SCHEDULE B.—*continued.*

County Electoral Divisions.	Contents.
GALWAY RURAL, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Aughrim (Galway), Ballintemple, Belleville, Carnmore, Carrowbrowne, Colmanstown, Deerpark, Galway Rural, Inishmore, Lackaghbeg, Lisheenavalla, Monivea, Ryehill, Tiaquin.
GALWAY URBAN, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Galway East Urban, Galway North Urban, Galway South Urban, Galway West Urban.
GLENNAMADDY, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballinastack, Ballymoe, Ballynakill (Glennamaddy), Boyounagh, Glennamaddy, Island, Kilcroan, Templetogher, Toberadosh, Toberroe.
GORT, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ardamullivan, Ballycahalan, Beagh, Cahermore, Cappard, Doorus, Gort, Kilbeacanty, Killinny, Kiltartan, Kinvarra.
HEADFORD, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Annaghdown (Galway), Annaghdown (Tuam), Ballinderry, Ballinduff, Claregalway, Cummer, Headford, Killeany, Killower, Killursa, Kilmoylan, Liscananaun.
LETTERMORE, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Camus, Crumpaun, Corumna, Kilcummin (Galway), Lettermore, Turlough.
LOUGHREA, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballynagar, Bracklagh, Derrylaur, Drumkeary, Kilmeen, Kilteskill, Lackalea, Leitrim, Loughatorick, Loughrea Rural, Loughrea Urban, Marblehill, Mountain, Tynagh.
MILLTOWN, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Beaghmore, Belclare, Claretuam, Donaghpatrick, Doonbally, Foxhall, Kilbennan, Kilcoona, Killeen, Kilshanvy, Milltown.
MOUNT BELLEW, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballynakill (Mount Bellew), Cloonkeen (Mount Bellew), Creggs, Curraghmore, Killeroran, Killian, Mount Bellew, Shankill.
ORANMORE, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Aille, Ardrahan, Ballynacourty, Castleboy, Castletaylor, Clarinbridge, Craughwell, Drumacoo, Kilchreest, Kilconickny, Killeely, Killeenavara, Killogilleen, Kilthomas, Moyode, Oranmore, Rahasane, Skehanagh, Stradbally.
OUGHTERARD, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Cloonbur, Cong, Cur, Illion, Kilcummin (Oughterard), Letterbrickaun, Letterfore, Oughterard, Ross.
PORTUMNA, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Abbeygormacan, Abbeyville, Ballyglass, Coos, Derrew, Drummin, Killimor, Kilmalinoge, Kilquain, Moat, Pallas, Portumna, Tiranascragh, Woodford.

Schedule B.—*continued.*

County Electoral Divisions.	Contents.
ROUNDSTONE, ...	The District Electoral Divisions of— Bencorr, Bunowen, Derrycunlagh, Doonloughan, Errislannon, Knockboy, Moyrus, Roundstone, Owengowla, Skannive.
SPIDDLE, ...	The District Electoral Divisions of— Barna, Furbogh, Killannin, Moycullen, Selerna, Slieveaneena, Spiddle, Tullokyne, Wormhole.
TUAM, ...	The District Electoral Divisions of— Abbey East, Abbey West, Ballynapark, Carrowrevagh, Hillsbrook, Killererin, Levally, Moyne, Tuam Rural, Tuam Urban.

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Thirteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

[L.S.]

(Signed), H. A. Robinson.

No. 85 M.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

Administrative County of Kerry.

To the Council of the Adminstrative County of Kerry; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas by an Order under Our Seal of Office, bearing date the First day of November, 1898, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, did, amongst other matters, provide and declare that the several divisions in the Administrative County of Kerry for the election of county councillors should be the several county electoral divisions defined in schedule B to that Order, one of which divisions is named the Dingle county electoral division, and is defined as comprising the district electoral divisions of Dingle, Dunquin, Dunurlin, Kilmalkedar, Marhin and Ventry:

And whereas the said district electoral division of Dingle, situate in the said Dingle county electoral division, has, by an Order under Our Seal of Office bearing date the 29th day of April, 1907, been so altered as to form two district electoral divisions, named, respectively, the Dingle district electoral division and the Glin district electoral division:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do hereby declare that schedule B to Our aforesaid Order of the First day of November, 1898, shall in its application to triennial elections of county councillors for the said Administrative County to be held in and after the year 1908, be read in the manner hereinafter set forth, that is to say:—

[Schedule

SCHEDULE B.

County Electoral Divisions.	Contents.
AGHADOE, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Aghadoe, Aglish, Ballyhar, Dunloe, Kilbonane, Kilcummin, Killeentierna, Lahard, Molahiffe, Muckross, Rockfield.
ARDFERT, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Abbeydorney, Ardfert, Ballynahaglish, Clogherbrien, Doon, Kilflyn, Kilshenane, Nohaval, O'Brennan, Ratass.
BALLYHEIGE, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballyheige, Ballynorig, Banna, Causeway, Kerryhead, Killahan, Killury, Tubrid.
CAHER, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Bahaghs, Caher, Castlequin, Cloon, Derriana, Kilinane.
CASTLEGREGORY, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballyduff, Ballynacourty, Brandon, Castlegregory, Cloghane, Kilquane, Kinard, Minard, Stradbally.
CASTLEISLAND, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballyegan, Brosna, Castleisland, Gneeves, Knocknagashel, Lackabaun.
DINGLE, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Dingle, Glin, Dunquin, Dunurlin, Kilmalkedar, Marhin, Ventry.
GLANBEHY, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Churchtown, Curraghbeg, Curraghmore, Dromore, Glanbehy, Greenane, Lickeen, Loughbrin, Maum, Reen.
HEADFORT, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Brewsterfield, Clydagh, Coolies, Doocarrig, Flesk, Headfort, Kilgarvan, Rathmore.
KENMARE, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ardea, Banawn, Cappagh, Dawros, Glanlee, Glenlough, Glanmore, Kenmare.
KILGOBBAN, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballinvoher, Baurtregaum, Blennerville, Boolteens, Deelis, Inch, Kilgarrylander, Kilgobban Knockglass, Lack, Tralee Rural.
KILLARNEY, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Killarney Rural, Killarney Urban, Knocknaboe.
KILLORGLIN, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Caragh, Dromin, Kilgobnet, Killorglin.
LISSELTON, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Astee, Ballinconry, Beal, Carrig, Gullane, Gunsborough, Killehenny, Lisselton, Shronowen, Urlee.
LISTOWEL, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Duagh, Listowel Rural, Listowel Urban, Moynsha, Rathea, Trienearagh.

SCHEDULE B.—*continued.*

County Electoral Divisions.	Contents.
LIXNAW, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ardagh, Ballincloher, Ballyduff, Ballyegan, Ballyhorgan, Drommartin, Ennismore, Kilfeighny, Kiltomy, Lixnaw.
MILLTOWN, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Arabela, Ballyseedy, Currans, Kilfelim, Kilnanare, Kiltallagh, Milltown.
SCARTAGLIN, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Carker, Coom, Cordal, Crinny, Derreen, Kilmurry, Millbrook, Mount Eagle, Scartaglin.
SNEEM, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballybrack, Caherdaniel, Castlecove, Darrynane, Loughcurrane, Mastergeehy, Sneem, Tahilla.
TARBERT, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Cloontubbrid, Kilmeany, Leitrim, Lislaughtin, Newtownsandes, Tarbert, Tarmon.
TRALEE, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISION OF— Tralee Urban.
VALENTIA, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballinskelligs, Canuig, Emlagh, Portmagee, St Finan's, Teeranearagh, Valentia.

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Thirteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

[L.S.]

(Signed), H. A. ROBINSON.

No. 85 M.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING).

To the Council of the Administrative County of Tipperary (South Riding); and to all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS by an Order under Our Seal of Office, bearing date the First day of November, 1898, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, did, amongst other matters, provide and declare that the several divisions in the Administrative County of Tipperary, South Riding, for the election of county councillors should be the several county electoral divisions defined in schedule B to that Order, one of which divisions is named the Caher county electoral division, and is defined as comprising the district electoral divisions of Caher and Mortlestown:

And whereas the said district electoral division of Caher, in the said county electoral division of Caher, has by an Order under Our Seal bearing date the 29th day of April, 1907, been so altered as to form two district electoral divisions, named, respectively, the Caher District Electoral Division and the Kilcommon District Electoral Division:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do hereby declare that schedule B to Our aforesaid Order of the First day of November, 1898, shall in its application to triennial elections of county councillors for the said Administrative County to be held in and after the year 1908, be read in the manner hereinafter set forth, that is to say:—

SCHEDULE B.

County Electoral Divisions.	Contents.
ARDFINNAN, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ardfinnan, Ballybacon, Derrygrath, Newcastle, Tullaghmelan.
ARDMAYLE, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ardmayle, Ballysheehan, Clonoulty East, Gaile, Graystown, Nodstown.
BALLYKISTEEN, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballykisteen, Drumwood, Kilmucklin, Rathlynin, Solloghodbeg.
BALLYPOREEN, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballyporeen, Burncourt, Coolagarranroe, Kilcoran.
BANSHA, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballycarron, Bansha, Golden, Kilfeakle, Killadriffe, Thomastown.
CAHER, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Caher, Kilcommon, Mortlestown.
CAPPAGH, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Cappagh, Curraheen, Donohill, Glengar.
CARRICK-ON-SUIR, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Carrickbeg Urban, Carrick-on-Suir Urban.
CASHEL, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Cashel Rural, Cashel Urban.
CLONBEG, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Bruis, Clonbeg, Templeneiry, Tipperary Rural.
CLOGHEEN, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Clogheen, Tubbrid, Tullaghorton.
CLONMEL, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Clonmel East Urban, Clonmel West Urban.
EMLY, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Cullen, Emly, Lattin, Rodus, Shronell.
FENNOR, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Ballyphilip, Buolick, Farranrory, Fennor, Kilcooly Poyntstown.
FETHARD, ...	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Anner, Cloneen, Fethard, Kilvemnon, Peppardstown.
GARRANGIBBON, ..	THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF— Carrick-on-Suir Rural, Garrangibbon, Kilcash, Kilmurry, Newtown.

Schedule B.—*continued.*

County Electoral Divisions.	Contents.
KILLENAULE, ..	The District Electoral Divisions of— Ardsallagh, Cooleagh, Killenaule, Magorbin, New Birmingham.
KILPATRICK, ..	The District Electoral Divisions of— Ballygriffin, Clogher, Clonoulty West, Kilpatrick Oughterleague.
KILSHEELAN, ..	The District Electoral Divisions of— Clonmel Rural, Colman, Killaloan, Kilsheelan, Kiltinan, Lisronagh.
MULLINAHONE, ..	The District Electoral Divisions of— Ballingarry, Crohane, Drangan, Modeshil, Mullinahone.
TIPPERARY, ..	The District Electoral Divisions of— Tipperary East Urban, Tipperary West Urban.
TULLAMAIN, ..	The District Electoral Divisions of— Ballyclerahan, Graigue, Inishlounaght, Killeenateena, Knockgraffon, Tullamain.

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Thirteenth day of November, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

[L.S.]

(Signed), H. A. Robinson.

(*b*) Alteration of District Electoral Divisions.

(Arranged alphabetically in counties).

No. 14,529.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

Rural District of Kilrush.

To the Council of the Administrative County of Clare; to the Council of the Rural District of Kilrush; to the Guardians of the Poor of the Kilrush Union; and to all others whom it may concern:

Whereas the Rural District of Kilrush (hereinafter referred to as the Rural District), situate in the Administrative County of Clare (hereinafter referred to as the County), is now divided into twenty-seven district electoral divisions, one of which is named the Kilkee District Electoral Division (hereinafter referred to as the original Kilkee Division):

And whereas it is expedient that the original Kilkee Division should be divided into two district electoral divisions:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of powers given to Us by the Poor Relief (Ireland) Acts, 1838 to 1900, and enactments amending the same and by all other statutes in this behalf enabling Us, do hereby order and direct as follows, that is to say:—

1. For the purposes of the Registration (Ireland) Acts from the date of this Order, for the purposes of the Irish Valuation Acts and the lists to be made thereunder from the First day

of January, 1908, for the purposes of the election of county and rural district councillors from such date as may be necessary for the purposes of the triennial election of such councillors for the county and the rural district respectively to be held in the year 1908, and on, from, and after the day on which the rural district councillors elected at the said triennial election come into office for all other purposes—

The original Kilkee Division shall be divided into two district electoral divisions named respectively the Kilkee District Electoral Division and the Kilfearagh District Electoral Division:

2. The Kilkee District Electoral Division as hereby constituted shall consist of the Town of Kilkee, comprising the following townlands, that is to say:—

Dough
Kilkee Lower
Kilkee Upper
Knockroe

3. The Kilfearagh District Electoral Division as hereby constituted shall consist of the following townlands and islands, that is to say:—

Ballyonan (or Doonaghboy)
Corbally
Feohagh
Kilfearagh
Lisdeen
Lisluinaghan
Islands in the Atlantic Ocean:—
Bishop's
Six others
Two islands in the River Shannon

And We do hereby declare that the foregoing provisions of this Order shall in no way affect or be deemed to affect the limits of any area heretofore determined by any Order under Our Seal to be the area of charge upon which any special expenses as defined by section 232 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, or any other expenses directed by any Act to be defrayed as such special expenses, are and shall be chargeable.

Given under Our Seal of Office this Twenty-ninth day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

[L.S.]

(Signed), H. A. Robinson.

No. 11,235.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

Rural District of Dunmanway.

To the Council of the Administrative County of Cork; to the Council of the Rural District of Dunmanway; to the Guardians of the Poor of the Dunmanway Union; and to all others whom it may concern:

Whereas the Rural District of Dunmanway (hereinafter referred to as the Rural District), situated in the Administrative County of Cork (hereinafter referred to as the County), is now divided into fifteen district electoral divisions, one of which is named the Dunmanway District Electoral Division (hereinafter referred to as the original Dunmanway Division):

And whereas it is expedient that the original Dunmanway Division should be divided into two district electoral divisions:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of powers given to Us by the Poor Relief (Ireland) Acts, 1838 to 1900, and enactments amending the same and by all other statutes in this behalf enabling Us, do hereby order and direct as follows, that is to say:—

1. For the purposes of the Registration (Ireland) Acts from the date of this Order, for the purposes of the Irish Valuation Acts and the lists to be made thereunder from the First day of January, 1908, for the purposes of the election of county and rural district councillors from such date as may be necessary for the purposes of the triennial election of such councillors for the county and the rural district respectively to be held in the year 1908, and on. from, and after the day on which the rural district councillors elected at the said triennial election come into office for all other purposes—

   The original Dunmanway Division shall be divided into two district electoral divisions named respectively the Dunmanway North District Electoral Division, and the Dunmanway South District Electoral Division:

2. The Dunmanway North District Electoral Division as hereby constituted shall consist of the following townlands, that is to say:—

   Cloontiquirk
   Coolsnaghtig
   Coom
   Coorycullane
   Darkwood
   Demesne
   Derreens
   Derrylahan
   Derrynasafagh
   Dromleena
   Dunmanway North
   Inchanadreen
   Inchireagh
   Mallabracka
   Shiplough

3. The Dunmanway South District Electoral Division as hereby constituted shall consist of the following townlands, that is to say:—

   Ballyhalwick
   Brookpark
   Cappadineen
   Dunmanway South
   Garrybaun
   Kilbarry
   Kilronane East
   Kilronane West
   Knockeenboy
   Maugh
   Maulashangarry
   Milleenanannig
   Mohona
   Shean
   Tonafora
   Underhill

And We do hereby declare that the foregoing provisions of this Order shall in no way affect or be deemed to affect the limits of any area heretofore determined by any Order under Our Seal to be the area of charge upon which any special expenses as defined by section 232 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, or any other expenses directed by any Act to be defrayed as such special expenses, are and shall be chargeable.

Given under Our Seal of Office this Twenty-ninth day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

[L.S.]

(Signed), H. A. ROBINSON.

No. 4687.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BALROTHERY.

To the Council of the Administrative County of Dublin; to the Council of the Rural District of Balrothery; to the Guardians of the Poor of the Balrothery Union; and to all others whom it may concern:

WHEREAS the Rural District of Balrothery (hereinafter referred to as the Rural District), situate in the Administrative County of Dublin (hereinafter referred to as the County), is now divided into sixteen district electoral divisions, one of which is named the Swords District Electoral Division (hereinafter referred to as the original Swords Division):

And whereas it is expedient that the original Swords Division should be divided into two district electoral divisions:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of powers given to Us by the Poor Relief (Ireland) Acts, 1838 to 1900, and enactments amending the same and by all other statutes in this behalf enabling Us, do hereby order and direct as follows, that is to say:—

1. For the purposes of the Registration (Ireland) Acts from the date of this Order, for the purposes of the election of county and rural district councillors from such date as may be necessary for the purposes of the triennial election of such councillors for the county and the rural district respectively to be held in the year 1908, and on, from, and after the day on which the rural district councillors elected at the said triennial election come into office for all other purposes—

   The original Swords Division shall be divided into two district electoral divisions named respectively the Swords East District Electoral Division, and the Swords West District Electoral Division:

2. The Swords East District Electoral Division as hereby constituted shall consist of the following townlands, that is to say:—

   Ballymadrough
   Barrysparks
   Commons East
   Crowscastle
   Greenfield Bank
   Greenfields
   Horse Marsh
   Lissenhall Great
   Mantua

Marshalstown
Mill Bank
Miltonsfields
Mountgorry
Nevinstown East
Nevinstown West
Seapoint
Seatown East
Seatown West
Swords Demesne
Swords Glebe
Townparks

3. The Swords West District Electoral Division as hereby constituted shall consist of the following townlands, that is to say:—

Baldurgan
Balheary
Balheary Demesne
Belinstown
Brackenstown
Broadmeadow
Brownstown
Castlefarm
Commons West
Cookstown
Cremona
Deanestown
Dollards
Forrestfields
Forrest Great
Forrest Little
Fosterstown North
Fosterstown South
Glebe
Hilltown
Holybanks
Jamestown
Knocksedan
Lissenhall Little
Magillstown
Mooretown
Newtown
Oldtown
Outlands
Rathbeal
Rathingle
Roganstown
Saucerstown
Skidoo
Tonlegee
Windmill Lands

And We do hereby declare that the foregoing provisions of this Order shall in no way affect or be deemed to affect the limits of any area heretofore determined by any Order under Our Seal to be the area of charge upon which any special expenses as defined by section 232 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, or any other expenses directed by any Act to be defrayed as such special expenses, are and shall be chargeable.

Given under Our Seal of Office this Ninth day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

[L.S.]

(Signed), H. A. ROBINSON.

150 M.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

To the Council of the Administrative County of Fermanagh; to the Council of the Urban County District of Enniskillen; to the Guardians of the Poor of the Enniskillen Union; and to all others whom it may concern:

WHEREAS the Enniskillen Union is divided into District Electoral Divisions whereof one is named the Enniskillen Urban District Electoral Division (hereinafter referred to as the original Electoral Division):

And whereas the original Electoral Division comprises the whole of the Urban County District of Enniskillen (hereinafter referred to as the Urban District):

And whereas the Urban District is divided into three Wards, named respectively the North Ward, the South Ward, and the East Ward:

And whereas it is expedient that the original Electoral Division should be divided:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of all the powers vested in Us by the Poor Relief (Ireland) Acts, 1838 to 1900, and by any other Statute in this behalf enabling Us do hereby Order and Direct as follows:—

1. The original Electoral Division shall be divided into three District Electoral Divisions, named respectively the Enniskillen North District Electoral Division, the Enniskillen South District Electoral Division, and the Enniskillen East District Electoral Division.

2. The Enniskillen North District Electoral Division as hereby constituted shall consist of the North Ward of the Urban District.

3. The Enniskillen South District Electoral Division as hereby constituted shall consist of the South Ward of the Urban District.

4. The Enniskillen East District Electoral Division as hereby constituted shall consist of the East Ward of the Urban District.

5. We assign to each of the District Electoral Divisions as hereby constituted, two guardians.

Given under Our Seal of Office this Thirtieth day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

[L.S.]

(Signed), H. A. ROBINSON.

No. 13,030.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

RURAL DISTRICT OF TUAM.

To the Council of the Administrative County of Galway; to the Council of the Rural District of Tuam; to the Guardians of the Poor of the Tuam Union; and to all others whom it may concern:

WHEREAS the Rural District of Tuam (hereinafter referred to as the Rural District), situate in the Administrative County of Galway (hereinafter referred to as the County) is now divided into thirty-five district electoral divisions, one of which is named the Dunmore District Electoral Division (hereinafter referred to as the original Dunmore Division):

And whereas it is expedient that the original Dunmore Division should be divided into two district electoral divisions:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of powers given to Us by the Poor Relief (Ireland) Acts, 1838 to 1900, and enactments amending the same and by all other statutes in this behalf enabling Us, do hereby order and direct as follows, that is to say:—

1. For the purposes of the Registration (Ireland) Acts from the date of this Order, for the purposes of the Irish Valuation Acts and the lists to be made thereunder from the First day of January, 1908, for the purposes of the election of county and rural district councillors from such date as may be necessary for the purposes of the triennial election of such councillors for the county and the rural district respectively to be held in the year 1908, and on, from, and after the day on which the rural district councillors elected at the said triennial election come into office for all other purposes—

   The original Dunmore Division shall be divided into two district electoral divisions, named respectively the Dunmore North District Electoral Division and the Dunmore South District Electoral Division:

2. The Dunmore North District Electoral Division as hereby constituted shall consist of the following townlands, that is to say:—

   Abbeyland North
   Addergoole Beg
   Cappagh
   Carrowmanagh
   Carrownaseer North
   Carrownaseer South
   Castlefarm
   Cloonkeen
   Derrymore
   Drumbane
   Gortnagoyne
   Gortnalea
   Knockatee East
   Knockatee West
   Lisduff
   Meenleana
   Moneenpollagh
   Prospect
   Shrule

3. The Dunmore South District Electoral Division as hereby constituted shall consist of the following townlands, that is to say:—

   Abbeyland South
   Addergoole More
   Ballagh East
   Ballagh West
   Ballymoney North
   Ballymoney South
   Baunoges South
   Breanra
   Cloonagh
   Clooneen
   Dunmore
   Dunmore Demesne
   Gaterstreet
   Grange

Knockaunnagat
Lissybroder
Menus
Menus Park
Mullaghmarkagh
Paddock
Pollaphuca
Quarter
Roy

And We do hereby declare that the foregoing provisions of this Order shall in no way affect or be deemed to affect the limits of any area heretofore determined by any Order under Our Seal to be the area of charge upon which any special expenses as defined by section 232 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, or any other expenses directed by any Act to be defrayed as such special expenses, are and shall be chargeable.

Given under Our Seal of Office this Twenty-ninth day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

[L.S.]

(Signed), H. A. Robinson.

No. 12,318.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

Rural District of Dingle.

To the Council of the Administrative County of Kerry; to the Council of the Rural District of Dingle; to the Guardians of the Poor of the Dingle Union; and to all others whom it may concern:

Whereas the Rural District of Dingle (hereinafter referred to as the Rural District) situated in the Administrative County of Kerry (hereinafter referred to as the County) is now divided into nineteen district electoral divisions, one of which is named the Dingle District Electoral Division (hereinafter referred to as the original Dingle Division):

And whereas it is expedient that the original Dingle Division should be divided into two district electoral divisions:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of powers given to Us by the Poor Relief (Ireland) Acts, 1838 to 1900, and enactments amending the same and by all other statutes in this behalf enabling Us, do hereby order and direct as follows, that is to say:—

1. For the purpcses of the Registration (Ireland) Acts from the date of this Order, for the purposes of the Irish Valuation Acts and the lists to be made thereunder from the First day of January, 1908, for the purposes of the election of county and rural district councillors from such date as may be necessary for the purposes of the triennial election of such councillors for the county and the rural district respectively to be held in the year 1908, and on, from, and after the day on which the rural district councillors elected at the said triennial election come into office for all other purposes—

   The original Dingle Division shall be divided into two district electoral divisions, named respectively the Dingle District Electoral Division and the Glin District Electoral Division:

2. The Dingle District Electoral Division as hereby constituted shall consist of the following townlands, that is to say:—

Dingle
Emlagh West
Farran
Farranflaherty
Farrannakilla
Gortonora
Grove
The Wood

3. The Glin District Electoral Division as hereby constituted shall consist of the following townlands, that is to say.—

Ballinasig
Ballyameenboght
Ballybeg
Ballycanneen
Ballyeightragh in the parish of Dingle
Ballyheabought
Ballymacadoyle
Ballymorereagh
Ballynabooly
Burnham East
Burnham West
Cappa
Carhoo East
Carhoo West
Cliddaun
Cloosmore
Commons of Dingle
Commons of Milltown
Cullenagh
Doonsheane
Emlagh East
Farranredmond
Glin North
Glin South
Killelane
Knockeen
Milltown
Monacappa
Mullenaglemig
Raheenyhooig
Reenbeg
Forty-eight Islands in Dingle Bay
Ballineetig
Ballintaggart
Ballinvownig
Ballybowler North
Ballybowler South
Ballyrishteen
Beenbane
Coumbowler
Farraneesteenig
Flemingstown
Garfinny
Kilnaglearagh
Lough
Ten Islands in Dingle Bay
Ballyameentrant
Ballyeightragh in the parish of Kildrum
Ballymore East
Ballymore West

Caherard
Caherboshina
Carhoonaphuca
Cloghane
Kilfountan
Knockavrogeen East
Knockavrogeen West
Knocknahow
Monaree
Paddock
Two Islands in Ventry Harbour

And We do hereby declare that the foregoing provisions of this Order shall in no way affect or be deemed to affect the limits of any area heretofore determined by any Order under Our Seal to be the area of charge upon which any special expenses as defined by section 232 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, or any other expenses directed by any Act to be defrayed as such special expenses, are and shall be chargeable.

Given under Our Seal of Office this Twenty-ninth day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

[L.S.]

(Signed), H. A. ROBINSON.

No. 11,917.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CLOGHEEN.

To the Council of the Administrative County of Tipperary (South Riding); to the Council of the Rural District of Clogheen; to the Guardians of the Poor of the Clogheen Union; and to all others whom it may concern:

WHEREAS the Rural District of Clogheen (hereinafter referred to as the Rural District) situate in the Administrative County of Tipperary (South Riding) (hereinafter referred to as the County) is now divided into fourteen district electoral divisions, one of which is named the Caher District Electoral Division (hereinafter referred to as the original Caher Division):

And whereas it is expedient that the original Caher Division should be divided into two district electoral divisions:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of powers given to Us by the Poor Relief (Ireland) Acts, 1838 to 1900, and enactments amending the same and by all other statutes in this behalf enabling Us, do hereby order and direct as follows, that is to say:—

1. For the purposes of the Registration (Ireland) Acts from the date of this Order, for the purposes of the Irish Valuation Acts and the lists to be made thereunder from the First day of January, 1908, for the purposes of the election of county and rural district councillors from such date as may be necessary for the purposes of the triennial election of such councillors for the county and the rural district respectively to be held in the year 1908, and on, from, and after the day on which the rural district councillors elected at the said triennial election come into office for all other purposes—

   The original Caher Division shall be divided into two district electoral divisions, named respectively the Caher District Electoral Division and the Kilcommon District Electoral Division.

2. The Caher District Electoral Division as hereby constituted shall consist of the following townlands, that is to say:—

Ballymacadam (Austin)
Ballymacadam East
Ballymacadam West
Farrannagark
Garnavilla, in the parish of Caher
Garnavilla, in the parish of Derrygrath
Grange Beg
Grange More
Killeenbutler
Killeigh
Lissakyle
Monaraha
Newtownadam
Townparks

3. The Kilcommon District Electoral Division as hereby constituted shall consist of the following townlands, that is to say:—

Ballynamona
Caherabbey Lower
Caherabbey Upper
Carrigeen
Clonmore North
Clonmore South
Coolaclamper
Garrycloher
Kilcommon Beg
Kilcommon More North
Kilcommon More South
Lissava
Monaderreen
Raheen

And We do hereby declare that the foregoing provisions of this Order shall in no way affect or be deemed to affect the limits of any area heretofore determined by any Order under Our Seal to be the area of charge upon which any special expenses as defined by section 232 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, or any other expenses directed by any Act to be defrayed as such special expenses, are and shall be chargeable.

Given under Our Seal of Office this Twenty-ninth day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

[L.S.]

(Signed), H. A. ROBINSON.

(c.) MAINTENANCE OF ROADS.

(i.) *Direct Labour Schemes.*

No. 15048.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

To the Council of the Administrative County of Antrim; to the Council of the Rural District of Aghalee; and to all others whom it may concern:

WHEREAS by sub-sections (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7) of Article 25A of the Local Government (Procedure of Councils) Order, 1899, as varied by the Local Government (Procedure of Councils) Orders, 1901 and 1905, duly confirmed by Parliament (which Order so varied is here-

inafter referred to as the amended Order), it is directed in effect as follows, that is to say:—

25A. (1.) Notwithstanding anything in the amended Order relating to the execution of public works by contract the council of any county may if they think fit after consideration of a report to be made by the county surveyor with reference to each rural district in the county in the prescribed form and containing the particulars set out in the schedule to the amended Order make a general declaration specifying the roads in any one or more of such districts which have been selected by them as suitable to be maintained by direct labour under the charge of the county surveyor and upon making such declaration the council shall formulate a scheme for carrying the same into effect.

(2.) At any time after the end of three years the council may if they think fit reconsider the declaration and may with the approval of the Local Government Board for Ireland make a new declaration and so on at intervals of not less than three years.

(3.) Such declaration shall at first be a provisional declaration and shall be communicated in the prescribed manner by the county council to the Local Government Board for Ireland and the council of each district in reference to which such declaration has been made.

(4.) After the prescribed time and after considering any representations which may meantime have been submitted either by any district council or by any person claiming to be interested the county council shall take the said provisional declaration into consideration and may adopt the same either in its original form or after modifying it either by way of exclusion or inclusion of roads provided that it shall be obligatory on the county council to include in such declaration as finally adopted all roads other than main roads in any district which the council of the district recommend for inclusion.

(5.) The county council shall forthwith communicate the declaration as finally adopted to the said Local Government Board and to every district council in the county and any such district council if aggrieved by the declaration or by the inclusion therein or omission therefrom of any road may within the prescribed time appeal to the said Local Government Board and that Board after communication with the county council shall consider any such appeals and may in any case approve or disapprove of the declaration of the county council or make any declaration which the county council could have made and that declaration shall operate as a declaration by the council.

(6.) No declaration shall come into operation until it has been approved by the said Local Government Board together with the scheme for carrying it into effect and that Board when approving a declaration or scheme may make such modifications therein as they consider necessary.

(7.) A declaration when approved by the said Local Government Board shall remain in force for a period of three years from the date of such approval and may be brought into operation by the council from time to time during the said period of three years in respect of any road not being the subject of an existing contract.

And whereas the Council of the Administrative County of Antrim (hereinafter referred to as the County Council), did at an adjourned quarterly meeting held on the 11th day of December, 1906, after consideration of a report made by the County Surveyor in the form prescribed by Us, the said Local Government Board, make a general declaration specifying certain roads in the Rural District of Aghalee as suitable to be maintained by direct labour and did formulate a scheme for carrying the same into effect, and did also in the manner prescribed by Us communicate the declaration so made to Us and to the Council of the Rural District of Aghalee to which such declaration had reference:

And whereas the County Council after the time prescribed by Us no representations having been submitted to them by any district council

or by any person claiming to be interested did at a quarterly meeting held on the 5th day of February, 1907, finally adopt the said declaration in its original form and did communicate the said declaration as so finally adopted to Us the said Local Government Board and to every district council in the county:

And whereas no resolution deciding to appeal to Us in reference to the said declaration has been passed by any district council in the said county within the time prescribed by Us:

Now therefore We the Local Government Board for Ireland do hereby approve of the said declaration as finally adopted by the County Council and the scheme as formulated by the County Council as the same are hereunder set forth.

Declaration specifying certain roads in the Rural District of Aghalee selected by the County Council of Antrim as suitable to be maintained by direct labour.

No. on Map.	Directions Generally.	Local Name.	Length in Perches.
	MAIN ROADS.		
1	Lurgan to Antrim, ..	Aghalee, ...	1,615
2	Lisburn to Lake Shore, ..	Pound, ...	390
3	Moira to Aghalee, ...	Soldierstown, ...	930
		Total 9·2 miles, ..	2,935
	DISTRICT ROADS.		
4a	Aghalee to Glenavy, ..	Gortraney, ...	360
4b	Do., ...	Haddockstown, ...	20
4c	Do., ...	Reford's, ...	360
4d	Do., ...	Branch off Reford's, ..	140
5	Lisburn to Aghalee, ..	Chapel, ...	323
6a	Moira to Aghalee, ...	Church, ...	813
6b	Do., ...	Branch off Church, ..	160
6c	Do., ...	Quaker Meeting House, ..	95
7a	Lisburn to Aghagallon, ..	Teuton's, ...	340
7b	Do., ...	Ballykeel, ...	510
7c	Do., ...	Coal, ...	909
8a	Ballinderry to Lurgan, ..	Poobles, ...	152
8b	Do., ...	Branch off Poobles, ..	198
9a	Gawley's Gate to Lurgan, ..	Whitehall, ...	1,165
9b	Do., ...	Bartley's, ...	240
10	Aghagallon to Lake Shore, ..	Derryclone, ...	490
11a	Gawley's Gate to Ballinderry,	Moss, ...	690
11b	Gawley's Gate to Lake Shore,	Deerpark, ...	559
11c	Gawley's Gate to Glenavy, ..	Tunny, ...	761
11d	Do., ...	George's Island, ...	254
11e	Do., ...	Dick's Hill, ...	160
12a	Lurgan to Ballinderry, ..	Ballymacilrainey, ..	408
12b	Do., ...	Mossvale, ...	260
12c	Do., ...	Branch off Mossvale, ..	162
13	Gawley's Gate to Aghalee, ..	Brankinstown, ...	834
14a	Gawley's Gate to Aghagallon,	Goudy and Branch, ..	1,080
14b	Do., ...	Islandhill, ...	196
14c	Do., ...	Derryash and Branch, ..	460
15a	Lurgan to Glenavy, ..	Derryarnish, ...	200
15b	Do., ...	Loughmona, ...	405
15	Do., ...	Courtney's Island, ..	128
16a	Ballinderry to Loughbeg, ..	Portmore, ...	260
16b	Do., ...	Branch off Portmore, ..	136
17a	Gawley's Gate to Glenavy, ..	Feumore, ...	320
17b	Do., ...	Walshtown, ...	125
		Total, 42·7 miles, ..	13,673

SCHEME FOR CARRYING THE AFORESAID DECLARATION INTO EFFECT.

It is proposed to have contracts for supplies of broken and unbroken stones or other materials; for horsework; for stonebreaking, by hand or by machine; for masonry, quarrying or skilled labour work generally. It is proposed also to hire steam rollers, steam stonebreakers, motor wagons, or other expensive plant, when necessary or desirable—preference being given to the hiring of county plant. Less expensive plant, such as horse-brushes, carts, machine scrapers, etc., may be purchased subject to consent from the Public Works Committee. Tenders for supplies, etc., and for the hire of steam rollers, or other plant, are to be subject to approval by the Finance Committee.

One overseer is to be employed at a wage of 20*s.* per week, or as decided by the Public Works Committee. He is to supervise, instruct, and direct the labourers and carters; to keep accounts of their time, and furnish fortnightly pay-sheets and returns. He is to take charge and keep an account of all tools and implements, and see that they are properly stored and maintained in good order. He is to see that each workman shall be supplied with tools suitable for the work in hands. He is to arrange to have the depots and storage places for materials prepared and made fit to receive the materials that may have to be temporarily stored on the roadsides. He is to arrange to have all materials properly tallied over weighbridges or placed in properly squared heaps to be measured in the usual way. He is to take charge of weighbridge dockets when delivery is made, and when he is satisfied that the materials delivered are of the proper quality. He is to see that there shall be no dangerous obstructions placed on the roads; that weeds shall be cut; drains, water-courses, and pipes cleared, and is to serve the necessary notices on landowners as to the cutting of hedges and trees. He is to make such arrangements as may be practicable and necessary to obtain way-leaves and depositing places for the mud and nuisances that must be removed from the roads from time to time. Under the direction of the assistant surveyor of the district he is to have authority to employ and suspend labourers, or to summarily dismiss them in cases of gross negligence; and to issue requisitions to the contractors for supplying materials, horsework, and steam-rolling, in accordance with the contracts; also to tradesmen for repairing tools; and he is to keep accounts of the quantities and values supplied under such requisitions. He is to see that the materials supplied are strictly in accordance with the terms of the contracts as to quality and size, and that they shall be used or consumed economically in the best manner; and he is to carry and use gauge rings of proper size. He is to devote his whole working time to the business herein outlined.

Labourers are to be strong young men, intelligent, industrious, and well conducted, and when it is likely that their engagement will be permanent, men having a settled home near their work are to be selected. Until otherwise directed by the Works Committee, the labourers shall be paid wages not exceeding 12*s.* per week; their hours of labour and their holidays shall be arranged by the Works Committee from time to time. At the close of each fortnight a pay-sheet giving a true statement of the amount due and payable to each man is to be prepared and certified by the overseer and Assistant Surveyor, and furnished to the County Surveyor.

Neglect on the part of any contractor to supply duly requisitioned materials, cartwork, etc., up to time, satisfactory in quality and quantity, and to the place of deposit assigned for same, is to be immediately reported to the County Surveyor, together with any available information as to how the contractor's remissness can be remedied with least delay.

Accounts and returns are to be kept in duplicate; there are to be no erasures; pay-sheets and bills are to reach the County Surveyor's Office on Thursday mornings next before the meetings of Finance Committee; payments are to be made fortnightly by means of paying orders issued by the Finance Commiteee, and sent by post to each payee.

The Assistant Surveyor is to report each month on the execution of all work by direct labour, on the condition of the roads so maintained, on the performance of contracts connected therewith, and shall be responsible therefor.

Given under Our Seal of Office this Tenth day of May, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

[L.S.]

(Signed), H. A. Robinson.

No. 13547.—1908.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

Administrative County called King's County.

To the Council of the Administrative County called King's County; to the Council of the Rural District of Cloneygowan; and to all others whom it may concern:

Whereas by sub-sections (1), (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7) of Article 25A of the Local Government (Procedure of Councils) Order, 1899, as varied by the Local Government (Procedure of Councils) Order, 1901, duly confirmed by Parliament, and by the Local Government (Procedure of Councils) Order, 1905, duly confirmed by Parliament (which Order so varied is hereinafter referred to as the amended Order), it is directed in effect as follows, that is to say:—

25A. (1.) Notwithstanding anything in the amended Order relating to the execution of public works by contract the council of any county may if they think fit after consideration of a report to be made by the county surveyor with reference to each rural district in the county in the prescribed form and containing the particulars set out in the schedule to the amended Order make a general declaration specifying the roads in any one or more of such districts which have been selected by them as suitable to be maintained by direct labour under the charge of the county surveyor and upon making such a declaration the council shall formulate a scheme for carrying the same into effect.

. . . . . .

(3.) Such declaration shall at first be a provisional declaration and shall be communicated in the prescribed manner by the county council to the Local Government Board for Ireland and the council of each district in reference to which such declaration has been made.

(4.) After the prescribed time and after considering any representations which may meantime have been submitted either by any district council or by any person claiming to be interested the county council shall take the said provisional declaration into consideration and may adopt the same either in its original form or after modifying it either by way of exclusion or inclusion of roads provided that it shall be obligatory on the county council to include in such declaration as finally adopted all roads other than main roads in any district which the council of the district recommend for inclusion.

(5.) The county council shall forthwith communicate the declaration as finally adopted to the said Local Government Board and to every district council in the county and any such district council if aggrieved by the declaration or by the inclusion therein or omission therefrom of any road may within the prescribed time appeal to the said Local Government Board and that Board after communication with the county council shall consider any such

appeals and may in any case approve or disapprove of the declaration of the county council or make any declaration which the county council could have made and that declaration shall operate as a declaration by the council.

(6.) No declaration shall come into operation until it has been approved by the said Local Government Board together with the scheme for carrying it into effect and that Board when approving a declaration or scheme may make such modifications therein as they consider necessary.

(7.) A declaration when approved by the said Local Government Board shall remain in force for a period of three years from the date of such approval and may be brought into operation by the council from time to time during the said period of three years in respect of any road not being the subject of an existing contract.

And whereas the Council of the Administrative County called King's County (hereinafter referred to as the County Council) at a quarterly meeting held on the 26th day of August, 1907, after consideration of a report made by the County Surveyor in the form prescribed by Us the said Local Government Board did make a general declaration specifying certain roads situate in the Rural District of Cloneygowan as suitable to be maintained by direct labour and did formulate a scheme for carrying the same into effect and did also in the manner prescribed by Us communicate the said declaration to Us and to the Council of the district to which such declaration had reference:

And whereas the County Council after the time prescribed by Us no representation having been submitted to them by any district council or by any person claiming to be interested, did at a quarterly meeting held on the 25th day of November, 1907, finally adopt the said declaration; and did communicate the same as so finally adopted to Us the said Local Government Board and to every district council in the county:

And whereas no resolution deciding to appeal to Us in reference to the said declaration and scheme has been passed by any district council in the said Administrative County within the time prescribed by Us:

Now therefore We the Local Government Board for Ireland do hereby approve of the said declaration made and finally adopted by the county council as aforesaid, together with the scheme for carrying such declaration into effect, as the declaration and scheme are set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed.

SCHEDULE.

King's County Council.

Declaration and Scheme for the Maintenance of Roads by direct labour, finally adopted by the County Council at their Quarterly Meeting, held on the 25th day of November, 1907.

Declaration.

The King's County Council hereby make this declaration specifying that certain roads in the County situate in the Rural District of Cloneygowan as set out in the annexed schedule are suitable to be maintained by direct labour under the charge of the County Surveyor, and formulates the following scheme for the purpose:—

Scheme.

Materials shall be delivered on the roads by contract, in depots not exceeding 80 yards apart. Contracts for the supplying and delivering

of materials shall be entered into by the County Surveyor or Finance Committee on behalf of the County Council. On failure to make the necessary contracts materials shall be prepared by the gangs.

All stones shall be broken by task work and delivered on the roads by hired horses. In no case shall payment be made for materials until they have been measured in the depots on the roads, save in exceptional circumstances and by the special direction of the County Surveyor.

All horses required to be hired by the day.

All gangers and labourers to be employed and dismissed by the County Surveyor. They shall find their own spades and shovels. Gangers shall be selected and appointed for their skill, intelligence, and industry. The wages of gangers shall be from 14*s.* to 15*s.* per week. They must be able to read, write, and keep a time book, and reside on or close to their section, and be responsible for any tools the property of the County Council delivered to them. Labourers shall be paid the wages obtaining in their respective localities in which they work.

Steam rollers, stone breakers, and other machinery may be used if considered desirable by the County Surveyor, with the sanction of the County Council. Payments to be made every three weeks by pay-orders issued by the Secretary of the County Council.

The Assistant Surveyors shall be responsible to the County Surveyor for the proper maintenance of the roads and road structures, and for the supply, measurement, and effective application of material of proper quality and size; for the prevention of encroachments, etc., on the roads, and for reports as to the necessity of enforcing the law relating to the cutting of hedges and trees, road drainage, etc. They shall make up the pay-sheets, and make the usual quarterly inspections and reports, also measure up materials as often as may be necessary, and make such other inspections or reports as may be directed by the County Surveyor.

The maintenance of roads by direct labour under this scheme to commence on the first day of April, 1908.

(Signed),

Henry Egan, *Chairman.*
C. P. Kingston, *Secretary.*

[Seal of the County Council.]

SCHEDULE TO DECLARATION OF COUNTY COUNCIL.

Rural District of Cloneygowan.

Number on Map.	Class.	Perches.	DESCRIPTION.	Present Prices per Perch.	Annual Amount.	Proposed Price.	Annual Amount.	Present Contract expires.
				s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	1st	522	From Shanderry Lane to County Bounds at Portarlington, ...					31st March, 1908.
2	1st	870	From Shanderry Lane to the big tree Cloneygowan, ...					31st March, 1908.
		1,392	Average, ...	1 10	127 18 0	2 6	174 0 0	

QUARRIES.

No. of Quarry marked in red on map.	Townland in which Quarry is situated.	Class of Materials.
1	Ballinvoher, ...	Limestone Gravel.
2	Ballykean, ...	Do.
3	Kilbride, ...	Do.

Table showing the number of Miles in the Assistant Surveyor's District included in the Report and not so included.

Name of Assistant Surveyor.	No of Miles included in Report.	No. of Miles not so included.	No. of Miles in charge of County Surveyor in Cloneygowan District on an average of the three preceding years.
H. Waters, ...	Miles. Furlongs. Perches. 4 2 21	220 Miles	Nil.

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Thirty-first day of March, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight.

[L.S.]

(Signed), H. A. Robinson.

(ii.) Declaring Main Roads.

Nos. 8,158 and 21,943.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

Order Declaring what Roads in the County of Clare shall be Main Roads.

To the Council of the Administrative County of Clare; to the Councils of the various County Districts in the said County; to the Committees and Officers of the said County and District Councils; and to all others whom it may concern:

Whereas by section eight of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, it is enacted as follows, that is to say:—

8.—(1.) One half of the expenses of the maintenance of any main road shall be levied off the administrative county, and the other half off the county districts in which the road is situate.

(2.) Every road the expense of the maintenance of which at the passing of this Act, is levied partly or wholly off the county at large shall be a main road until it ceases so to be as hereinafter provided, and the enactments respecting mail roads shall be repealed.

(3.) The council of each county may, upon the report of the county surveyor, make a general declaration declaring what roads in the county shall be main roads, and any road not mentioned in such declaration shall cease to be a main road; and at any time after the end of five years, the council may, if they think fit, reconsider the declaration and make a new declaration, and so on at intervals of not less than five years.

(4.) The county council may declare a proposed new road to be a main road, subject to reconsideration at any time at which the council reconsider any general declaration, and the cost of and incidental to the making of such road shall be levied in like manner as its maintenance.

(5.) A declaration, whether a general declaration or a declaration respecting a new road, shall at first be a provisional declaration, and shall be communicated by the county council to each district council in the county in the prescribed manner.

(6.) After the prescribed time, and after considering any representations which may meantime have been submitted either by any district council or by any person or persons claiming to be interested, the county council shall take the said provisional declaration into consideration, and may adopt the same, either in its original form or after modifying it either by way of exclusion or inclusion of roads.

(7.) The declaration, unless suspended as hereinafter mentioned, shall come into operation at the date of its final adoption, or any later date specified in the declaration.

(8.) The county council shall forthwith communicate a declaration as finally adopted to every district council in the county; and any such district council, if aggrieved by the declaration or by the omission therefrom of any road, may, within the prescribed time, appeal to the Local Government Board, and that Board, after communication with the county council, may dismiss the appeal, or make any declaration which the county council could have made, and that declaration shall operate as a declaration by the council.

(9.) In the event of such an appeal, the declaration shall be suspended while the appeal is pending. A county council may also suspend a declaration as regards a portion of an old road situate

in any county district, until the council of the district have proposed the expenditure of sufficient money for placing that portion in proper repair and condition to the satisfaction of the county council.

(10.) A declaration, suspended while an appeal is pending, which afterwards becomes operative, shall operate as from the date when originally made, or any later date which may be fixed by the Local Government Board on the appeal.

(11.) This section shall apply to so much of any main or other road as is situate within an urban county district.

(12.) Nothing in this section shall be held to prevent the whole or a greater proportion than one half of the expenses of the maintenance of any road heretofore leviable wholly off the county at large, or of the expenses of the maintenance or construction of any bridge, from being levied off the county at large.

And whereas by sub-section (1) of section 109 of the said Act it is enacted that in that Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "prescribed" means prescribed by the Local Government Board; and that the expression "Local Government Board" means the Local Government Board for Ireland:

And whereas the Council of the Administrative County of Clare (hereinafter referred to as the County Council) did at their half-yearly meeting held on the eleventh day of December, 1905, make a provisional declaration with respect to main roads in the said County of Clare and did communicate the same to each district council in the said county in manner prescribed by Us, the Local Government Board for Ireland, by an Order under Our Seal bearing date the first day of May, 1899:

And whereas the County Council did, after the time prescribed by Our said Order, and after duly considering representations submitted to them by certain District Councils in the said County, at their half-yearly meeting, held on the twenty-eighth day of June, 1906, finally adopt the said provisional declaration:

And whereas We, the said Local Government Board, have received within the time prescribed by Our said Order appeals from certain District Councils in the said County against the said declaration as finally adopted by the County Council:

And whereas, in exercise of the powers vested in Us in that behalf, by Article 32 (1) of the schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898, We caused a local inquiry to be made by E. A. Saunderson, one of Our Inspectors;

And whereas We have received the report of Our said Inspector, and have communicated with the County Council; and have considered the report of the County Surveyor as laid before the County Council:

Now therefore We, the Local Government for Ireland, in exercise of the powers vested in Us by sub-sections (8) and (10) of section eight of the above-cited Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, do hereby declare that as from the First day of April, 1907, the roads named in the schedule hereunto annexed shall be and shall be deemed to have been main roads within the meaning and subject to the provisions of the said section of the said Act.

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Thirteenth day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

[L.S.]

(Signed), H. A. Robinson.

SCHEDULE OF MAIN ROADS IN THE COUNTY OF CLARE.

Rural District of Ballyvaughan.

Road No.	Perches.	Road.	
4*a*	772	Ballyalliban & Shanmuckinish	Ballyvaughan to New Quay and county boundary at Galway and Carraroe
4*b*	856		
10	576	Shanmuckinish and Bellharbour	
11	840	Bellharbour and Hynes cross	
32	509	Hynes, New Quay and Carrowroe Bridge	
33	645	Cross-road at New Quay, and Carrowroe Bridge	
9*a*	998	Lemaneh, Deerpark and Ballyalliban	Ballyvaughan & Corrofin
9*b*	1112		
12	630	Craggagh to Fanore	Blackhead-road
13	1088	Barony boundary to Craggagh	
14	1682	Gleninagh and Fanore	
15	950	Ballvaughan to Gleninagh, including branch to Pier	
43	1108	Ballyconnoe, Knockeskeheen and Rouska	Lisdoonvarna and Ballyvaughan
39	1268	Rathbawn and Doonyvardane	
1	1384	Doonyvardane to Newtown	
2	1394	Kiltenane and Doonyvardane	Kilfenora & Ballyvaughan
45	173	Rouska and Knockeskeheen	Lisdoonvarna & Kilfenora
28	486	Ballytigue and Rathbane	Kilfenora to the sea at Ballyogan
20	1476	Fermoyle and Toovahera	Lisdoonvarna to Black Head
21	831	Fanore and Fermoyle	
22	600	Commons and Tarmon	Corrofin to New Quay
23	960	Boherlosscawn and Tarmon	
24	1027	Carranroe and Bellharbour	
25	806	Shessa and Boherlosscawn	

Rural District of Corrofin.

29	190	Drumconora and Drumconora Bridge	Ennis and Corrofin *via* Ruan
18	717	Powderhole and Cloonygloghan	
30	363	Drumcavan and Cragmoher	
31	717	Ruan and Drumcavan	
59	580	Corrofin and District boundary	Ennis and Corrofin
2	782	Roughan and Baunkyle	Corrofin & Ballyvaughan
4	1024	Lemaneh, Clooneen & Deerpark	
9	389	Lemaneh and Ballyalliban	
3	180	Streets of Corrofin	Streets of Corrofin
8	1411	Lughid to Rockvale Castle	Crusheen and Carraroe
16	558	Rockvale Castle to Quakerstown	
17	802	Quakerstown to Ballybornagh	
5	1359	Ballytigue and Carrowcraheen	Corrofin to Gort
12	1162	Corrofin and Ballard	
62	975	Rockforest and Poulroe	
63	392	Poulroe and Attyslanny	
20	548	Ballard and Rockforest	
46	415	Ballyportry and Kells	
47	765	Kells and Ballytigue	

RURAL DISTRICT OF CORROFIN—*continued.*

Road No.	Perches.	Road.	
15	670	Lemaneh and Ballygoonaun	Corrofin to Lisdoonvarna
6	883	Tullagroe, Derrynahilla and Maghera	Corrofin and Ennistymon
7	681	Roxton and Ballykinnacorra North	
7*a*	226	Ballykinnacorra and Beggar's Bridge	
11	396	Cullinagh and Creggaunboy	
34	80	Caherminaun and Ballyvraneen	Corrofin to Kilfenora
13	813	Kilnaboy and Clooncoose	Corrofin to New Quay
14	672	Creevagh and Fahey South	

RURAL DISTRICT OF ENNIS.

81	607	Ennis urban district boundary and Clare Bridge	Ennis and Limerick
102	792	Clare Bridge and Latoon Bridge	
108	715	Latoon Bridge and Rathfoland	
109	677	Rathfoland and Killulla	
107	795	Killulla and Clonmoney.	
122	700	Clonmoney and Bunratty	
121	220	Corravorrin and Gore's Quay	Ennis and Quin
56	1447	Gore's Quay and Quinville	
93*a*	732	Corrovorrin Bridge and Spancil-hill	Ennis and Tulla
93*b*	308		
94	309	Spancilhill and Cranagher	
60	497	Monanoe and Cullane	Ennis and Broadford
76	622	Killow and Kilbricken	Clare Castle and Tulla
96	849	Newmarket Bridge & Ralahine	Newmarket to Sixmile-bridge
97	643	Ralahine and Sixmilebridge	
105	460	Ennis urban district boundary and Ballycoree	Ennis to Gort
106	570	Ballycoree and Barefield	
2	907	Barefield and Ballyline Bridge	
123	765	Ballyline and Gortaficka	
124	602	Gortaficka and Derrough	
53	535	Ballycoree and Nutfield	Ennis and Corrofin *via* Ruan
32	261	Drumconora Bridge and District boundary	
120	754	Ennis Bridge, Fountain and Errinagh	Ennis and Corrofin
13	907	Fountain, Errinagh & Dromana	
115	390	Corrofin and Dromona	
6	958	Fountain and Rushane	Ennis and Miltown *via* Inagh
12	663	Rushane and Inagh	
47	1698	Inchmore and Balleen Bridge	Ennis & Kilkee *via* Inch
61	1615	Balleen Bridge and Boultiagh	
110	1023	Ennis urban district boundary and Drummeen	Ennis and Kilrush
111	860	Drummeen and Baunsha	
1	73	Baunsha and Gurtygeheen	
103	788	Clare Abbey and Buncraggy	Ennis and Killadysert
104	512	Buncraggy and Clareen Bridge	
112	719	Ennis urban district boundary and Inchmore	Ennis to Miltown by Hand Cross
113	1193	Inchmore and Cloonlaheen	
82	1070	Cloonlaheen and Clonbooley	
83	801	Cloonbooley & Glenletternafinny	
52	514	Gortaficka and Lughid	Ennis to sea at Carranroe

Rural District of Ennistymon.

Road No.	Perches.	Road.	
9	460	Rushaun and Inagh	Ennis and Miltown
114	854	Inagh and Baunslieve	
115	1207	Baunslieve and Clohanebeg	
126	1259	Letterkelly and Legard	
98	1347	Inagh, Moanreel and Cullinagh	Inagh to Ennistymon to Lahinch
119	770	Moanreel, Cullinagh and stream near Railway Station	
121	711	Lahinch and Ennistymon	
79	726	Legard and Dough	Miltown to Kilrush and Spanish Point
38	926	Railway Station, Miltown, and Drummeen and Rinneen	Miltown to Lahinch
45	1300	Lahinch, Rinneen & Drummin	
43	510	Deerpark and Ballymacravan	Ennistymon to Kilfenora and Ballyvaughan
44	1011	Kilcarragh and Ballymacravan	
48	135	Kilcarragh and Kilfenora	
57	810	Caherminaun, Ballyhumulta, Ballyvraneen and Ballykinvarriga	
122	841	Calluragh and Faunaleen	Ennistymon to Lisdoonvarna
2	976	Faunaleen and Rouska	
6	1043	Cullinagh and Creggaunboy	Ennistymon and Corrofin
113	580	Miltown and Carrowlegane	Miltown and Mullagh
12	1200	Ballygoonaun and Ballyconnoe	Corrofin & Lisdoonvarna
90	919	Laghcloon and Ballymaclinaun	Lahinch to Liscannor to Lisdoonvarna
111	911	Lahinch streets and Laghcloon	
5	879	Ballymaclinaun & Caherbarna	
5*a*	735	Caherbarna and Doonagore	
13	1369	Doonagore & Knockaunvicteera	
116	224	Rathbane and Doonyvardane	Lisdoonvarna to Ballyvaughan
35	465	Doonsallagh & Knockloskeraun	Miltown and Ennis *via* Hand Cross
26	1117	Glenletternafinny & Doonsallagh	
37	713	Street and lanes of Miltown	Streets and lanes of Miltown
118	254	Rouska and Knockeskeheen	Lisdoonvarna to Ballyvaughan by Black Head
66	1050	Tooaclea and Knockeskeheen	
117	85	Ballyconnoe, Ballygoonaun, and Knocknarhany	Ennistymon to Roadford
4*a*	159	Streets of Ennistymon	Ennistymon streets

Rural District of Killadysert.

3	2250	Gurtygeheen and Cragg	Ennis and Kilrush
38	104	Lack and Goulbourn Bridge	
43	1010	Clareen Bridge and Ballycorick	Ennis to Killadysert and Labasheeda
13	1652	Ballycorick and Killadysert	
6	1453	Shorepark and Killadysert	
7	995	Gooleensallagh and Labasheeda	
56	959	Labasheeda & Clonderalaw Gate	Labasheeda to Knock
39	718	Clonderalaw and Carrowniskey	
27	1065	Derrynagechy and Kilmurry	Ennis to Knock *via* Kilrush
40	1657	Ballynacally and Shessive	Ballynacally and Thornberry
45	1323	Shessive and Derrynalicka	
12	1088	Killadysert and Shessive	Killadysert to Shessive
11	1303	Rosshill and Daughnieve	Killadysert and Clonderalaw
5	800	Daughnieve and Clonderalaw	
44	200	Cappanavarnogue & Killadysert	Killadysert and Steamboat Pier
10	464	Street Killadysert	Street Killadysert

Rural District of Kilrush.

Road No.	Perches.	Road.	
155	242	Parknamony and Kilcarrol	Kilrush to Knock
56	1413	Knockwood, Knockerry and Tarmon	
152	1516	Derreen, Tullagower & Kilrush	Kilrush and Ennis
99	1019	Goulbourn Bridge and Derreen	
98	1194	Gurtgeheen and Goulbourn	
17	1138	Carnanes and Monmore	Kilrush and Kilkee
10	1210	Moyasta and Kilkee	
23	828	Urban district boundary Ballyerra and Monmore	Kilrush and Doonbeg
43	1676	Mountrivers and Monmore	
111	1180	Tullabrack, Moyasta and Tullagower	Ennis and Kilkee *via* Bog-road
110	1194	Derreen and Tullagower	
88	1551	Drummina and Kilmacduane	Kilrush and Miltown Malbay
22	1514	Kilmacduane and Craggaknock	
60	844	Shandrum and Carrowbloghmore	
82	881	Dough and Shandrum	
118	1724	Boulbeagh, Cahermurphy and Cloonwhite	Ennis & Kilkee *via* Inch
154	1934	Cahermurphy, Caherfeenick and Acres	
12	270	Farrahy, Lisdeen & Lislunahan	Kilkee and Miltown
90	513	Lislunahan, Lismuse & Lisdeen	
15	1604	Doonbeg and Corbally	
62	452	Mountrivers and Carrowmore	
61	1175	Clonadrum and Caherfeenick	
35	1399	Kilkee and Breaghva	Kilkee, Carrigaholt and Cross
140	1553	Breaghva and Killeena	
24	1259	Carrigaholt and Oughterard	Carrigaholt Cross and Loophead
141	1210	Oughterard and Kilbaha	
30	962	Kilbaha and Loophead	
40	209	Glenletternafinny & Doonsallagh	Ennis and Miltown by the Hand
125	704	Miltown Burial Ground and Carrowlegane	Miltown and Mullagh
16	805	Streets Kilkee	Streets Kilkee
55	485	Ballydinneen and District boundary and Derrynagilla	Ennis to Knock
107	661	Mullagh to Cloneenagh House	

Rural District of Limerick No. 2.

64	1741	Bunratty and Lansdowne	Limerick and Ennis
3	851	Athlunkard and Blackwater	Limerick, Broadford and Scariff
62	2436	Broadford Bridge to Blackwater	
14	292	Deerpark and Broadford	
35	1027	Quinpoole and Annegrove Bridge	Limerick and Killaloe
30	1539	O'Brien's Bridge and Annegrove Bridge	
36	739	Ardclooney & O'Brien's Bridge	
25	1096	Bridgetown and Ballycorney	
63	1439	Hurdlestown and Ballyquin	Broadford & Bridgetown
40	1024	Ballyquin and O'Brien's Bridge	
65	1461	Portdrine and Sooreeny	Kilmurry, Sixmilebridge and Limerick
56	1003	Sixmilebridge and Cooleycasey	Sixmilebridge & Clonlara
31	1337	Cooleycasey and Cloghera	
60	949	Cloghera and Clonlara.	
32	622	Woodfield Bridge and Doon	Ennis and Broadford
24	427	Doonass and Broadford Bridge	Broadford and Tulla

Rural District of Scariff.

Road No.	Perches.	Road.	
6	820	Between district boundary at Ballinahinch and three roads at Post Office, Bodyke	Tulla to Scariff & Mountshannon & Woodford *via* Bodyke
32	844	Between three roads near Bodyke and three roads at Tomgraney	
104	589	Tomgraney to Scariff, including streets	
105	866	Scariff to county boundary	
27	960	Cloonamirran and county boundary	
91	628	Whitegate and Boucher's Bridge	
29	520	Whitegate and Derainy	
15	538	Tomgraney, Raheen & Bealkelly	Scariff to Killaloe and Limerick
38	757	Raheen and Ballynagleeragh	
39	575	Ballysallagh and Tinneranna	
40	664	Tinneranna and Rinamanna	
41	502	Rinamanna and Ballyvally	
101	833	Killaloe to Limerick between county boundary & O'Brien's Bridge	
62	419	Ballyvally to Killaloe, Cathedral to Courthouse	
7	1040	Scariff and Poulagour	Scariff to Feakle & Gort
7*a*	800	Poulagour and Feakle	
42	1061	Feakle to Caher	
75	270	Caher and Knockaveen	
88	1089	Cloonusker and Cooracloonmore	Scariff to Loughgraney
103	1076	Scariff and Cloonusker	
86	770	Guranacom and Bauregegaun	Tulla, Feakle and Ayle
102	592	Bauregegaun and Feakle	
87	932	Feakle and Annaghneal	Feakle to Tulla *via* Ballinahinch

Rural District of Tulla.

88	1098	Cleary's Bridge & Tulla Pound	Tulla and Ennis
68	697	Spancilhill and Cleary's Bridge	
98	1144	Moymore Bridge and Tulla	Tulla and Clare Castle
81	1085	Moymore Bridge and Cranagher	
74	370	Moyriesk and Hurlers' Cross	
79	1470	Quinville and Shandangan	Quin and Sixmilebridge
86	1470	Sooreeny and Kilkishen	
82	1500	Monanoe and Cullane	Ennis and Broadford
83	492	Cullane, Derrymore and Cappalaheen	
77	709	Ballyblood and Knockatoreen	
89	1060	Tulla Church and Kilkishen	Tulla to Sixmilebridge
97	655	Spa Castle and Kilkishen Castle	
9	1140	Tulla Pound and Annacooleen	Tulla and Broadford
96	1213	Annacooleen and Doon	
90	1439	Tulla Courthouse and Ayle	Tulla and Ayle
2	1292	Cloghaun and district boundary at Ballinahinch	Tulla and Scariff
85	727	Loughbaun and Scalpnagoon	Tulla and Gort
87	2050	Tulla Pound and Loughaun	
80	700	Feakle Barracks and Derrymore	Feakle and Broadford
91	511	Derrymore and Rossnealon	

RURAL DISTRICT OF TULLA—*continued.*

Road No.	Perches.	Road.	
75	744	Knockanean and Killanena	Feakle and Gort
76	577	Killanena & Connaught Bridge	
84	292	Drumcore and Carheeny	Ennis and Gort
94	1046	Ballymacdonnell and Deerpark	Scariff and Broadford
30	1103	Tulla and Woodford	
70	432	Ralahine to Sixmilebridge	
92	522	Kilkishen Gate and Pollagh Bridge	
93	803	Belvoir and Knockatoreen	

URBAN DISTRICT OF ENNIS.

1	350 perches of road between urban district boundary at cross road to Workhouse, and urban district boundary at Greenpark House	Clare Castle-road
2	128 perches, between Pig Market, Ennis, and urban district boundary near Military Barracks	Kilrush-road
3	96 perches, between Ennis Mills and urban district boundary at Cross of Hermitage	Inch-road
4	218 perches, between Ennis Bridge and Clareen Bridge	Corrofin-road
5	428 perches, Corrovorrin Bridge and Courthouse, and between Riverview and cross roads at Turnpike, and between R. C. Church and Gore's Quay Bridge	Station and Store-road
6	239 perches, streets of Ennis, viz.—Mill-street, part of old Mill-street, Bindon-street, Bank Place, Pig Market to Jail-street, including The Mall	

URBAN DISTRICT OF KILRUSH.

1	378 perches, Kilrush Market House and urban district boundary at Leadmore East	Kilkee-road
2	118 perches, Ballyerra and urban district boundary at Carnanes	Doonbeg-road
3	226 perches, between three roads at Workhouse and urban district boundary at Ballykett	Cooraclare-road
4	670 perches, between Parknamoney and S.B. Pier at Cappagh, including Moore-street and Francis-street	
5	279 perches, Henry-street, Kilrush, and urban district boundary at Ballycurtin.	Ennis-road

No. 17,729.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

Order Declaring what Roads in the County of Fermanagh shall be Main Roads.

To the Council of the Administrative County of Fermanagh; to the Councils of the various County Districts in the said County; to the Committees and Officers of the said County and District Councils; and to all others whom it may concern:

Whereas by section eight of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, it is enacted as follows, that is to say:—

8.—(1.) One half of the expenses of the maintenance of any main road shall be levied off the administrative county, and the other half off the county districts in which the road is situate.

(2.) Every road the expense of the maintenance of which at the passing of this Act, is levied partly or wholly off the county at large shall be a main road until it ceases so to be as hereinafter provided, and the enactments respecting mail roads shall be repealed.

(3.) The council of each county may, upon the report of the county surveyor, make a general declaration declaring what roads in the county shall be main roads, and any road not mentioned in such declaration shall cease to be a main road; and at any time after the end of five years, the council may, if they think fit, reconsider the declaration and make a new declaration, and so on at intervals of not less than five years.

(4.) The county council may declare a proposed new road to be a main road, subject to reconsideration at any time at which the council reconsider any general declaration, and the cost of and incidental to the making of such road shall be levied in like manner as its maintenance.

(5.) A declaration, whether a general declaration or a declaration respecting a new road, shall at first be a provisional declaration, and shall be communicated by the county council to each district council in the county in the prescribed manner.

(6.) After the prescribed time, and after considering any representations which may meantime have been submitted either by any district council or by any person or persons claiming to be interested, the county council shall take the said provisional declaration into consideration, and may adopt the same, either in its original form or after modifying it either by way of exclusion or inclusion of roads.

(7.) The declaration, unless suspended as hereinafter mentioned, shall come into operation at the date of its final adoption, or any later date specified in the declaration.

(8.) The county council shall forthwith communicate a declaration as finally adopted to every district council in the county; and any such district council, if aggrieved by the declaration or by the omission therefrom of any road, may, within the prescribed time, appeal to the Local Government Board, and that Board, after communication with the county council, may dismiss the appeal, or make any declaration which the county council could have made, and that declaration shall operate as a declaration by the council.

(9.) In the event of such an appeal, the declaration shall be suspended while the appeal is pending. A county council may also suspend a declaration as regards a portion of an old road situate in any county district, until the council of the district have proposed the expenditure of sufficient money for placing that portion in proper repair and condition to the satisfaction of the county council.

(10.) A declaration, suspended while an appeal is pending, which afterwards becomes operative, shall operate as from the date when originally made, or any later date which may be fixed by the Local Government Board on the appeal.

(11.) This section shall apply to so much of any main or other road as is situate within an urban county district.

(12.) Nothing in this section shall be held to prevent the whole or a greater proportion than one half of the expenses of the maintenance of any road heretofore leviable wholly off the county at large, or of the expenses of the maintenance or construction of any bridge, from being levied off the county at large.

And whereas by sub-section (1) of section 109 of the said Act it is enacted that in that Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "prescribed" means prescribed by the Local Government Board; and that the expression "Local Government Board" means the Local Government Board for Ireland:

And whereas we, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of the powers vested in Us as aforesaid did by a declaration made under Our Seal of Office on the 11th day of December, 1900, declare that the roads named in the schedule annexed to Our said declaration and situated in the Administrative County of Fermanagh (hereinafter referred to as the County) should be main roads within the meaning and subject to the provisions of the said section eight of the said Local Government (Ireland) Act, and did further determine that Our said declaration should operate as from the First day of October, 1900:

And whereas the Council of the County of Fermanagh which Council is hereinafter referred to as the County Council) did, after the expiration of five years from the said First day of October, 1900, reconsider the said declaration and did, upon the report of the County Surveyor, make a provisional declaration with respect to main roads in the County, and did communicate the same to each district council in the county in manner prescribed by Us, by an Order under Our Seal of Office bearing date the First day of May, 1899:

And whereas the County Council did, after the time prescribed by Our said Order, and after duly considering a representation submitted to them by a District Council in the County, at their quarterly meeting, held on the 23rd day of February, 1906, finally adopt their said provisional declaration, in its original form:

And whereas We have received within the time prescribed by Our said Order, an appeal from a District Council in the County against the said declaration so finally adopted by the County Council:

And whereas, in exercise of the powers vested in Us in that behalf, by Article 32 (1) of the schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898, We caused a local inquiry to be made by J. F. MacCabe, one of Our Inspectors:

And whereas We have received the report of Our said Inspector, and have communicated with the County Council; and have considered the report of the County Surveyor as laid before the County Council:

Now therefore We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of the powers vested in Us by sub-sections (8) and (10) of section eight of the above cited Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and by all other statutes in this behalf enabling Us, do hereby declare that as from the 4th day of November, 1905, the roads named in the schedule hereunto annexed shall be and shall be deemed to have been main roads within the meaning and subject to the provisions of the said section of the said Act:

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Fourth day of June, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

[L.S.]

(Signed), H. A. Robinson.

SCHEDULE OF MAIN ROADS IN THE COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

Rural District of Enniskillen.

	Length in Perches.
Enniskillen to Swanlinbar, between the Urban District Boundary at Enniskillen and the County Boundary in Drumcullion *via* Ashwoods and Five Points	3,425

No. 13,191.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

Order Declaring what Roads in the County of Mayo shall be Main Roads.

To the Council of the Administrative County of Mayo; to the Councils of the various County Districts in the said County; to the Committees and Officers of the said County and District Councils; and to all others whom it may concern:

Whereas by section eight of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, it is enacted as follows, that is to say:—

8.—(1.) One half of the expenses of the maintenance of any main road shall be levied off the administrative county, and the other half off the county districts in which the road is situate.

(2.) Every road the expense of the maintenance of which at the passing of this Act, is levied partly or wholly off the county at large shall be a main road until it ceases so to be as hereinafter provided, and the enactments respecting mail roads shall be repealed.

(3.) The council of each county may, upon the report of the county surveyor, make a general declaration declaring what roads in the county shall be main roads, and any road not mentioned in such declaration shall cease to be a main road; and at any time after the end of five years, the council may, if they think fit, reconsider the declaration and make a new declaration, and so on at intervals of not less than five years.

(4.) The county council may declare a proposed new road to be a main road, subject to reconsideration at any time at which the council reconsider any general declaration, and the cost of and incidental to the making of such road shall be levied in like manner as its maintenance.

(5.) A declaration, whether a general declaration or a declaration respecting a new road, shall at first be a provisional declaration, and shall be communicated by the county council to each district council in the county in the prescribed manner.

(6.) After the prescribed time, and after considering any representations which may meantime have been submitted either by any district council or by any person or persons claiming to be interested, the county council shall take the said provisional declaration into consideration, and may adopt the same, either in its original form or after modifying it either by way of exclusion or inclusion of roads.

(7.) The declaration, unless suspended as hereinafter mentioned, shall come into operation at the date of its final adoption, or any later date specified in the declaration.

(8.) The county council shall forthwith communicate a declaration as finally adopted to every district council in the county; and any such district council, if aggrieved by the declaration or by the omission therefrom of any road, may, within the prescribed time, appeal to the Local Government Board, and that Board, after communication with the county council, may dismiss the appeal, or make any declaration which the county council could have made, and that declaration shall operate as a declaration by the council.

(9.) In the event of such an appeal, the declaration shall be suspended while the appeal is pending. A county council may also suspend a declaration as regards a portion of an old road situate in any county district, until the council of the district have proposed the expenditure of sufficient money for placing that portion in proper repair and condition to the satisfaction of the county council.

(10.) A declaration, suspended while an appeal is pending, which afterwards becomes operative, shall operate as from the date when originally made, or any later date which may be fixed by the Local Government Board on the appeal.

(11.) This section shall apply to so much of any main or other road as is situate within an urban county district.

(12.) Nothing in this section shall be held to prevent the whole or a greater proportion than one-half of the expenses of the maintenance of any road heretofore leviable wholly off the county at large, or of the expenses of the maintenance or construction of any bridge, from being levied off the county at large.

And whereas by sub-section (1) of section 109 of the said Act it is enacted that in that Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "prescribed" means prescribed by the Local Government Board; and that the expression "Local Government Board" means the Local Government Board for Ireland:

And whereas the Council of the Administrative County of Mayo (hereinafter referred to as the County Council) did, upon the report of the County Surveyor, at a meeting held on the 23rd day of June, 1906, make a provisional declaration with respect to main roads in the said County, and did communicate the same to each district council in the said county in manner prescribed by Us, the Local Government Board for Ireland, by an Order under Our Seal bearing date the first day of May, 1899:

And whereas the County Council did, after the time prescribed by Our said Order, and after duly considering representations submitted to them by certain District Councils in the said County, at their quarterly meeting, held on the 15th day of September, 1906, finally adopt their said provisional declaration, in its original form:

And whereas We, the said Local Government Board, have received within the time prescribed by Our said Order, appeals from certain district councils in the said County against the said declaration so finally adopted by the County Council:

And whereas, in exercise of the powers vested in Us in that behalf, by Article 32 (1) of the schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898, We caused a local inquiry to be made by E. A. Saunderson, Esq., one of Our Inspectors:

And whereas We have received the report of Our said Inspector, and have communicated with the County Council; and have considered the report of the County Surveyor as laid before the County Council:

Now therefore We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of the powers vested in Us by sub-sections (8) and (10) of section eight of the above-cited Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and by all other statutes in this behalf enabling Us, do hereby declare that the roads named in the schedule hereunto annexed shall be main roads within the meaning and subject to the provisions of the said section of the said Act:

And We do further determine that this Our Declaration shall operate as from the First day of April, 1907.

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Fourth day of June, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

[L.S.]

(Signed), H. A. Robinson.

SCHEDULE OF MAIN ROADS IN THE COUNTY OF MAYO.

Rural District of Ballina.	Length in Statute Perches.
Ballina to Belmullet, between Ballina municipal mearing at washerwoman's house and mearing of Belmullet rural district at Bellacoarick, passing through Crossmolina.	5,758
Crossmolina to Ballycastle between Foatish and mearing of Killala rural district at Girraun, south of Owenmore	1,050
Crossmolina to Killala, between street contract end of Church-street and Killala rural district mearing at Rathowen East.	2,536
Ballina to Ballycastle, between cross roads near the late Tom Mulloy's and Killala rural district, at north mearing of Knock-aunderry.	1,288
Ballina to Killala, between Ballina municipal mearing, near cemetery gate and Killala rural district mearing at Crosspatrick.	1,748
Belmullet to Castlebar, between cross roads east of Bellacoarick and mearing of Castlebar rural district at Coolnabinna, near Daley's.	3,256
Crossmolina to Keenagh, between end of street contract at Chapel gate and Keenagh cross roads.	2,536
Crossmolina to Lahardane, between end of street contract and mearing of Castlebar rural district at Castlehill Bridge.	1,306
Crossmolina to Foxford, between Ballina-road at Ballymanagh and Foxford-road at Ballinahaglish, passing Rathduff and Curroy.	1,972
Ballina to Curroy, between the mearing of the Ballina township at the culvert and cross-roads near Chapel at Curroy.	800
Ballina to Foxford, between Curroy-road at Rahins and cross-roads at Belass near Foxford Bridge.	2,628
Foxford to Castlebar, between centre of Foxford Bridge at mearing of the Swineford rural district and centre of Pontoon Bridge at the mearing of the Castlebar rural district.	1,156

Rural District of Ballina—*continued.*	Length in Statute Perches.
Ballina to Sligo, between municipal mearing Ballina township at Quignalecka and County Sligo mearing, including short branch to mearing on the Inishcrone-road.	734
Ballina to Quay, between Ballina municipal mearing and Quay gate.	264
Ballina to Tubbercurry, between Ballina municipal mearing at Ardnaree and County Sligo mearing at Drumsheen (the Gap-road).	2,724
Ballina to Swineford, between municipal mearing and Swineford rural district mearing at Boherhallagh.	2,408
Streets of Crossmolina as at present under contract.	206
From Curroy to Knockmore. District Road No. 32.	1,004
From Knockmore to Cuingbeg. District Road No. 33A.	980
From Ballina to Swineford-road at Carrowkerribly, past Attymas Chapel, to join Swineford-road at Corradrishy. District Roads Nos. 68B, 68A and 76.	1,848
Entire road from Gurteens to Netley. District Road Nos. 44A and 44B.	1,838
Part district road No. 150, from Ballybrooney to Killala mearing, at Ellaghs, to join proposal in Killala. Road No. 150B.	408

Rural District of Ballinrobe.

820 perches of the road from Shrule to Hollymount, between Shrule cross-roads and cross-roads leading to Deerpark by Dalgan.

620 perches of the road from Shrule to Hollymount, between cross-roads leading to Deerpark by Ballycusheen and Milford cross-roads.

500 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Tourmakeady, between Clonee Bridge and new road at Shrah, leading to Derrymore.

720 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Fairhill, between Knockferreen and cross-roads at Ballinchalla, leading to The Neale.

740 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Fairhill, between cross-roads at Ballinchalla, leading to The Neale and Cahernagower Bridge.

800 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Castlebar, between old Chapel in Ballinrobe and barony mearing at Keel Bridge.

540 perches of the streets and footpaths of the town of Ballinrobe, ending at Bulkane Bridge on Kilmaine-road; entrance to the Town Hall on Cong-road; the last house on Convent and Creagh-roads; the old Chapel on Castlebar-road; Michael O'Malley's house on Cornfield-road; and the ball-alley, including road from Bulkane to Cong-road and the one by the Infantry Barracks.

640 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Tourmakeady, between Heneghan's near Partry and P. Flynn's at Shrah, by Derrymore.

1,920 perches of the road from Clonbur to Leenane, between Galway mearings at Kilbride Ferry and Dooletter iron bridge by Finny.

800 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Fairhill, between Cahernagower Bridge and cross-roads at Ballykinave.

980 perches of the road from Shrule to Claremorris, between Rathgranagher cross-roads and barony mearing at Seefin, by Annefield.

840 perches of the road from Castlebar to Tuam, between cross-roads at Robeen and John Moore's at Newbrook.

485 perches of the road from Castlebar to Tuam, between cross-roads near Bloomfield gate and Robeen cross-roads.

650 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Castlebar, between cross-roads near Ballygarris School and Corcoran's forge in Stonepark, near barony mearing.

740 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Cong, between the Town Hall in Ballinrobe and Cahernacole East.

840 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Roundfort, between the last house on the Convent-road and Carramore cross-roads near Gallowshill.

1,070 perches of the road from Castlebar to Tuam, between Annefield gate and boundary of Galway at Foxhall.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BALLINROBE—*continued.*

275 perches of the streets of Cong.

740 perches of the road from Kilmaine to The Neale, between Kilmaine village and cross-roads leading to Islandmore, ending at Creevaroddaun.

960 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Kilmaine, between Bulkaun Bridge and south-east boundary at Ballytrasna.

636 perches of the road from Tourmakeady to Clonbur, between old County Galway mearing and Philip Marey's house at Gortmore.

440 perches of the road from Tuam to Hollymount, between Cloghans cross-roads and cross-roads at Rathgranagher.

580 perches of the road from Hollymount to Castlebar, between Carnacon Chapel and Annies Bridge, by Moorehall.

735 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Castlebar, between Portroyal Barracks and rural district boundary near Derrew.

460 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Westport, between Keel Bridge and cross-roads leading to Tooreen.

545 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Westport, between cross-roads leading to Tooreen and Partry Police Barracks.

540 perches of the road from Ballyglass to Balla, between Mountpleasant school and rural district boundary at Meander river bridge.

630 perches of the road from Ballyglass to Balla, between old Kilmaine barony mearing at Stonepark and main road at M'Evilly's, Ballyglass.

800 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Ballyglass, between Michael Malley's in Ballinrobe and cross-roads at Liskillen leading to Kiltrone.

720 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Ballyglass, between cross-roads at Liskillen, leading to Kiltrone, and cross-roads near Ballygarris School.

470 perches of the road from Shrule to Claremorris, between Milford cross-roads and Rathgranagher cross-roads.

630 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Claremorris, between ballalley in Ballinrobe and Levallyroe cross-roads.

615 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Claremorris, between Levally cross-roads and new bridge over Robe.

600 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Claremorris, between new bridge over Robe and Hollymount, at Robe Bridge.

500 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Claremorris, between Hollymount and north boundary of Lehinch demesne.

705 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Cong, between Caherduff and Cong Canal.

695 perches of the road from The Neale to Kilmaine, between Neale village and cross-roads at Creevaroddaun.

1,400 perches of the road from Kilmaine Police Barracks to Shrule town, at cross-roads leading to Ballindine.

80 perches of the streets of Shrule, between turn to Ballindine and Shrule Bridge.

420 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Claremorris, between north boundary at Lehinch Demesne and Tagheen Bridge.

800 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Cong, between Lawans and Caherduff.

720 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Cross, between long stone near The Neale and Cross Bridge.

1,250 perches of the road from Tuam to Westport, between cross-roads at Robeen and barony mearing at Annie's Bridge by Garristown.

800 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Headford, between Cross Bridge and cross-roads at Bunnafollistram.

1,040 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Headford, between cross-roads at Bunnafollistran and Moyne Bridge.

1,000 perches of the road from Kilmaine to Hollymount, between cross-roads near Kilmaine and Carrowreagh cross-roads by Kilquire.

170 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Maam, etc., between Ballykyne Wood and mearing of county at Rusheen.

200 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Westport, between Cloone Bridge and Castlebar rural district boundary at Derrynamuck Bridge.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BALLINROBE—*continued.*

680 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Westport, between Portroyal Barracks and Cloonee Bridge.

680 perches of the road from Castlebar to Tuam, between Hollymount town at fence east of Presbyterian Church and Tawnaghbaun cross-roads, by Roundfort, crossing the railway.

480 perches of the road from Castlebar to Tuam, between Tawnaghbaun cross-roads and Annefield gate.

560 perches of the road from Kilmaine to Tuam, between cross-roads near Cloghansmore House at Knockroe and County Galway mearing at Foxhall.

1,226 perches of the road from Tourmakeady to Clonbur, between Philip Neary's house at Gortmore and Derrypark National School.

480 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Tourmakeady, between new Derrymore road at Shrah and small stream south of Drimgoggy Rectory.

600 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Tourmakeady, between small stream south of Drimgoggy Rectory and bridge at Tourmakeady.

120 perches of the streets and footpaths of Hollymount, between bridge over River Robe and fence beyond the Presbyterian Church.

1,120 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Roundfort, between cross-roads at Gallowshill and cross-roads at Roundfort, including branch from Mweelis cross-roads to Tonabaun cross-roads, towards Annefield.

500 perches of the road from Westport to Tourmakeady, between bridge near Police Barracks, Tourmakeady, and old County Galway mearing.

700 perches of the road from Castlebar to Tuam, between Castlebar district boundary at Castlelucas Bridge and Ballyglass Bridge.

440 perches of the road from Carnacon to Castlebar, between Carnacon Chapel and district boundary at Castleburke, by Burriscarra.

190 perches of the road from Castlebar to Carnacon, between Castlebar district boundary at Cloonboorth and Carnacon Chapel.

520 perches of the road from Balla to Hollymount, between rural district boundary at Ballymakeogh and Claremorris district boundary at cross-roads leading to Curry, including Ballinafad branch as far as Castlebar district boundary at eastern boundary of Ardcorkey townland.

760 perches of the road from Castlebar to Tuam, between Ballyglass Bridge and John Moore's at Newbrook, including branch to Oory Bridge.

650 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Kilmaine, between south-east boundary at Ballytrasna and Kilmaine Police Barracks.

900 perches of the road from Tourmakeady to Leenane, between Derrypark National School and cross-roads at Dooletter.

560 perches of the road from Kilmaine to Tuam, between Kilmaine and cross-roads leading to Shrule at Milford.

560 perches of the road from Kilmaine to Tuam, between cross-roads leading to Shrule, at Milford, and cross-roads near Cloghansmore House, at Knockroe.

820 perches of the road from Ballyglass to Mayo, between cross-roads near Ballyglass Bridge and Claremorris district boundary at Curry Bridge.

280 perches of the connecting road from Ballinrobe to Annefield between Mweelis cross-roads and cross-roads at Tonnabawn.

440 perches of the road from Cong to Clonbur between Galway mearing near Cong, and Galway mearing near Clonbur.

900 perches of the road from Cong to Cross, between cross-roads at Ashford Grand Gate and main road near Cross Bridge, including branch leading to Old Church, at Cross.

850 perches of the road from Tourmakeady to Westport, between James Smith's, Tourmakeady, and highest point of road above Glenagoshleen.

1,050 perches of the road from Tourmakeady to Westport, between highest point of road above Glenagoshleen and Westport district boundary at Derrycroff.

224 perches of the road from cross-roads at Cushloughock, near Lord Ardilaun's Grand Gate, Ashford, to New Quay at Lisloughrey.

Rural District of Belmullet.	Length in Statute Perches.
Ballina to Belmullet, between Ballina rural district mearing at Bellacoarick and street contract, Belmullet, at end of houses in Barrack-street.	6,317
Belmullet to Balycastle, between Ballina and Belmullet-road at Atticonaun and the mearing of the Killala rural district at Gregganbeg.	5,762
Belmullet to Blacksod, between end of street contract at Swivel Bridge and land end of pier, past lighthouse (including new line through Sandbanks).	4,103
Belmullet to Eagle Island, between Binghamstown-road at Carn Fowler and turn to Glebe, with return road through Termoncarragh to near Post Office.	1,678
Belmullet to Ballyglass, between end of street contract at Swivel Bridge and Coastguards' Station passing M'Nulty's.	2,080
Belmullet to Rossport Ferry, through Pullathomas, between north coast road at Faulagh and past dispensary to mearing at Glendad townland.	1,344
Belmullet to Rossport, between north coast road near Glenamoy Bridge and land end of slip at Ferry.	2,002
Belmullet to Doohoma, between Ballina and Belmullet-road, near Glencastle Chapel, and the old Coastguards' Station, Tullaghan.	2,792
Bangor to Gweesalia, between Ballina and Belmullet-road, near Bangor, and cross-roads near schoolhouse, Gweesalia, to include branch to Glencastle-road.	2,474
Bangor to Inver, between Ballina and Belmullet-road, west of Munhin Bridge and north coast road, near Carrowmore Bridge.	1,276
Belmullet to Ballycroy between Hotel Bangor and mearing of the Westport rural district at southern boundary of Croghaun townland.	1,378
Streets at Belmullet as at present under contract.	420
Board of Works roads from Belmullet Pier along shore of Blacksod Bay. District Road No. 65, ...	230
From Main Ballina to Belmullet-road, to land end of pier at Pickle Point. District Road No. 62, ...	57

Rural District of Castlebar.

720 perches of the road from Castlebar to Tuam, between Frenchill cross-roads and cross-roads at Belcarra leading to Manulla.

640 perches of the road from Castlebar to Tuam, between cross-roads at Belcarra leading to Manulla and Doonamona cross-roads.

520 perches of the road from Castlebar to Ballinrobe, between Ballyheane Bridge and cross-roads at Creevagh leading to Ballintubber Abbey.

480 perches of the road from Castlebar to Ballyheane, between cross-roads at Creevagh leading to Ballintubber Abbey and cross-roads at Balloor.

450 perches of the road from Castlebar to Tuam, between Castlebar urban boundary near Saleen Bridge and cross-roads near Lightford Bridge leading to Breaffy.

430 perches of the road from Castlebar to Tuam, between cross-roads near Lightford Bridge, leading to Breaffy and Frenchill cross-roads.

480 perches of the road from Balla to Claremorris, between cross-roads at Heathlawn and Claremorris district boundary near Brize Castle.

400 perches of the road from Balla to Hollymount, between centre of railway bridge at Balla and rural district boundary at Ballymakeogh.

620 perches of the road from Castlebar to Balla, between Castlebar urban boundary near Plantation at Drumconlan, and cross-roads at M'Tigue's public house, Breaffy, by Kilkenny.

1,080 perches of the road from Ballyheane to Westport, between Ballyheane and cross-roads at Cappacharnane.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CASTLEBAR—*continued.*

525 perches of the road from Castlebar to Carnacon, between Lisiniska village and cross-roads at Carramore North.

525 perches of the road from Castlebar to Carnacon, between cross-roads at Carramore North and Clogher Post Office.

765 perches of the road from Ballyvary to Balla, between cross-roads at Drumgawnagh East, near schoolhouse, and old barony mearing at Legaun (near Charles Durcan's).

530 perches of the road from Ballinrobe to Westport, between rural district boundary near Ayle and Killawalla cross roads by Hazelrock.

640 perches of the road from Castlebar to Ballina, between the high bridge over Clydagh River and cross-roads at Ross West.

970 perches of the road from Castlebar to Ballina, between cross-roads at Ross West and cross-roads at Bunduvowen, leading to Park, by Crillaun.

815 perches of the road from Castlebar to Ballina, between cross-roads at Bunduvowen, leading to Park and Pontoon Bridge.

415 perches of the road from Castlebar to Ballinrobe, between Balloor cross-roads and Ballinrobe rural district boundary near Cranmore.

960 perches of the road from Ballyglass to Foxford, between Belcarra village and main road from Castlebar to Balla at Manulla, crossing the railway.

240 perches of the road from Castlebar to Crossmolina, between cross-roads at Pontoon Barracks and Curryostle Bridge.

460 perches of the road from Crossmolina to Newport, between Castlehill River Bridge and Lahardane Chapel gate.

960 perches of the road from Castlebar to Belmullet, between old Carra barony mearing at Boggey and district boundary beyond cross-roads at Daly's.

1,140 perches of the road from Crossmolina to Newport, between Lahardane Chapel gate and cross-roads at Curraghtamore.

580 perches of the road from Castlebar to Westport, between Castlebar urban boundary near Mr. Gahan's gate and townland boundary between Ballymacragh and Pheasanthill.

460 perches of the road from Castlebar to Westport, between townland boundary between Ballymacragh and Pheasanthill and Westport rural district boundary beyond Cloonkeen.

940 perches of the road from Westport to Claremorris, between Ballintubber Abbey and turn to Thomastown at Knockboy, by Drum Post Office, by Clogher demesne.

1,120 perches of the road from Castlebar to Crossmolina, between turn near Workhouse and Clydagh Bridge near Burren Schoolhouse.

1,535 perches of the road from Frenchill to Cloonkeen, by Kilboyne, crossing main road and railway, including branch to Aughadrinagh.

880 perches of the road from Crossmolina to Newport, between cross-roads at Curraghmore and old barony mearing beyond Windy Gap.

840 perches of the road from Ballyvary to Balla, between cross-roads near Ballyvary and cross-roads near Drumgawnagh East, near schoolhouse.

537 perches of the road from Westport to Ballinrobe, between Killawalla cross-roads and the elbow at Derrynawillanlough.

320 perches of the road from Castlebar to Swineford, between Chancery Bridge and cross-roads at Ballyvary, including Ballyvary streets, with branch to railway station.

660 perches of the road from Ballyglass to Foxford, between cross-roads at Manulla Post Office and cross-roads at Corley's, Keelogues.

544 perches of the road from Westport to Ballinrobe, between elbow at Derrynawillanlough and Ballinrobe district boundary at Derrynamuck Bridge.

840 perches of the road from Ballyglass to Foxford, between cross-roads at Corley's, Keelogues, and Ballyvary.

1,240 perches of the road from Castlebar to Hollymount, between Frenchill cross-roads and Clogher cross-roads (by Errew Monastery).

RURAL DISTRICT OF CASTLEBAR—*continued.*

600 perches of the road from Castlebar to Balla, between Thomas M'Tigue's publichouse, Breaffy, and Manulla Bridge.

920 perches of the road from Castlebar to Crossmolina, between Clydagh Bridge near Burren School and old barony mearing near Windy Gap at bridge.

380 perches of the road from Castlebar to Turlough, between Castlebar urban boundary at cross-roads leading to Staball and turn to Ballinvilla.

640 perches of the road from Castlebar to Ballinrobe, between cross-roads near station bridge, Castlebar, and cross-roads leading to Cloonkeen at Cloonsumna.

640 perches of the road from Castlebar to Ballinrobe, between cross-roads leading to Cloonkeen at Cloonsumna and Ballyheane Bridge.

400 perches of the road from Ballyglass to Balla, between Meander River Bridge at Gortaphuill and rural district boundary beyond Lakemount, at eastern boundary of Ardcorkey.

1,650 perches of the road from Ballyhaunis to Ballinacostello, between Ballinvilla and Wyndsor gate.

300 perches of the road from Castlebar to Swinford, between Wyndsor gate and cross-roads leading to Ross.

300 perches of the road from Castlebar to Swinford, between cross-roads leading to Ross and Turlough cross-roads, leading to Park and Keelogues.

670 perches of the road from Ballyvary to Foxford, between the cross-roads at Ballyvary and the bridge at Straide.

800 perches of the road from Castlebar to Ballina, between Castlebar urban boundary near the Workhouse and Clydagh high bridge.

550 perches of the road from Foxford to Kiltimagh, between cross-roads at Ballylahan old castle and the Swinford rural district boundary at Ardacaha, including small portions in townlands of Gorteen, Oughtagh, and Carracastle.

680 perches of the road from Castlebar to Newport, between the Castlebar urban boundary at Garryduff and the Westport rural district boundary at Derrycoosh.

800 perches of the road from Castlebar to Balla, between Manulla Bridge and cross-roads at Ballintubber, leading to Ballinafad.

400 perches of the road from Castlebar to Balla, between cross-roads at Carrintober, leading to Ballinafad and cross-roads at Balla.

430 perches of the road from Castlebar to Tuam, between Doonamona cross-roads and rural district boundary at Castlelucas Bridge.

340 perches of the road from Carnacon to Castlebar, between Ballinrobe rural district boundary at Castleburke and Clogher cross-roads.

400 perches of the road from Castlebar to Carnacon, between turn to Thomastown and Ballinrobe district boundary at Cloonboorth.

850 perches of the road from Castlebar to Belmullet (in three sections), between Derrycoosh cross-roads and Glenisland Barracks.

1,410 perches of the road from Castlebar to Belmullet, between Glenisland Barracks and boundary of Tyrawley at Boggey.

850 perches of the road from Westport to Ballintubber, between Westport district boundary near Ayle and cross-roads leading to Killawalla, near plantation and old mill by Ballyburke.

880 perches of the road from Westport to Ballintubber, between cross-roads leading to Killawalla near plantation and old mill to Ballintubber Abbey, passing through Derrynacama.

563 perches of the road from Crossmolina to Newport, between Crumpane Bridge and mearing of Tyrawley at Boleyglass.

585 perches of the road from Castlebar to Swinford, between Turlough cross-roads and Chancery Bridge.

640 perches of the road from Balla to Kiltimagh, between turn to Balla and barony boundary at Derryvohey.

285 perches of the road from Balla to Ballyvary, between the Church in Balla and old barony mearing near Charles Durkan's.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CASTLEBAR—*continued.*

1,380 perches of the road from Lahardane to Foxford, between cross-roads at Chapel, Lahardane, and cross-roads at Massbrook School.

760 perches of the road from Lahardane to Foxford, between Massbrook School and old barony mearing at Curryostle.

775 perches of the road from Lahardane to Newport, between Curraghmore and old barony mearing at Boleyglass.

400 perches of the streets and footpaths of Balla, including back lane.

640 perches of the road from Balla to Claremorris, between Balla Main-street and cross-roads at Heathlawn.

600 perches of the road from Ballyvary to Foxford, between the bridge at Straide and rural district boundary at Ballylahan.

828 perches of the road from Castlebar to Swinford, between cross-roads at Ballyvary and Swinford rural district boundary at Lisgorman, including small portion in Carrowgowan townland.

280 perches of the road from Castlebar to Balla, between Castlebar urban boundary, at eastern boundary wall of plantation, and Kilkenny cross-roads.

1,840 perches of the road from Turlough to Pontoon, between Turlough cross-roads and cross-roads at Bunduvowen, by Park.

1,200 perches of the road from Mayo to Belcarra, between cross-roads at Lakemount and cross-roads near Belcarra Church by Ballinafad.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CLAREMORRIS.

1,100 perches of the road from Ballyhaunis to Knock, between cross-roads at Greenwood and Tom Curry's at Knock.

965 perches of the road from Ballyhaunis to Loughglynn, between Regan's at Kilmannion and Roscommon boundary at Brackloon North.

400 perches of the streets and footpaths of the town of Ballyhaunis, including Main-street, between Dr. Crean's and Devlin cross-roads beyond station, Claremorris-street, and road as far as O'Brien's mill, Swineford-street, and road as far as Connolly's house, also laneway back of Courthouse and leading into Claremorris-road.

750 perches of the road from Claremorris to Balla, between Claremorris Pound and boreen leading north to Garrywodreen (near Ballinstanford Upper).

750 perches of the road from Claremorris to Balla, between boreen leading north to Garrywadreen (near Ballinstandford Upper), and Castlebar district boundary near Brize Castle (by Massbrook).

700 perches of the road from Claremorris to Ballinrobe, between cross-roads leading to Crossboyne and Cloonbonniff and Tagheen Bridge, crossing the railway.

1,240 perches of the road from Claremorris to Kiltimagh, between Kilcolman cross-roads and Ballinamore Bridge, including branch to Coolaght.

880 perches of the road from Claremorris to Tuam, between Castlemagarret Bridge and boundary of Galway, including Ballindine-street.

820 perches of the road from Claremorris to Ballyhaunis, between railway bridge at Ballyglass and the bridge at Bricken's old mill.

1,060 perches of the road from Claremorris to Ballyhaunis, between bridge at Bricken's old mill and cross-roads near Holywell Upper leading to Bekan), crossing the railway.

850 perches of the road from Claremorris to Ballyhaunis, between cross-roads near Hollywell Upper (leading to Bekan) and O'Brien's old mill near Ballyhaunis.

720 perches of the road from Claremorris to Kiltimagh, between Loghatemple cross-roads and Kilcolman cross-roads.

820 perches of the road from Ballindine main-street to cross-roads at Scardane.

610 perches of the road from cross-roads at Scardane to old barony mearing at Seefin.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CLAREMORRIS—*continued.*

550 perches of the road from Claremorris to Knock, between Ballyfarnagh cross-roads and old barony mearing near John Bourke's on branch leading to Knock.

780 perches of the road from Claremorris to Bekan, between main road at Barneycarroll and old barony boundary at Derradda.

640 perches of the road from Balla to Knock, between Kilcolman cross-roads and cross-roads at Rockfield (near Chapel).

760 perches of the road from Claremorris to Ballinrobe, between Tuam railway crossing at Claremorris and cross-roads leading to Crossboyne and Cloonbonniff.

200 perches of the road from Mayo to Ballyglass, between Post Office, Mayo, and bridge of Curry.

540 perches of the road from Ballyhaunis to Swineford, between end of Knox-street, Ballyhaunis and Swineford district boundary at Cave Bridge.

780 perches of the road from Claremorris to Ballyhaunis, between Courthouse, Claremorris (at east entrance door), and railway bridge at Ballyglass.

960 perches of the road from Ballyhaunis to Tuam, between Crantogher Bridge and boundary of Galway (through Irishtown).

1,400 perches of the road from Claremorris to Roscommon, between bridge at Kilnock and bridge at Culnacleha.

1,040 perches of the road from Ballyhaunis to Kiltimagh, between cross-roads at Knock and rural district boundary at Yellow River, by Cloonlee.

960 perches of the road from Ballyhaunis to Tuam, between railway Bridge, Ballyhaunis, and cross-roads at Cottage.

1,330 perches of the road from Ballyhaunis to Tuam, between cross-roads at Cottage and bridge of Crantogher barony mearing, by Culnacleha.

410 perches of the road from Knock to Kilkelly, between Eden cross-roads and rural district boundary at Meeltrane.

560 perches of the road from Ballindine to Ballyhaunis, between barony boundary at Crumlin and cross-roads at Liscluman, crossing main road near Tawnagh.

1,280 perches of the road from Ballyhaunis to Claremorris, between cross-roads near Greenwood and barony mearing at Derryfad, by Bekan, including branch to mail car road at Greenwood.

400 perches of the road from Claremorris to Kilkelly, between cross-roads at Bellesker and cross-roads at Bekan.

Two laneways in Claremorris, leading from Bridge-street and Mount-street to drinking wells (exempting portion repaired by railway company).

800 perches of the road from Claremorris to Knock, between river bridge beyond the Church, Claremorris, and cross-roads at Barneycarroll (leading to Bekan).

600 perches of the road from Claremorris to Knock, between cross-roads at Barneycarroll (leading to Bekan and cross-roads near Ballyfarnagh School).

180 perches of the following streets and footpaths of the town of Claremorris, etc. :—Church-street, between corner of Mount-street (near Market-square) and river bridge, beyond the Church on the Knock-road; Mount-street, between corner of Church-street (near Market-square) and the laneway leading to the drinking well, beyond the Pound on the Balla-road, including the lane branch between Church and Mount-streets between Michael Prendergast's and Miss Lavelle's.

188 perches of the following streets and footpaths of the town of Claremorris, viz. :—Courthouse-street as far as cross-roads; Chapel-lane as far as cross-roads, including road connecting these streets all round the Fair Green; also Market-square all round central buildings (except Main-street itself); laneway round and back of Post Office.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CLAREMORRIS—*continued.*

156 perches of the following streets and footpaths of the town of Claremorris, viz. :—Main-street, between corner of Mount-street (near Market-square) and the bridge connecting the two lakes on the Brookhill-road, crossing the two railway lines and including the branch on the Ballindine-road as far as the watering place.

640 perches of the road from Claremorris to Tuam, between watering place on Workhouse-road (at bridge) and Castlemagarret Bridge.

920 perches of the road from Claremorris to Tuam (*via* Scardane) between Brookhill cross-roads and cross-roads at Scardane leading to Ballindine.

640 perches of the road from Claremorris to Westport, between mail car road near Claremorris and schoolhouse cross-roads at Coolmakeon.

1,120 perches of the road from Claremorris to Westport, between schoolhouse cross-roads at Coolmakeon and Oory Bridge.

920 perches of the road from Claremorris to Tuam (*via* Crossboyn), between cross-roads at Scardane leading to Ballindine and Galway mearing at Ballygass.

920 perches of the road from Claremorris to Dunmore, between cross-roads near Ballindine Post Office and cross-roads at Irishtown.

480 perches of the road from Claremorris to Dunmore, between cross-roads at Irishtown and Dunmacreona Bridge.

835 perches of the road from Claremorris to Mayo, between schoolhouse cross-roads at Coolmakeon and cross-roads at Baureel.

720 perches of the road from Claremorris to Mayo, between cross-roads at Baureel and Ballinrobe district boundary near Mayo Post Office.

300 perches of the road from Claremorris to Logboy, between Kilmore School and Kilnock Bridge.

1,150 perches of the road from Ballyhaunis to Knock, between turn to Dr. Crean's and cross-roads at Greenwood, including short branch to Bekan-road.

1,010 perches of the road from Ballyhaunis to Ballinlough, between cross-roads at Devlin and Roscommon mearing at Coolnafarna.

800 perches of the road from Claremorris to Kilkelly, between cross-roads at Eden and barony boundary near Churchfield, passing through Knock.

1,420 perches of the road from Ballyhaunis to Dunmore, between cross-roads at Devlin and boundary of Roscommon at Levallyroe.

1,400 perches of the road from Ballindine to Ballyhaunis, between the Chapel, Ballindine, and barony mearing at Crimlin.

840 perches of the road from Balla to Knock, between cross-roads at Brize and Kilcolman cross-roads.

1,220 perches of the road from Claremorris to Kiltimagh, *via* Castlegar and Rockfield, between Ballyfarnagh cross-roads and district boundary at Cloonmore Bridge.

1,020 perches of the road from Mayo to Hollymount, between Baureel cross-roads and Ballinrobe district boundary at Hollybrook Bridge, by Carrowmore.

1,650 perches of the road from Ballyhaunis to Ballinacostello, between cross-roads near Derrymore and district boundary at Ballinacostello Bridge, *via* Laraganboy and Coogue.

RURAL DISTRICT OF KILLALA.	Length in Statute Perches.
Ballina to Killala, between the mearing of Ballina rural district, at Crosspatrick, and Killala-street contract, at Workhouse gate.	486
Killala to Ballycastle, between street contract. Killala at turn to Mullahorn, and street contract, Ballycastle, at Dr. Mullen's gate,	2,684
Ballycastle to Belmullet, between end of street contract at Glen-road and mearing of Belmullet rural district at Cregganbeg, to include branch to Belderrig Coastguards' Station.	3,796
Ballycastle to Downpatrick, between end of street contract at Dr. Mullen's gate and eastern mearing of Moyney townland.	1,186

Rural District of Killala—*continued.*	Length in Statute Perches.
Ballycastle to Kilcummin, between main road from Killala, at Billoos, and Kilcummin Graveyard (through Carramore), with branch to end of Coastguard buildings.	1,888
Palmerstown to Lacken, between Killala and Ballycastle-road, at Doonamona, and turn of wall near Lacken Chapel.	1,136
Killala to Ballycastle, by Tonrehown, Kincon, and the Glen, between ends of street contracts, Killala and Ballycastle.	3,496
Crossmolina to Ballycastle, between Ballina rural district mearing south of Owenmore and Creevaghmore cross-roads, to include branch to Farmhill.	2,028
Ballycastle to Ballina, between junction with Tonrehown and Killala-road near mearing of Ballina rural district at Knockanderry.	162
Crossmolina to Killala, between Ballina rural district mearing at Magherabrack and cross-roads at Rathowen.	166
Streets at Killala as at present under contract.	530
Streets of Ballycastle as at present under contract.	122
From North Coast-road to end of pavement north of Killerduff Pier. District Road No. 24.	140
From Croaghan to Ross and branch towards Coastguard Station. District Road No. 22.	656
From Belleville, near schoolhouse, to mearing of district at Ellaghs, passing Fahy. District Road No. 15a.	904

Rural District of Swineford.

Foxford to Swineford, between ends of street contracts, Foxford and Swineford, to include branch to meet Ballina rural district mearing at Boherhallagh	3,210
Foxford to Ballylahan, between end of street contract at Foxford and mearing of Castlebar rural district at centre of Ballylahan Bridge.	950
Foxford to Keltimagh, between mearing of Castlebar rural district at Ardcarha and junction with main road, Castlebar to Swineford, near Bohola.	436
Bohola to Castlebar, between cross-roads, Bohola, and the mearing of the Castlebar rural district at the western boundary of Lisgorman townland.	651
Bohola to Keltimagh, between cross-roads, Bohola, to meet street contract, Keltimagh, near turn to railway bridge.	1,326
Keltimagh to Balla, between end of street contract at turn to Thennagleragh and mearing of Castlebar rural district at Derryvohey.	1,390
Keltimagh to Claremorris, between Balla-road at Oxford cross roads and mearing of the Claremorris rural district, at centre of Ballinamore Bridge.	390
Keltimagh to Ballyhaunis, between street contract at railway crossing and Yellow River, at mearing of the Claremorris rural district.	604
Keltimagh to Kilkelly, between end of street contract at railway crossing and the Ballyhaunis to Kilkelly-road at Cloonturk.	1,876
Keltimagh to Swineford, between end of street contract at railway bridge and Swineford-street contract at cross roads near Chapel.	2,084
Swineford to Bohola, between street contract at cross-roads near Chapel and cross-roads, Bohola.	1,663
Swineford to Bohola, through Meelick, from main road, Swineford, to Bohala, near railway crossing, Esker, to join it again at Ballymiles.	1,189
Swineford to Aclare, between street contract at Bourke's Bridge, to the mearing of the County Sligo over Cloonacannana Bridge past Knock's School.	1,699

Rural District of Swineford—*continued.*	Length in Statute Perches.
Foxford to Aclare, between cross-roads near Cloongullaun Bridge and Swineford and Aclare-road at Dromedagore.	1,154
Swineford to Charlestown, between end of street contract at Workhouse gate and Charlestown-street contract at turn to railway.	1,939
Swineford to Kilkelly, between end of street contract on Circular-road and centre of Kilkelly Bridge.	2,124
Charlestown to Doocastle, between cross-roads at Lavybeg and mearing of County Sligo at Doocastle.	2,590
Boyle to Tubbercurry, between cross roads, Flughany to County Sligo mearing, with branch towards Bunnenaden.	1,370
Charlestown to Ballaghaderreen, between end of street contract at Dispensary gate to the Castlerea rural district mearing at Gortanure.	1,480
Charlestown to Kilmovee, from the cross-roads at Ballyglass to the cross-roads at Sraheens.	1,828
Charlestown to Ballyhaunis, from end of street contract to Tavrane gate.	2,258
Charlestown to Ballyhaunis, between Tavrane gate to south Coolnaha cross-roads, with branch to schoolhouse at Urlaur cross-roads.	2,291
Ballyhaunis to Kilkelly, between mearing of Claremorris rural district at Annagh to centre of Kilkelly bridge, through Aughamore.	2,631
Claremorris to Kilkelly, between cross-roads at Bruff to mearing of the Claremorris rural district, at the townland of Corhawnagh.	250
Kilkelly to Ballaghaderreen, between Main-street, Kilkelly (with branch), to the mearing of Castlerea rural district, at Clooncara townland, to include branch from Glentevraun to Tavraun gate.	3,582
Kilkelly to Ballaghaderreen, between cross-roads at Ranagussaun to the mearing of the Castlerea rural district at Raherolus.	392
Ballaghaderreen to Tubbercurry, between district mearing, Islandmore and county mearing, Flughany.	1,732
Foxford to Killasser, between Ballina-road at Coollagagh to Dromeda Joyce cross-roads.	2,274
Swineford to Ballyhaunis, between cross-roads, Derryronane, and cross-roads, Caher.	1,540
Ballaghaderreen to Curry, between cross-roads at Carracastle to county mearing at Bottinny, with branches to centre of new bridge, Calveagh, and cross-roads, Cloonfane.	1,500
Carracastle to Kilmovee, between cross-roads, Cranmore, to county mearing at Cullagh, with branches to district mearing from Cranmore and to Skaheen.	2,254
Kilkelly to Ballyhaunis, between Ballyhaunis and Coolnaha cross-roads, through Rath.	1,900
Streets of Keltimagh as at present under contract.	636
Streets of Swineford as at present under contract.	565
Streets of Charlestown as at present under contract.	533
Streets of Foxford as at present under contract.	375
From turn to Cloonacannana Bridge at Esker to county mearing at Cloonfinish. District Roads Nos. 118A and 118B.	1,270
From cross-roads Sonnagh, to cross-roads south of Kilkelly Chapel. District Roads Nos. 44A and 44B.	2,120
From cross-roads near Kilkelly to Main-road at Tavrane. District Road No. 169.	974
From Swineford to Keltimagh-road at Tullinacurra, to the Midfield Chapel. District Road No. 78.	602
From Rooskey cross-roads, to county mearing at Cuilmore. District Road No. 40.	1,326
From Parson's Angle, Ballinamore, to main Bohola-road at cross-roads, Shanaghy. District Roads Nos. 68A, 68B, and part 162A.	1,308

Rural District of Westport.

790 perches of the road from Westport to Louisburgh, between Westport urban boundary near Ardmore cross-roads (leading to Carrownalurgan) and centre of Belclare Bridge by Rossmalley and Streamstown.

620 perches of the road from Newport to Mulranny, between railway bridge, Newport, and centre of Burrishoole Bridge.

1,600 perches of the road from Mulranny to Achill, between Owenduff Bridge and east end of approach to Achill Swing Bridge.

800 perches of the road from Newport to Castlebar, between Mr. O'Donnell's gate at Newport and western boundary at Cartron.

760 perches of the road from Newport to Castlebar, between western boundary at Cartron and Aass Bridge.

700 perches of the road from Westport to Ballinrobe, between Ballinvoy Bridge and cross-roads leading to Cloonkeen and Aughagower.

720 perches of the road from Westport to Castlebar, between old Murrisk barony mearing at Sheeane and Kilbree Bridge.

800 perches of the road from Westport to Castlebar, between Kilbree Bridge and Castlebar district boundary near Cloonkeen.

550 perches of the road from Mulranny to Belmullet, between Doughill cross-roads and old barony mearing at Doughill.

600 perches of the road from Westport to Louisburgh, between Murrisk Bridge and Lecanvey Chapel.

850 perches of the road from Westport to Louisburgh, between Lecanvey Chapel and Kilcoyne's house at Kilsallagh, including branch to Lecanvey Pier.

840 perches of the road from Louisburgh to Six Noggins, between centre of Louisburgh Bridge and cross-roads at Furmoyle, leading to Doughmakeon.

740 perches of the road from Louisburgh to Six Noggins, between cross-roads at Furmoyle, leading to Doughmakeon and Aillemore cross-roads.

760 perches of the road from Mulranny to Bangor between Ballyveeney bridge and cross-roads near Courthouse, Ballycroy.

970 perches of the road from Mulranny to Achill, between Doughill cross-roads near Mulranny and Owendough Bridge.

500 perches of the road from Westport to Ballinrobe, between cross-roads leading to Cloonkeen and Aughagower and Castlebar district boundary at Ayle, including two small branches at Ayle.

280 perches of the road from Westport to Castlebar, between the Westport urban boundary at Drumindoo and old Murrisk barony mearing at Sheeane.

680 perches of the road from Newport to Mulranny, between centre of Burrishole Bridge and centre of Carrowsallagh Bridge.

860 perches of the road from Newport to Mulranny, between centre of Carrowsallagh Bridge and Tiernaur Chapel.

700 perches of the road from Newport to Mulranny, between Bunnahowna Bridge and Doughill cross-roads (near Mulranny), leading to Achill and Ballycroy.

720 perches of the road from Newport to Mulranny, between Tiernaur Chapel and Bunnahowna Bridge.

650 perches of the road from Newport to Castlebar, between old Carra mearing at Bohess and Castlebar district boundary at Derrycoosh.

750 perches of the road from Castlebar to Glenisland (in three sections), between Derrycoosh and Glenisland Barracks.

176 perches of the road from Newport to Castlebar, between Aass Bridge and Derrycontoort Bridge.

500 perches of the road from Newport to Lahardane, between Cloondaff cross-roads and Crumpane Bridge.

680 perches of the road from Westport to Newport, between Attyreece Bridge and cross-roads leading to Buckfield Church.

680 perches of the road from Westport to Newport, between cross-roads leading to Buckfield Church and Rossow Bridge.

680 perches of the road from Westport to Newport, between Rossow Bridge and corner of Dr. Gill's, Newport.

RURAL DISTRICT OF WESTPORT—*continued.*

511 perches of the road from Westport to Newport, between Westport urban district boundary at Moyhastin and Ballinvoy Bridge.

1,150 perches of the road from Newport to Belmullet, between railway Bridge at Newport and old barony mearing at the Knockmoyle Bridge.

500 perches of the road from Achill Sound to Doogort, between two points where it joins old main road, and known as the Buggabawn short cut.

1,280 perches of the road from Achill Sound to Doogart, between cross-roads at Dookinnelly Chapel and Wooden Bridge beyond Dooaugh by Keel.

1,460 perches of the road from Doogort to Darby's Point, between cross-roads at Mr. Pyke's and Coastguard Station by Bleanaskill.

320 perches of the road from Newport to Castlebar, between old barony mearing at Derrintloura and Bohess.

750 perches of the road from Westport to Louisburgh, between Kilcoyne's house and Louisburgh Chapel.

880 perches of the road from Louisburgh to Leenane, between Louisburgh Bridge and Tully cross-roads at Shraraveagh.

960 perches of the road from Louisburgh to Leenane, between Tully cross-roads at Shraraveagh and new concrete bridge over Carrownisky River.

850 perches of the road from Louisburgh to Leenane, between cross-roads near Delphi, leading to Shaeffry and Rundorragha Pier.

1,255 perches of the road from Louisburgh to Leenane, between cross-roads near Bundorragha and main road near Ashleagh Church.

1,120 perches of the road from Louisburgh to Six Noggins, between Aillemore cross-roads and end of road near Six Noggins at second bridge.

500 perches of the road from Westport to Leenane, between schoolhouse at Farnaght and cross-roads at Brackloon Bridge.

340 perches of the road from Westport to Leenane, between Brackloon Bridge and Glynsk Bridge.

460 perches of the road from Westport to Leenane, between Glynsk Bridge and the turn leading to Aughagower.

560 perches of the road from Westport to Leenane, between cross-roads leading to Aughagower and Carrowkennedy Schoolhouse.

560 perches of the road from Westport to Leenane, between Carrowkennedy Schoolhouse and Shraleagh Bridge.

645 perches of the road from Westport to Leenane, between Shraleagh Bridge and Erriff Bridge.

760 perches of the road from Westport to Leenane, between Erriff Bridge and Glenacolly Bridge.

860 perches of the road from Westport to Leenane, between Glenacolly Bridge and County Galway mearing at Leenane Church.

910 perches of the road from Newport to Crossmolina, between old barony mearing at Knockmoyle Bridge and cross-roads at Cloondaff.

1,065 perches of the road from Mulranny to Bangor, between old barony mearing at Doughill and centre of Ballyveeney Bridge.

500 perches of the road from Mulranny to Belmullet, between cross-roads at Courthouse, Ballycroy, and Mr. Cleary's, Ballycroy, including branch leading to Chapel.

520 perches of the road from Mulranny to Belmullet, between turn to Prospect Lodge at E. Conway's and Shanamonragh Bridge.

1,080 perches of the road from Mulranny to Belmullet, between Shanamonragh Bridge and Belmullet district boundary at the southern mearing of Croaghrim townland.

1,200 perches of the road from Louisburgh to Roonagh, between cross-roads at Cahir, near Louisburgh, and Roonagh Pier.

1,500 perches of the road from Achill Sound to Doogort, between end of Achill Swing Bridge and turn to Valley at Bunnacurry by Saulia and Cashel.

1,640 perches of the road from Achill Sound to Doogort, between the Valley at Bunnacurry and the sea at Doogort, by Dookinnelly Chapel.

Rural District of Westport—*continued.*

450 perches of the road from Westport to Louisburgh, between Belclare Bridge and gullet stream leading from the Crott Loughs at Deerpark West.

480 perches of the road from Westport to Louisburgh, between gullet stream leading from the Crott Loughs at Deerpark West and Murrisk Bridge, including branch to Abbey.

100 perches of the streets and footpaths of Louisburgh.

520 perches of the road from Mulranny to Belmullet, between turn to Chapel at Mr. Cleary's and turn to Prospect Lodge at E. Conway's.

300 perches of the streets and footpaths of Newport, including the main road and street from cross-roads at Westport-road (south side of river) to railway bridge leading to Glenhest (scavenging not included).

1,280 perches of the road from Louisburgh to Leenane, between concrete bridge over Carrowniskey River and cross-roads at Delphi, leading to Shaeffry (by Dhulough Lake).

479 perches of the road from Westport to Leenane, between the Westport urban boundary at Carrabaun and schoolhouse at Farnaght cross-roads.

440 perches of the Circular Quay-road, Newport, including portion of Castlebar-road as far as Dr. O'Rorke's house.

2,160 perches of the road from Castlebar to Leenane, between cross-roads near Cloonkeen and cross-roads near Carramore, *via* Aughagower and Cordorragh.

1,920 perches of the road from Glenisland to Westport, between cross-roads near Aass Bridge and Westport urban boundary near the Lodge, *via* Derryribbeen and Gorteen.

680 perches of the road from Westport to Tourmakeady, between cross-roads at Lankill, near southern mearing of Knappagh townland and Cordorragh cross-roads.

990 perches of the road from Westport to Tourmakeady, between cross-roads at Cordorragh and rural district boundary at Derrycroff.

680 perches of the road from Westport to Tourmakeady, between Westport urban boundary at Carrabawn and cross-roads at Lankill, near southern boundary of Knappagh townland.

(*d.*) Dismissing Appeal against Main Road Declaration.

No. 44,041.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

Order Dismissing the Appeal of the District Council of the Kanturk Rural District, against the General Declaration of the Council of the Administrative County of Cork, declaring what roads in the said County shall be main roads.

To the Council of the Administrative County of Cork;

To the District Council of the Kanturk Rural District; and to all others whom it may concern:

Whereas by section eight of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, it is enacted, as follows, that is to say:—

8.—(1.) One half of the expenses of the maintenance of any main road shall be levied off the administrative county, and the other half off the county districts in which the road is situate.

(2.) Every road the expense of the maintenance of which at the passing of this Act is levied partly or wholly off the county at large shall be a main road until it ceases so to be as hereinafter provided, and the enactments respecting main roads shall be repealed.

(3.) The council of each county may, upon the report of the county surveyor, make a general declaration declaring what roads in the county shall be main roads, and any road not mentioned in such declaration shall cease to be a main road; and at any time after the end of five years, the council may, if they think fit, reconsider the declaration and make a new declaration, and so on at intervals of not less than five years.

(4.) The county council may declare a proposed new road to be a main road, subject to reconsideration at any time at which the council reconsider any general declaration, and the cost of and incidental to the making of such road shall be levied in like manner as its maintenance.

(5.) A declaration, whether a general declaration or a declaration respecting a new road, shall at first be a provisional declaration, and shall be communicated by the county council to each district council in the county in the prescribed manner.

(6.) After the prescribed time, and after considering any representations which may meantime have been submitted either by any district council or by any person or persons claiming to be interested, the county council shall take the said provisional declaration into consideration, and may adopt the same, either in its original form or after modifying it either by way of exclusion or inclusion of roads.

(7.) The declaration, unless suspended as hereinafter mentioned, shall come into operation at the date of its final adoption, or any later date specified in the declaration.

(8.) The county council shall forthwith communicate a declaration as finally adopted to every district council in the county; and any such district council, if aggrieved by the declaration or by the omission therefrom of any road, may, within the prescribed time, appeal to the Local Government Board, and that Board, after communication with the county council, may dismiss the appeal, or make any declaration which the county council could have made, and that declaration shall operate as a declaration by the council.

(9.) In the event of such an appeal, the declaration shall be suspended while the appeal is pending. A county council may also suspend a declaration as regards a portion of an old road situate in any county district, until the council of the district have proposed the expenditure of sufficient money for placing that portion in proper repair and condition to the satisfaction of the county council.

(10.) A declaration, suspended while an appeal is pending, which afterwards becomes operative, shall operate as from the date when originally made, or any later date which may be fixed by the Local Government Board on the appeal.

(11.) This section shall apply to so much of any main or other road as is situate within an urban county district.

(12.) Nothing in this section shall be held to prevent the whole or a greater proportion than one-half of the expenses of the maintenance of any road heretofore leviable wholly off the county at large, or of the expenses of the maintenance or construction of any bridge, from being levied off the county at large.

And Whereas by sub-section (1) of section 109 of the said Act it is enacted that in that Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "prescribed" means prescribed by the Local Government Board; and that the expression "Local Government Board" means the Local Government Board for Ireland:

And Whereas the Council of the Administrative County of Cork, did, upon the report of the County Surveyors, at a meeting held on the twenty-eighth day of June, 1906, make a provisional declaration

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with respect to main roads in the said County, and did communicate the same to each district council in the said County in manner prescribed by Us, the Local Government Board for Ireland, by an Order under our Seal, bearing date the first day of May, 1899:

And Whereas the Council of the said County did, after the time prescribed by our said Order at their quarterly meeting held on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1906, finally adopt their said provisional declaration after modifying it by way of inclusion and exclusion of roads, and did communicate the same as finally adopted to each district council in the said County in manner prescribed by Us in our said Order:

And Whereas We, the said Local Government Board for Ireland, have received, within the time prescribed by our said Order, an appeal from the District Council of the Kanturk Rural District, in the said County, against the said declaration so modified and finally adopted by the Council of the said County:

And Whereas, in the exercise of the powers vested in Us in that behalf, by Article 32 (1) of the schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898, We caused a local inquiry to be made by E. A. Saunderson, Esq., one of Our Inspectors:

And Whereas We have received the report of Our said Inspector, and have communicated with the Council of the said Administrative County of Cork and have considered the report of the County Surveyors as laid before the said Council:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of the powers vested in Us by sub-sections (8) and (10) of section eight of the above cited Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, do hereby dismiss the Appeal of the District Council of the Kanturk Rural District, received by Us, as aforesaid.

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Sixth day of
[L.S.] September, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

(Signed), H. A. Robinson.

(*e.*) Orders in reference to default of a Rural District Council to keep Roads in repair.

No. 34,825.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

Rural District of Enniskillen No. 2.

To the Council of the Administrative County of Cavan; to the District Council of the Rural District of Enniskillen No. 2; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas by sub-section (1) of section 82 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), it is enacted in effect that it shall be the duty of every District Council, according to the powers of such Council, to keep all public works maintainable at the cost of their district in good condition and repair, and to take all steps necessary for that purpose:

And Whereas by sub-section (3) of the said section of the Act it is enacted in effect that if any County Council complain that a District Council have failed to perform such duty as aforesaid, the complaining Council may without prejudice to any other remedy appeal to the Local Government Board for Ireland and section 15 of the Public

Health (Ireland) Act, 1896, shall apply with the necessary modifications in like manner as where default is made by a sanitary authority:

And Whereas it is enacted in effect by the said section 15 of the said Public Health (Ireland) Act, modified as directed by the said sub-section (3) of the said section 82 of the Act, that if the Local Government Board for Ireland are satisfied that a district council has been guilty of the alleged default they shall make an order limiting a time for the performance of the duty which the district council has failed to perform:

And Whereas it is the duty of the Rural District of Enniskillen No. 2 (hereinafter referred to as the District Council) to take all steps necessary for keeping in good condition and repair the public works maintainable at the cost of their district:

And Whereas it is a step necessary for such keeping in good condition and repair of any such public work that the District Council should at a quarterly meeting on the report and recommendation of the County Surveyor, formulate a proposal for keeping in good condition and repair such public work:

And Whereas the Council of the Administrative County of Cavan (which Council is hereinafter referred to as the County Council) have complained to Us, the Local Government Board for Ireland, that the District Council have failed to formulate any adequate and sufficient proposals for keeping in good condition and repair the roads described in the schedule to this Order (which roads are hereinafter referred to as the scheduled roads) being public works maintainable at the cost of the district of the District Council:

And Whereas We, the said Local Government Board, after due inquiry held, are satisfied that, as alleged by the County Council, the District Council have failed to formulate any such proposal as aforesaid at any quarterly meeting;

Now therefore We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of the powers vested in Us by the Act, by the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1896, and by all other statutes in this behalf enabling Us, do hereby direct that the District Council shall at their quarterly meeting to be held on the Sixteenth day of October, 1907, formulate adequate and sufficient proposals for keeping in good condition and repair the scheduled roads in conformity with the report and recommendation of the County Surveyor.

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Sixth day of September, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

[L.S.]

(Signed), H. A. ROBINSON.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING ORDER.

1. The road, 298 perches in length, measured from a point situate on the County road from Dowra to Ballyconnell, 29 chains on the West Side of the Bridge over the Owenmore River between the townlands of Garvalt Upper and Garvalt Lower to a point in the townland of Carrick West, and commonly called the Carrick Road.
2. The road, 481 perches in length, measured from a point situate on the County road from Dowra to Ballyconnell, 34½ chains on the East Side of Carty's Bridge to a point in the townland of Moneensauran, and commonly called the Moneen Road.

No. 60,169.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

RURAL DISTRICT OF ENNISKILLEN No. 2.

To the Council of the Administrative County of Cavan; to the District Council of the Rural District of Enniskillen No. 2; and to all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS by sub-section (1) of section 82 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), it is enacted in effect that it shall be the duty of every District Council, according to the powers of such Council, to keep all public works maintainable at the cost of their district in good condition and repair, and to take all steps necessary for that purpose:

And Whereas by sub-section (3) of the said section of the Act it is enacted in effect that if any County Council complain that a District Council have failed to perform such duty as aforesaid, the complaining Council may without prejudice to any other remedy appeal to the Local Government Board for Ireland and that section 15 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1896, shall apply with the necessary modifications in like manner as where default is made by a sanitary authority:

And Whereas it is enacted in effect by the said section 15 of the said Public Health (Ireland) Act, modified as directed by the said sub-section (3) of the said section 82 of the Act, that if the Local Government Board for Ireland are satisfied that a district council has been guilty of the alleged default they shall make an order limiting a time for the performance of the duty which the district council have failed to perform:

And Whereas the Council of the Administrative County of Cavan (hereinafter referred to as the County Council) have complained to Us, the Local Government Board for Ireland, that the District Council of the Rural District of Enniskillen No. 2 (hereinafter referred to as the District Council) have made default in their duty under the Act to keep in good condition and repair the roads described in the schedule to this Order (referred to as the scheduled roads) being public works maintainable at the cost of the district of the District Council and to take the steps necessary for that purpose:

And Whereas We, the said Local Government Board, are satisfied after due inquiry that the District Council have been guilty of the said default;

Now therefore We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of the powers vested in Us in this behalf do hereby order that the District Council according to their powers shall perform their duty in the matter of such complaint, and shall at their quarterly meeting to be held on the 15th day of January, 1908, formulate adequate and sufficient proposals for keeping in good condition and repair the scheduled roads in conformity with the recommendations in the report of the County Surveyor and shall take all steps consequent on the making of such proposals that are necessary for the purpose of performing according to their powers their duty to keep the scheduled roads in good condition and repair.

[L.S.] Given under Our Seal of Office, this Thirteenth day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

(Signed), H. A. ROBINSON.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING ORDER.

1. The road, 298 perches in length, measured from a point situate on the County road from Dowra to Ballyconnell, 29 chains on the West Side of the Bridge over the Owenmore River between the townlands of Garvalt Upper and Garvalt Lower to a point in the townland of Carrick West, and commonly called the Carrick Road.

2. The road, 481 perches in length, measured from a point situate on the County road from Dowra to Ballyconnell, 34½ chains on the East Side of Carty's Bridge to a point in the townland of Moneensauran, and commonly called the Moneen Road.

No. 2,879.—1908.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

RURAL DISTRICT OF ENNISKILLEN No. 2.

To EDWARD A. SAUNDERSON, Esquire, an Inspector of the Local Government Board for Ireland; to the Council of the Administrative County of Cavan; to the District Council of the Rural District of Enniskillen No. 2; and to all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS by sub-section (1) of section 82 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), it is enacted in effect that it shall be the duty of every District Council, according to the powers of such Council, to keep all public works maintainable at the cost of their district in good condition and repair, and to take all steps necessary for that purpose:

And Whereas by sub-section (3) of the said section of the Act it is enacted in effect that if any County Council complain that a District Council have failed to perform such duty as aforesaid, the complaining Council may without prejudice to any other remedy appeal to the Local Government Board for Ireland and that section 15 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1896, shall apply with the necessary modifications in like manner as where default is made by a sanitary authority:

And Whereas it is enacted in effect by the said section 15 of the said Public Health (Ireland) Act, modified as directed by the said sub-section (3) of the said section 82 of the Act, that if the Local Government Board for Ireland are satisfied, after due inquiry, that a district council has been guilty of the alleged default they shall make an order limiting a time for the performance of their duty in the matter of such complaint:

And Whereas the Council of the Administrative County of Cavan (hereinafter referred to as the County Council) complained to Us, the Local Government Board for Ireland, that the District Council of the Rural District of Enniskillen No. 2 (hereinafter referred to as the District Council) have made default in their duty under the Act to keep in good condition and repair according to their powers the roads described in the schedule to this Order (hereinafter referred to as the

scheduled roads) being public works maintainable at the cost of the district of the District Council and to take all steps necessary for that purpose:

And Whereas We, the said Local Government Board, being satisfied, after due inquiry, that the District Council were guilty of the said default, did by our Order dated the 13th day of December, 1907, order that the District Council according to their powers should perform their duty in the matter of such complaint, and should at their quarterly meeting to be held on the 15th day of January, 1908, formulate adequate and sufficient proposals for keeping in good condition and repair the scheduled roads in conformity with the recommendations in the report of the County Surveyor, and should take all such steps consequent on the making of such proposals as are necessary for the purpose of performing according to their powers their duty to keep the scheduled roads in good condition and repair:

And Whereas the District Council did not perform such duty as directed by our said Order, and did not at their quarterly meeting held on the 15th day of January, 1908, formulate adequate and sufficient proposals or any proposals for keeping in good condition and repair the scheduled roads in conformity with the recommendations in the report of the County Surveyor:

Now therefore We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of the powers vested in Us in this behalf, do hereby appoint Edward A. Saunderson, one of our Inspectors, to perform the duty of the District Council in the matter of such complaint, and in the place and stead of the District Council to formulate adequate and sufficient proposals for keeping in good condition and repair the scheduled roads in conformity with the recommendations in the report of the County Surveyor and to take all steps consequent on the making of such proposals that are necessary for the purpose of performing according to the powers of the District Council their duty to keep the scheduled roads in good condition and repair.

[L.S.] Given under Our Seal of Office, this Sixteenth day of January, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight.

(Signed), H. A. Robinson.

Schedule referred to in the foregoing Order.

1. The road, 298 perches in length, measured from a point situate on the County road from Dowra to Ballyconnell, 29 chains on the West Side of the Bridge over the Owenmore River between the townlands of Garvalt Upper and Garvalt Lower to a point in the townland of Carrick West, and commonly called the Carrick Road.

2. The road, 481 perches in length, measured from a point situate on the County road from Dowra to Ballyconnell, 34½ chains on the East Side of Carty's Bridge to a point in the townland of Moneensauran, and commonly called the Moneen Road.

(*f.*) Revocation of Consent to creation of Stock by a County Council.

No. 30,051.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF KERRY.

To the Council of the Administrative County of Kerry; and to all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS by article 22 (9) of the schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898, being an Order made under part six of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, it is provided that where a county council are authorised to borrow any money on loan they may raise such money by stock issued under the said Act, and any Order made under part six thereof (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the Act"):

And Whereas by article 23 of the said schedule it is further provided that:—

> County stock may be created, issued, transferred, dealt with and redeemed in such manner and in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government Board for Ireland may from time to time prescribe.

And Whereas by an Order dated the 20th day of February, 1892, which was duly made under the provisions of section 52 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and was confirmed by an Order made by the Lord Lieutenant by and with the advice of the Privy Council on the 24th day of May, 1892, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, prescribed regulations (hereinafter referred to as "Urban Stock Regulations") in regard to the creation, issue, transfer and redemption of and other dealings with any stock which any urban sanitary authority (having adopted part V. of the said Act) might create with Our consent in exercise of any statutory borrowing power as defined in article 1 of the Urban Stock Regulations:—

And Whereas under article 49 of the Urban Stock Regulations the urban sanitary authority may by resolution revoke at any time in whole or in part any resolution for creation of stock theretofore passed by the urban sanitary authority, if and as far as the same has not been acted on by the issue of stock thereunder, and notice of such revocation must forthwith be given to Us; and in so far as the urban sanitary authority revoke any such resolution We may, if We think fit, by Order revoke Our consent to the exercise of the statutory borrowing power by the creation and issue of stock:

And Whereas by article 1 of the County Stock Regulations, 1899, as confirmed by an Order in Council made on the 20th day of October, 1899, We, the said Local Government Board, did order and prescribe in effect that the provisions contained in the Urban Stock Regulations shall, with certain modifications and amendments therein set forth, apply in all respects to stock created by any county council under the Act, and shall have as full force and effect in relation to such stock as if such stock were stock created by an urban authority:

And Whereas the Council of the Administrative County of Kerry (hereinafter referred to as the County Council), having a certain borrowing power, and having made application to Us for Our consent to the exercise of such power by the creation and issue of stock, We, by an Order bearing date the 3rd day of April, 1906, consented to the exercise of the said power by the County Council in respect of the

sum specified in the schedule to the last-mentioned Order and made provision with regard to the redemption of such stock and other matters relating thereto:

And Whereas the County Council did resolve to exercise the borrowing power possessed by them as aforesaid by the creation of stock:

And Whereas the said resolution of the County Council has not been acted upon by the issue of stock thereunder in respect of the borrowing power, particulars of which are set out in the schedule annexed to this Order (hereinafter referred to as the scheduled borrowing power):

And Whereas the County Council by a resolution passed at a quarterly meeting held on the Sixteenth and Seventeenth days of May, 1907, have revoked the said resolution relating to the exercise by them of the scheduled borrowing power by the creation and issue of stock:

And Whereas the County Council have duly notified such revocation to Us:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of the powers given to Us in this behalf, do by this Order revoke Our consent to the exercise by the County Council of the scheduled borrowing power by the creation and issue of stock.

[L.S] Given under Our Seal of Office, this Eighteenth day of June, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

(Signed), H. A. ROBINSON.

SCHEDULE.

Act, Provisional Order, or Sanction authorizing the Borrowing. 1.	Purpose in respect of which the Borrowing Power was conferred. 2.	Amount of Borrowing Power authorized to be exercised by the Creation of Stock. 3.
		£ s. d.
Sanction of the Board, dated 9th March, 1906, under Article 22 of the Schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order 1898.	Erecting a County Hall and Offices at Tralee.	8,500 0 0

(*g.*) Assigning number of Guardians for District Electoral Divisions.

(*Assigning Guardians.*)

No. 6 M.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed; to the Councils of the several Urban Districts mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed; and to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by section 24 (*c*) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), it is enacted in effect that, where the Local Government Board for Ireland constitute any urban county district or part thereof a district electoral division they may assign to that division two or more guardians:

And Whereas We the said Local Government Board have constituted the several Urban County Districts mentioned in the second column of the schedule hereunto annexed District Electoral Divisions by the names mentioned in the third column of the said schedule:

Now therefore We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of the powers given to Us by the above-cited section 24 (*c*) of the Act and by all other statutes enabling Us in this behalf do hereby assign to each District Electoral Division mentioned in the third column of the schedule hereunto annexed the number of guardians set down in the fourth column of the said schedule opposite to the name of such District Electoral Division.

SCHEDULE.

Union. 1.	Urban District. 2.	District Electoral Division. 3.	Number of Guardians assigned. 4.
Antrim	Ballyclare	Ballyclare Urban ...	2
Kilkeel	Newcastle	Newcastle	2
Newtownards ...	Donaghadee ...	Donaghadee Urban	2

[L.S.] Given under Our Seal of Office, this Twenty-second day of January, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight.

(Signed), H. A. ROBINSON.

(Ballymena Union—Altering number of Guardians, Ballymena.)

No. 6 M.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Ballymena Union; to the Urban District Council of Ballymena; and to all others whom it may concern:

WHEREAS by an Order under Our Seal made in pursuance of section 24 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and bearing date the Fourth day of February, 1899, We the Local Government Board for Ireland did amongst other matters order and declare that four guardians should be assigned to the District Electoral Division of Ballymena:

And Whereas it is expedient to modify Our said Order in so far as it affects the number of guardians ordered to be assigned to the said District Electoral Division:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do hereby revoke and rescind so much of Our said Order as refers to the District Electoral Division of Ballymena, and do order and declare as follows, that is to say—

1. We assign six guardians to the District Electoral Division of Ballymena in the Ballymena Union.
2. This Order shall come into force and take effect at such time as may be necessary for the purpose of the triennial election of Guardians in the said District Electoral Division in the year 1908, and for all other purposes on the day of the first meeting of the Guardians of the Ballymena Union after the said election.

[L.S.] Given under Our Seal of Office this Twenty-second day of January, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight.

(Signed), H. A. ROBINSON.

(*Castlebar Union—Altering number of Guardians, Castlebar.*)

No. 6 M.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Castlebar Union; to the Urban District Council of Castlebar; and to all others whom it may concern:

Whereas by an Order under Our Seal made in pursuance of section 24 (*c*) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and bearing date the Seventh day of April, 1902, We the Local Government Board for Ireland did amongst other matters assign two guardians to the District Electoral Division of Castlebar Urban:

And Whereas it is expedient to modify Our said Order in so far as it affects the number of guardians assigned to the said District Electoral Division:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do hereby revoke and rescind so much of Our said Order as refers to the District Electoral Division of Castlebar Urban, and do order and declare as follows, that is to say—

1. We assign four guardians to the District Electoral Division of Castlebar Urban in the Castlebar Union.
2. This Order shall come into force and take effect at such time as may be necessary for the purpose of the triennial election of Guardians in the said District Electoral Division in the year 1908, and for all other purposes on the day of the first meeting of the Guardians of the Castlebar Union after the said election.

[L.S.] Given under Our Seal of Office this Twenty-second day of January, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight.

(Signed), H. A. Robinson.

(*h.*) Half-yearly Meetings of Urban District Council.

No. 26,437.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

Urban County District of Athy.

To the Council of the Urban County District of Athy; and to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by Article 20 of the Urban (Transferred Business Procedure) Order, 1906 (hereinafter referred to as "The General Order of 1906") We, the Local Government Board for Ireland did in effect direct that on request made by a resolution of a council of an urban county district We may make an Order authorising such council to hold half-yearly instead of quarterly meetings and that such Order shall contain such provisions as We may consider necessary for giving effect thereto:

And Whereas the Council of the Urban County District of Athy at a meeting held on the Twenty-first day of January, 1907, passed a resolution requesting Us to authorise half-yearly meetings instead of quarterly meetings to be held by the said Council:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of all powers vested in Us and in this behalf enabling Us, do hereby authorise the Council of the Urban County District of Athy (hereinafter referred to as the Urban District Council) to hold half-yearly meetings instead of quarterly meetings, and do order and direct that with respect to the meetings so authorised the General Order of 1906 shall apply as if for the words "quarterly meeting" wherever they occur there were substituted "half-yearly meeting" and as if for the words "fourth quarter" in sub-article (3) of Article 8 of the said Order there were substituted "second half"; provided always that for the purposes of the General Order of 1906 and this Order, if the Urban District Council have undertaken or shall undertake the entire maintenance of any road to which sub-section (6) of section 27 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, applies, the business connected with such maintenance shall be deemed to be business transferred to the Urban District Council by the said section 27 of the said Act.

[L.S.] Given under Our Seal of Office this Twelfth day of June, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

(Signed), H. A. ROBINSON.

(ii.) SCHEDULES OF ORDERS.

(*a.*) SCHEDULE of ORDERS under Section 14 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act. 1902, altering the day or hour or both on or at which the monthly meetings of Commissioners for carrying into execution the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854, shall be held.

Name of Local Authority.	Date of Order.
The Town Commissioners of the Town of Callan, . .	25th October, 1907.
The Council of the Urban District of Holywood, . .	20th September, 1907.
The Council of the Urban District of Ballyclare, . .	4th November, 1907.

(*b.*) SCHEDULE of ORDERS under Sub-section (3) of Article 15 of the Schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898, determining that for the due transaction of the business of the Justices in Petty Sessions at certain places proper and suitable accommodation and other things necessary shall be provided.

County.	Place.	Date of Order.
Mayo, . . .	Charlestown, . . .	8th October, 1907.
Tyrone, . . .	Dungannon, . . .	19th November. 1907.
Do., . . .	Omagh, . . .	31st January, 1908.

(*c.*) Schedule of Orders consenting to the approval by County Councils of an expenditure on roads in certain Rural Districts of sums exceeding by more than one-fourth the amount certified by the Local Government Board to have been the average expenditure on the said roads during the three years next before the passing of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

County.	Rural District.	Year ending for which consent is given.	Date of Order.
Antrim,	Lisburn,	31st March, 1908,	21st November, 1907.
Clare,	Limerick, No. 2,	31st March, 1907,	24th July, 1907.
Do.,	do.,	31st March, 1908,	24th July, 1907.
Do.,	Scariff,	31st March, 1908,	24th July, 1907.
Donegal,	Ballyshannon,	31st March, 1908,	12th July, 1907.
Down,	Kilkeel,	31st March, 1909,	14th March, 1908.
Kerry,	Dingle,	31st March, 1908,	17th December, 1907.
Do.,	Listowel,	31st March, 1908,	7th March, 1908.
Leitrim,	Ballinamore,	31st March, 1907,	1st July, 1907.
Meath,	Ardee No. 2,	31st March, 1909,	18th March, 1908.
Do.,	Dunshaughlin,	31st March, 1909,	18th March, 1908.
Do.,	Oldcastle,	31st March, 1908,	16th September, 1907.
Do.,	do.,	31st March, 1909,	
Do.,	do.,	31st March, 1910,	
Do.,	do.,	31st March, 1911,	
Do.,	do.,	31st March, 1912,	
Do.,	Trim,	31st March, 1909,	18th March, 1908.
Tipperary, South Riding.	Tipperary No. 1,	31st March, 1909,	9th April, 1907.
Do.,	do.,	31st March, 1910,	
Do.,	do.,	31st March, 1911,	
Do.,	do.,	31st March, 1912,	
Waterford,	Kilmacthomas,	31st March, 1908,	2nd October, 1907.
Do.,	do.,	31st March, 1909,	
Do.,	do.,	31st March, 1910,	
Do.,	do.,	31st March, 1911,	
Do.,	do.,	31st March, 1912,	
Do.,	Lismore,	31st March, 1908,	2nd October, 1907.
Do.,	do.,	31st March, 1909,	
Do.,	do.,	31st March, 1910,	
Do.,	do.,	31st March, 1911,	
Do.,	do.,	31st March, 1912,	
Wicklow,	Rathdown No. 2,	31st March, 1909,	12th March, 1908.

(*d.*) Schedule of Orders connected with the late Office of Collector-General of Rates in Dublin.

No.	Subject.	Date of Order.
1	Certifying, in pursuance of Section 66 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, the sum to be paid to the Local Government Board for Ireland by the Council of the City of Dublin and the Council of the County of Dublin in respect of the second half of the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1908, and further certifying the proportion of the Collector-General's annuity chargeable against each of the above-mentioned payments in respect of the said half-year,	22nd August, 1907.
2	Certifying, in pursuance of Section 66 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, the proportion of the Collector-General's annuity chargeable against the demands made by the Commissioner of Police on the Councils of the City of Dublin and the County of Dublin for the second half of the financial year ending 31st March, 1908, and further certifying the proportion of the said annuity chargeable against the Dublin Port and Docks Board,	22nd August, 1907.

SCHEDULE of ORDERS connected with the late Office of Collector-General of Rates in Dublin—*continued.*

No.	Subject.	Date of Order.
3	Certifying, in pursuance of Section 66 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, the sum to be paid to the Local Government Board for Ireland by the Councils of the City of Dublin and the County of Dublin for the first half of the financial year ending 31st March, 1909, and further certifying the proportion of the Collector-General's annuity chargeable against each of the above-mentioned payments in respect of the said half-year, ...	26th February, 1908.
4	Certifying, in pursuance of Section 66 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, the proportion of the Collector-General's annuity chargeable against the demands made by the Commissioner of Police on the Councils of the City of Dublin and the County of Dublin for the first half of the financial year ending 31st March, 1909; and further certifying the proportion of the said annuity chargeable against the demand made by the Dublin Port and Docks Board, .	26th February, 1908.

(*e.*) Triennial Election of Councillors.

SCHEDULE of ORDERS applying to certain Urban County Districts the provisions of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, with respect to the duration of office of County Councillors.

Name of Urban County District.	Date of Order.
Carrickmacross, ...	29th April, 1907.
Castleblayney, ...	9th April, 1907.

(*f.*) SCHEDULE of Orders temporarily constituting Distress Committees under Section 3 of the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905.

County.	Rural District.	Body established for the purpose of dealing with the Unemployed temporarily constituted a Distress Committee.	Area for which Distress Committee was Constituted.	Date of Order.
Galway,	Clifden, .	The Clifden Unemployed Committee.	Area known as the Town of Clifden, situate in the District Electoral Division of Clifden.	31st March, 1908.
Mayo, .	Swineford,	The Charlestown Unemployed Committee.	Area known as the Town of Charlestown, situate in the District Electoral Divisions of Kilbeagh and Sonnagh.	31st March, 1908.
Do., .	do. .	The Foxford Unemployed Committee.	Area known as the Town of Foxford, situate in the District Electoral Division of Toomore.	31st March, 1908.
Do. .	do. .	The Kilkelly Unemployed Committee.	Area known as the Town of Kilkelly, situate in the District Electoral Division of Kilkelly.	31st March, 1908
Do. .	do. .	The Kiltamagh Unemployed Committee.	Area known as the Town of Kiltamagh situate in the District Electoral Division of Kiltamagh.	31st March, 1908.
Do. .	do. .	The Swineford Unemployed Committee.	Area known as the Town of Swineford, situate in the District Electoral Division of Swineford.	31st March, 1908.

(iii.) Miscellaneous Orders.

Municipal Corporations (Mortgages, &c.) Act, 1860.

No. 36,596.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

Town of Ardee.

To the Town Commissioners of Ardee; and to all others whom it may concern:

Whereas there has been paid into the Bank of Ireland under the Land Purchase (Ireland) Acts the sum which is set out in column 1 of the schedule to this Order as the redemption price of a perpetual yearly rent (formerly payable out of the estate of the person whose name is set out in column 2 of the said schedule opposite to the said sum) purchased or taken from the Town Commissioners of Ardee (hereinafter referred to as the Commissioners):

And Whereas the title of the Commissioners to the aforesaid sum has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court of the Irish Land Commission:

And Whereas under the provisions of sections Three and Four of the Municipal Corporations (Mortgages, etc.) Act, 1860, as amended by Article 24 of the Schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, may approve of the payment of the aforesaid sum with accumulations, if any, to the Commissioners, and such approval may be subject to such conditions for and in relation to the investment of the said sum for the benefit of the Commissioners as We may see fit:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of the powers reserved to Us by the said Municipal Corporations (Mortgages, etc.) Act, 1860, amended as aforesaid and of all powers under any other statutes in this behalf enabling Us, do hereby, approve of the payment to the Commissioners of the capital sum which is set out in column 1 of the schedule to this Order with accumulations and do hereby direct such capital sum to be invested in Government Annuities, and the interest thereon to be applied by the Commissioners for all or any of the purposes for which the said perpetual yearly rent was or might be applied.

Given under Our Seal of Office this Second day of August, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

[L.S.]

(Signed), H. A. Robinson.

Schedule referred to in the foregoing Order.

Column 1.	Column 2.
Four Hundred and Thirty-nine Pounds, .	Francis Fortescue Urquhart.

No. 8,780.—1908.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

TOWN OF ARDEE.

To the Town Commissioners of Ardee; and to all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS in exercise of the powers reserved to Us by the Municipal Corporations (Mortgages, etc.) Act, 1860, as amended by Article 24 of the Schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, did by an Order made under Our Seal of Office on the 2nd day of August, 1907, amongst other matters direct that a capital sum of Four Hundred and Thirty-nine Pounds being the redemption price of a portion of a certain perpetual yearly rent purchased or taken from the Town Commissioners of Ardee (hereinafter referred to as the Commissioners) should be invested in Government Annuities:

And Whereas it is necessary that a portion of an annuity of Twenty Pounds Irish equivalent to Eighteen Pounds Nine Shillings and Three Pence sterling payable by the Commissioners to the Governors of the Erasmus Smith Schools shall be apportioned on the said portion of the said perpetual yearly rent and such apportioned part redeemed out of the hereinbefore mentioned sum of Four Hundred and Thirty-nine Pounds, and the Commissioners have agreed with the said Governors, subject to Our consent, that the portion of the said annuity so to be apportioned shall be the annual sum of Four Pounds Nineteen Shillings and Three Pence sterling, and that the balance of the said annuity shall remain a charge upon the other hereditaments subject thereto, and the Commissioners have further agreed with the said Governors, subject to Our consent, that the said annual sum of Four Pounds Nineteen Shillings and Three Pence so apportioned shall be redeemed for the sum of One Hundred and Thirty-eight Pounds Nineteen Shillings sterling:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, acting in exercise of all powers in every enactment in this behalf enabling Us do hereby direct that notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in Our said Order of the 2nd day of August, 1907, the Commissioners may redeem out of the said capital sum of Four Hundred and Thirty-nine Pounds the said portion of the said annuity payable by the Commissioners as aforesaid to the Governors of the Erasmus Smith Schools for a sum not exceeding One Hundred and Thirty-eight Pounds Nineteen Shillings sterling and the capital sum to which Our said Order of the 2nd day of August, 1907, refers shall be reduced accordingly.

Given under Our Seal of Office this Fifth day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight.

[L.S.]

(Signed), H. A. ROBINSON.

No. 57,294.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

BOROUGH OF KILKENNY.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Kilkenny; and to all others whom it may concern:

WHEREAS there has been paid into the Bank of Ireland under the Land Purchase (Ireland) Acts the sum which is set out in column 1 of the schedule to this Order as the redemption price of an Impro-

priate Tithe Rent Charge (formerly payable out of the estate of the person whose name is set out in column 2 of the said schedule opposite to the said sum) purchased or taken from the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Kilkenny (hereinafter referred to as the Corporation):

And Whereas the title of the Corporation to the aforesaid sum has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court of the Irish Land Commission:

And Whereas under the provisions of sections Three and Four of the Municipal Corporations (Mortgages, &c.) Act, 1860, as amended by Article 24 of the Schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, may approve of the payment of the aforesaid sum with accumulations to the Corporation, and such approval may be subject to such conditions for and in relation to the investment of the said sum for the benefit of the Corporation as We may see fit:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of the powers reserved to Us by the said Municipal Corporations (Mortgages, &c.) Act, 1860, amended as aforesaid and of all powers under any other statutes in this behalf enabling Us, do hereby approve of the payment to the Corporation of the capital sum which is set out in column 1 of the schedule to this Order with accumulations and do hereby direct such capital sum to be invested in Government Annuities for the benefit of the Borough Fund of the Borough of Kilkenny.

Given under Our Seal of Office this Twenty-second day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

[L.S.]

(Signed), H. A. Robinson.

Schedule referred to in the foregoing Order.

Column 1.	Column 2.
Four Hundred and Two Pounds Sixteen Shillings and Five Pence.	Alexander Hamilton, deceased.

No. 35,422.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

County Borough of Waterford.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Waterford; and to all others whom it may concern:

Whereas there has been paid into the Bank of Ireland under the Land Purchase (Ireland) Acts the several sums which are set out in column 1 of the schedule to this Order as the respective redemption prices of certain charges on the estates of the persons whose names are set out in column 2 of the said schedule opposite to each of the said several sums purchased or taken from the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Waterford (hereinafter referred to as the Corporation):

And Whereas the title of the Corporation to the sums aforesaid has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court of the Irish Land Commission:

And Whereas under the provisions of sections Three and Four of the Municipal Corporations (Mortgages, &c.) Act, 1860, as amended by Article 24 of the Schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, may approve of the payment of the aforesaid sums with accumulations to the Corporation, and such approval may be subject to such conditions for and in relation to the investment of the said sums for the benefit of the Corporation as We may see fit:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of the powers reserved to Us by the said Municipal Corporations (Mortgages, &c.) Act, 1860, amended as aforesaid and of all powers under any other statutes in this behalf enabling Us, do hereby approve of the payment to the Corporation of the several sums which are set out in column 1 of the schedule to this Order with accumulations (if any) and do hereby direct such sums and accumulations to be invested for the benefit of the Borough Fund of the County Borough of Waterford in any of the following securities, that is to say, any of the stocks, funds, and securities set forth in the Order in Council made on the 21st day of January, 1904, in pursuance of the Irish Land Act, 1903, and published in the "Dublin Gazette" of the 22nd day of January, 1904, and any security in which trustees are for the time being by or under any Act of Parliament passed or to be passed, authorised to invest trust money, and any mortgage, bond, debenture, debenture stock, corporation stock, annuity, rentcharge, rent, or other security authorised by or under any Act of Parliament passed or to be passed of any municipal corporation in Great Britain or Ireland, except the Corporation, or of any other local authority, within section thirty-four of the Local Loans Act, 1875, or of any urban sanitary authority except the Corporation, and the guaranteed stock or shares of any light railway company in Ireland, interest or dividends on which in perpetuity to the extent of not less than two per centum per annum are guaranteed by the Treasury, and the remainder of such dividend or interest to the prescribed rate is guaranteed by a county or one or more barony or baronies.

[L.S.] Given under Our Seal of Office this Thirty-first day of July, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

(Signed), H. A. Robinson.

Schedule referred to in the foregoing Order.

Column 1.	Column 2.
1. Twenty-five Pounds Five Shillings and Six Pence.	1. Patrick W. Kenny.
2. One Hundred and Sixty Pounds Seventeen Shillings and Six Pence.	2. Anna Louisa Milward, deceased, continued in the name of Colonel Clement Henry Milward.
3. One Hundred and Sixty-four Pounds Sixteen Shillings and Eight Pence.	3. William McEnery.
4. Five Hundred and Ninety Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Two Pence.	4. Matilda Elizabeth Creed.
5. One Hundred and Eighty Pounds Three Shillings and Eight Pence.	5. Abdullah Joseph Musalli and William Goulden Thompson, Trustees for Sale under the Will of Joseph Musalli, deceased.

No. 730.—1908.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

County Borough of Waterford.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Waterford; and to all others whom it may concern:

Whereas there has been paid into the Bank of Ireland under the Land Purchase (Ireland) Acts the several sums which are set out in column 1 of the schedule to this Order as the respective redemption prices of certain charges on the estates of the persons whose names are set out in column 2 of the said schedule opposite to each of the said several sums purchased or taken from the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Waterford (hereinafter referred to as the Corporation):

And Whereas the title of the Corporation to the sums aforesaid has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court of the Irish Land Commission:

And Whereas under the provisions of sections Three and Four of the Municipal Corporations (Mortgages, &c.) Act, 1860, as amended by Article 24 of the Schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, may approve of the payment of the aforesaid sums with accumulations to the Corporation, and such approval may be subject to such conditions for and in relation to the investment of the said sums for the benefit of the Corporation as We may see fit:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of the powers reserved to Us by the said Municipal Corporations (Mortgages, &c.) Act, 1860, amended as aforesaid and of all powers under any other statutes in this behalf enabling Us, do hereby approve of the payment to the Corporation of the several sums which are set out in column 1 of the schedule to this Order with accumulations (if any) and do hereby direct such sums and accumulations to be invested for the benefit of the Borough Fund of the County Borough of Waterford in any of the following securities, that is to say, any of the stocks, funds, and securities set forth in the Order in Council made on the 21st day of January, 1904, in pursuance of the Irish Land Act, 1903, and published in the "Dublin Gazette" of the 22nd day of January, 1904, and any security in which trustees are for the time being by or under any Act of Parliament passed or to be passed, authorised to invest trust money, and any mortgage, bond, debenture, debenture stock, corporation stock, annuity, rentcharge, rent, or other security authorised by or under any Act of Parliament passed or to be passed of any municipal corporation in Great Britain or Ireland, except the Corporation, or of any other local authority, within section thirty-four of the Local Loans Act, 1875, or of any urban sanitary authority except the Corporation, and the guaranteed stock or shares of any light railway company in Ireland, interest or dividends on which in perpetuity to the extent of not less than two per centum per annum are guaranteed by the Treasury, and the remainder of such dividend or interest to the prescribed rate is guaranteed by a county or one or more barony or baronies.

[L.S.] Given under Our Seal of Office this Twenty-first day of January, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight.

(Signed), H. A. Robinson.

SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing Order.

COLUMN 1.	COLUMN 2.
1. Forty-eight Pounds Four Shillings and Seven Pence.	1. William Winter and Herbert William Kersey, continued in the names of Herbert William Kersey and Henry Harper Bothamley.
2. Thirty-eight Pounds Four Shillings, .	2. Geoffrey Christie Miller.
3. Sixty-six Pounds Seven Shillings and Two Pence.	3. Geoffrey Christie Miller.

No. 53,911.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

BOROUGH OF WEXFORD.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Wexford; and to all others whom it may concern:

WHEREAS there has been paid to the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Wexford (hereinafter referred to as the Corporation) the sum which is set out in column 1 of the schedule to this Order as the redemption price of the Rent formerly payable in respect of the leasehold estate of the persons whose names are set out in column 2 of the said schedule opposite to the said sum and the Reversion expectant on the determination thereof purchased from the Corporation:

And Whereas the title of the Corporation to the aforesaid sum has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court of the Irish Land Commission:

And Whereas under the provisions of section Four of the Municipal Corporations (Mortgages, &c.) Act, 1860, as amended by article 24 of the schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, may approve of the payment of the aforesaid sum to the Corporation, subject to such conditions for and in relation to the investment of the said sum for the benefit of the Corporation as We may see fit:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of the powers reserved to Us by the said Municipal Corporations (Mortgages, &c.) Act, 1860, amended as aforesaid and of all powers under any other statutes in this behalf enabling Us, do hereby approve of the payment to the Corporation of the capital sum which is set out in column 1 of the schedule to this Order and do hereby direct such capital sum to be invested in Government Annuities or in Bank of Ireland Stock at the discretion of the Corporation for the benefit of the Borough Fund of the Borough of Wexford.

Given under Our Seal of Office this Twelfth day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven,

[L.S.]

(Signed), H. A. ROBINSON.

SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing Order.

COLUMN 1.	COLUMN 2.
Thirty-three Pounds, Three Shillings and Three Pence.	Martha Mary Browne and William Browne.

II.—CIRCULARS.

No. 84, M. 1907.—Miscellaneous.

CONTRACTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Local Government Board,
Dublin, *8th August*, 1907.

Sir,—Adverting to their circular letters of the 1st of May and 11th of December, 1905, in connection with contracts for public works, I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to state that their attention has been drawn from time to time to cases where claims have been made by contractors for amounts over and above the "lowest sum" named in the tender and contract, when such "lowest sum" (either through misstatement or error in the specification or tender or otherwise), was less than the amount which would be produced if payment were calculated at a rate per perch.

The Local Government Board have been advised that, having regard to the terms of Article 17 (1) (a) of the Local Government (Procedure of Councils) Order, 1899, as amended, each intending contractor must state in his tender the lowest sum for which he is willing to undertake the performance of the entire work, and this "lowest sum" so named in the accepted tender, *alone* governs the payment that is to be made on foot of the contract, irrespective altogether of the number of perches comprised in the work, and what the price per perch would be, and whether or not any statement as to these matters is contained in the specification, tender and contract.

The Board consider that the attention of contractors should be specially drawn to this matter.

Revised forms of tender, contract and bond are forwarded for adoption by County and Rural District Councils, if found suitable.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. Barlas, *Secretary.*

To/
The Secretary of each County Council.
The Clerk of each Rural District Council.

No. 84/M/'07—Misc.

TENDER AND CONTRACT FOR SPECIAL WORK.

County of.....

**Rural District of*.....

I (*a*)
of (*b*) in the County
of (*c*) propose and agree to
execute and properly complete on or before the day of
19 the public work described in Proposal No. formulated
at the Quarterly Meeting of the Rural District Council,
held on the day of 19 in conformity in
every respect with the Specification (which term includes any plans

(*a*) Name in full.
(*b*) Address.
(*c*) Description or Occupation (such as Builder and Contractor).

*This form may be adopted for a Proposal Committee by omitting the heading—Rural District————, and substituting Proposal Committee (of the County Council) for Rural District Council throughout the form.

accompanying same) relating thereto prepared by the County Surveyor, and which is to be taken as part of and incorporated with this Tender and the Contract hereby constituted if and when the Seal of the County Council of the County of is affixed hereto, for the sum of Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, being the lowest sum for which I am willing to contract for the performance of the said work.

And I agree and undertake that time shall be considered as of the essence of the Contract, and that in case I shall fail in the due completion of the said work on or before the day named for completion aforesaid, or on or before any such day as the period of completion may be extended to by the County Surveyor, as hereinafter mentioned, I shall pay to the County Council the sum of £ for each and every week which may elapse between the day named for completion aforesaid, or the said extended day of completion, as the case may be, and the actual day of completion, or the County Council may deduct the same from any moneys in their hands due or to become due to me under the Contract or otherwise, provided that if the County Surveyor shall certify in writing under his hand that the execution of the said work is or was impeded or delayed by reason of any cause not arising from any default on my part he shall have power, either prospectively or retrospectively, during the progress of the work, or after the completion thereof, by writing under his hand from time to time to extend the time for the completion of the Contract to such day as to him may seem reasonable without thereby prejudicing or in any way affecting the validity of the Contract.

And I agree and undertake fully to indemnify and keep indemnified the County Council against all actions and proceedings, claims and demands, costs, damages, charges, expenses and losses whatsoever which may be brought or made against the County Council, or which the County Council may pay or become liable to pay or may incur or sustain by reason of the negligence of myself or my servants, workmen or agents in the execution of the said work, or by reason of any defective or insufficient workmanship, material, plant, or other matter or thing employed or used in execution of the said Contract, or otherwise by reason of anything being done or omitted to be done by me or my servants, workmen, or agents in respect of the said work that ought not to have been so done or omitted to be done respectively.

And I agree that upon approval of this Tender by the County Council the same, when so approved and sealed with the seal of the County Council, shall be the Contract with the County Council for the execution of the said work.

I propose as my Sureties for the due performance of the Contract:—

(*e*) of
and of

Witness my hand this day of 19

(*f*)

(*e*) Names, addresses, and descriptions or occupations of proposed sureties.

(*f*) The tender must be signed by the persons making the tender.

We, the County Council of the County of , having approved of the Proposal of the Rural District Council for the execution of the work mentioned in this Tender, hereby contract with the said for the execution of the said work in accordance with this Tender by affixing our Seal hereto in conformity with the provisions of Article 25 (1) of the Local Government (Procedure of Councils) Order, 1899.

Sealed with the Common Seal of the County Council of the County of
this day of 19
in the presence of

[L.S.] Secretary to the Council.

BOND.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that We,

(*a*) Names, addresses, and descriptions or occupations of Contractor and his Sureties.

(*a*) of
of
and of

are jointly and severally held and firmly bound to the County Council of the County of (hereinafter referred to as "the County Council") in the sum of (*b*) to be paid to the County Council, their Successors, or Assigns, for which payment we hereby bind ourselves jointly and severally by these presents sealed with our Seals this day of 19

(*b*) This sum is to be double the sum mentioned in the tender as the sum for which the person tendering is willing to contract where that sum does not exceed £1,000.

Whereas the above-bounden (*c*) has made the foregoing Tender for the due execution by him of the public work therein mentioned, and the said Tender has been accepted by the Rural District Council provisionally on the approval thereof by the County Council, and the said and have become his Sureties for the due performance of the Contract:

(*c*) Name of Contractor.

Now the condition of the foregoing Bond is that in case the County Council shall enter into a Contract with the said (*c*) for the execution of the said work in accordance with the said Tender, and the said (*c*) shall well and truly execute the said work in the manner and within the time required and agreed on by such Contract, and the said (*c*) shall fully indemnify and keep indemnified the County Council in the manner mentioned in and agreed on by such Contract, or in case the County Council shall not enter into a Contract with the said (*c*) for the execution of the said work in accordance with the said Tender, then the foregoing Bond and obligation shall be void, but otherwise shall be and remain in full force and effect.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered by the above-bounden [L.S.]
and [L.S.]
in presence of [L.S.]

No. 84/M/'07—Misc.

TENDER AND CONTRACT FOR MAINTENANCE OF A ROAD.

County of.....

**Rural District of.....*

(*a*) Name in full.
(*b*) Address.
(*c*) Description or Occupation (such as Farmer).

I (*a*)
of (*b*) in the County
of (*c*) propose and agree to maintain and keep in repair for the period of years, commencing the day of 19 and ending the day of 19 the road from to between and as described in Proposal No. formulated at the Quarterly Meeting of the Rural District Council, held on

*This form may be adopted for a Proposals Committee by omitting the heading—Rural District of————, and substituting Proposals Committee for Rural District Council throughout the form.

the day of 19 in conformity in every respect with the Specification relating thereto prepared by the County Surveyor, and which is to be taken as part of and incorporated with this Tender and the Contract hereby constituted, if and when the Seal of the County Council of the County of is affixed hereto, for the sum of Pounds, Shillings, and Pence per annum, being the lowest sum for which I am willing to contract for the performance of the said work for each year, and which sum is to be paid to me in (*d*) payments in each year, provided the County Surveyor shall certify that the work has been duly executed in accordance with the Contract.

(*d*) Quarterly or otherwise as may be proposed.

And I agree and undertake fully to indemnify and keep indemnified the County Council against all actions and proceedings, claims and demands, costs, damages, charges, expenses and losses whatsoever which may be brought or made against the County Council, or which the County Council may pay or become liable to pay or may incur or sustain by reason of the negligence of myself or my servants, workmen or agents in the execution of the said work, or by reason of the defective or insufficient repair or maintenance of the said road during the continuance of the said Contract, or otherwise by reason of anything being done or omitted to be done by me or my servants, workmen or agents in respect of the said road during the continuance of the said Contract that ought not to have been so done or omitted to be done respectively.

And I agree that upon approval of this Tender by the County Council the same, when so approved and sealed with the seal of the County Council, shall be the Contract with the County Council for the execution of the said work.

I propose as my Sureties for the due performance of the Contract:—

(*e*) of

and of

(*e*) Names, addresses, and descriptions or occupations of proposed sureties.

Witness my hand this day of 19

(*f*)

(*f*) The tender must be signed by the person making the tender.

We, the County Council of the County of , having approved of the Proposal of the Rural District Council for the execution of the work mentioned in this Tender, hereby contract with the said for the execution of the said work in accordance with this Tender by affixing our Seal hereto in conformity with the provisions of Article 25 (1) of the Local Government (Procedure of Councils) Order, 1899.

Sealed with the Common Seal of the County Council of the County of
this day of 19
in the presence of

[L.S.] Secretary to the Council.

BOND.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that We,

(*a*) of

of

and of

(*a*) Names, addresses, and descriptions or occupations of Contractor and his Sureties.

are jointly and severally held and firmly bound to the County Council of the County of (hereinafter referred to as "the County Council") in the sum of (*b*) to be paid to the County Council, their Successors, or Assigns, for which payment we hereby bind ourselves jointly and severally by these presents sealed with our Seals this day of 19

(*b*) This sum is to be double the sum mentioned in the tender as the sum for which the person tendering is willing to contract where that sum does not exceed £1,000.

Whereas the above-bounden (*c*) has made the foregoing Tender for the due execution by him of the public work therein mentioned, and the said Tender has been accepted by the Rural District Council provisionally on the approval thereof by the County Council, and the said and have become his Sureties for the due performance of the Contract:

(*c*) Name of Contractor.

Now the condition of the foregoing Bond is that in case the County Council shall enter into a Contract with the said (*c*) for the execution of the said work in accordance with the said Tender, and the said (*c*) shall well and truly execute the said work in the manner and within the time required and agreed on by such Contract, and the said (*c*) shall fully indemnify and keep indemnified the County Council in the manner mentioned in and agreed on by such Contract, or in case the County Council shall not enter into a Contract with the said (*c*) for the execution of the said work in accordance with the said Tender, then the foregoing Bond and obligation shall be void, but otherwise shall be and remain in full force and effect.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered by the above-bounden [L.S.]

and [L.S.]

in presence of [L.S.]

No. 48,425/1907.

Miscellaneous.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS.*

Local Government Board,

Dublin, 12*th November*, 1907.

Sir,—I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to state that their attention has been drawn to the fact that certain local authorities in Ireland propose to become their own insurers against claims arising under the Workmen's Compensation Acts. The Board have, accordingly, taken the opinion of Counsel on the subject, and they are advised that a local authority has no legal power to form an Insurance Fund of this nature.

It appears to the Local Government Board, however, that it is open to local authorities, for the purpose of protecting themselves against any liability on their part under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, in respect of the workmen employed by contractors, to insert as part of the condition in bonds given by contractors and their sureties a clause providing that the contractor and his sureties shall fully indemnify them against any liabilities they may be subject

* See circular letter of 31st May, 1907, on this subject, printed at page 120, with note at foot.

to under that Act to, or in respect of, any workman, servant, or agent employed by the contractor in the execution of the work.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. Barlas, *Secretary.*

To/

The Secretary of each County Council.
The Town Clerk of each Municipal Council.
The Clerk of each Urban District Council.
The Clerk of each Union.
The Clerk of each Rural District Council.
The Clerk to the Commissioners of each Municipal Town.
The Resident Medical Superintendent of each District Lunatic Asylum.
The Secretary of each Agricultural and Technical Instruction Committee.
The Secretary of each Joint Board.

No. 106/M/'07.—Miscellaneous.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS, 1908.

Local Government Board,

Dublin, 27*th January*, 1908.

Sir,

With reference to the approaching Elections of County and Rural District Councillors in 1908, I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to call the attention of the County Council to the following matters which require immediate consideration:—

Appointment of Returning Officer and Day of Election.

Section 94 (7) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, provides that the ordinary day of election shall be the first day of June, or such day, not more than seven days earlier or later than that day, as may be fixed by the County Council. As the Notice of Election must be issued not less than thirty-five clear days before the day of election, and as the Returning Officer must be allowed some time to make arangements for printing and for the other matters referred to in this Circular, it will be obvious to the Council that if the appointment of such an officer has not already been made, it should be made at the earliest possible date, and that the day of election should be fixed without delay.

The name of the Returning Officer who may be appointed, and the date fixed for the Election, should be notified to the Local Government Board.

Polling Districts.

It is the duty of the Returning Officer to determine the number and situation of the polling places and stations, due regard being had to the provisions contained in the Board's Election Orders.

Sub-section 6 of Section 94 of the Act is as follows:—

"(6) Outside a County Borough the elections of County and Rural District Councillors shall be held together, and each District Electoral Division shall, unless the Local Government Board on the representation of the County Council otherwise direct, be a polling district, and such direction, if given, may authorize the poll for a Councillor for a District Electoral Division to be taken outside that Division, if it is taken within the County Electoral Division comprising it."

It appears to the Local Government Board that there should be one polling place at least in each District Electoral Division which is

extensive or populous, and there must be no departure under any circumstances from the rule which provides that every voter must be enabled at each polling place to vote at the same time for both County and Rural District Councillors, or for County Councillors and Guardians.

There may, however, be some District Electoral Divisions, which are small in area and sparsely populated, in which case it may be found advisable to have one central polling place for more than one Division, and in pursuance of the powers vested in them by the sub-section quoted above, the Local Government Board will carefully consider any representation made to them by the County Council to authorise the poll for a Councillor for a District Electoral Division to be taken outside that Division provided always that it is taken within the County Electoral Division comprising it. Such polling place should contain at least one polling station for each District Electoral Division concerned.

The County Council should, however, only make a representation of this nature in cases where it is clearly advisable to do so, and, without laying down any hard and fast rule, the Board consider that no elector should be obliged to travel more than five or six miles to record his vote.

Hours of Polling.

The Council will note that Rule 11 of the Board's Election Order* provides that the poll, if any, is to be held on the day of election as fixed by the County Council in accordance with the provisions of Section 94 (7) of the Act, and that the hours during which the poll shall be open are to be such as shall be fixed by the County Council by any general or special order, or if no such order is in force then such hours as were applicable at the last ordinary election, so, however, that the poll shall always be open between the hours of six and eight in the evening. Provided that in any Urban District forming a separate County Electoral Division, the hours during which the poll shall be taken for the election of County Councillors shall be between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. Care should be taken, in any case where a part of a County Electoral Division is within an Urban District, that the hours of poll for the election of County and Rural District Councillors in the Rural portion of the County Electoral Division, correspond with the hours of poll for the election of County Councillors and Guardians within the Urban District.

Preliminary Arrangements

The Local Government Board consider that the County Council should impress on the Returning Officer the necessity of carefully studying the Election Rules, which lay down step by step the course to be followed and the importance of making all preliminary arrangements without delay.

No time should be lost in ascertaining whether the Ballot Boxes, screens and fittings provided in pursuance of Section 99 (1) of the Act are sufficient in number and in good condition. If additional Boxes or fittings are required, steps should at once be taken to procure them.

A Returning Officer must be careful when making up the Local Government Register for a District Electoral Division, which is situated in more than one Parliamentary Polling District, to ensure that the Register includes the lists made up for all the Registration Units composing that Electoral Division.

Selection of Deputies.

With regard to the selection of Deputy Returning Officers, it will be observed that the Board have made it mandatory on a Returning Officer to appoint Town Clerks or Clerks of Urban Districts Councils as his Deputies for all purposes for which a Deputy is required in any County Electoral Division which includes an Urban District. The

* County and Rural District Councillors (Ireland) No. 2 Election Order, 1899.

reason for this is that these Clerks are charged with the duty of carrying out the Election of Guardians in Urban Districts, and are, therefore, able to arrange that the Voting for Guardians and County Councillors shall take place together. Moreover, the experience which these officials have acquired at Municipal Elections qualifies them for organising the Polling for County Elections, and, although the County Electoral Divisions include in some cases rural as well as urban District Electoral Divisions, the Clerks have no difficulty in making all proper arrangements for the double poll.

The Returning Officer is also bound, by Rule 1 (5) of the Board's Order referred to above, to appoint Clerks of Rural District Councils as Deputy Returning Officers for the preliminary stages of the Rural District Council elections. There remains, accordingly, in the hands of the Returning Officer the selection of Deputies for county electoral divisions not comprised by or containing Urban Districts, upon whom will devolve the supervision of all polling arrangements within such divisions. The Returning Officer will also have the appointment of the Presiding Officers and Polling Clerks.

He should be careful to select as his Deputies thoroughly competent and trustworthy men, as it is upon a proper selection of these officials that the success of the election arrangements must largely depend. Although the Deputy Returning Officers have all the powers and liabilities of the Returning Officer in relation to the matters in respect of which they are appointed as Deputies, the Returning Officer will, nevertheless, incur a serious responsibility if he selects as his Deputies careless or inefficient men. In the opinion of the Local Government Board the Returning Officer will act wisely in appointing Clerks of Rural District Councils as his Deputies for as many of the county electoral divisions within their respective districts as they can properly undertake, provided of course that they are willing to act, and are considered efficient.

Where a county electoral division runs into two or more Rural Districts it may possibly be found more convenient to appoint some other person as Deputy.

Qualification of Candidates.

In appointing the Deputies for county elections, a Returning Officer should be careful to define very clearly the duties which are to be entrusted to them, and the particular arrangements which he requires them to report on or submit for approval. *He should impress upon the Deputies and bear in mind himself that no power is vested either in the Returning Officer or his Deputies to decide upon the qualification or disqualification of any candidate properly nominated, and that if a nomination paper is properly filled up and signed by two Local Government Electors, and is not invalid under Rule* 4 (5) *or Rule* 6 *of the Board's Election Order, it must be accepted, even though the person nominated seems obviously disqualified.* The question of a candidate's qualification cannot be raised until after the election, and then only by an Election Petition.

Maps, &c.

The Returning Officer will be well advised to provide himself with a map of the Local Government Divisions in his County, showing the boundaries of each Urban and Rural District, and of every County Electoral Division and District Electoral Division. He should also procure lists of District Electoral Divisions comprised in County Electoral Divisions, and of District Electoral Divisions in Rural and Urban Districts. Where any alteration or sub-division of a County or District Electoral Division has been made by order of the Local Government Board since the date of the last election of County and Rural District Councillors he should satisfy himself that the lists to be used by him are correct and revised up-to-date.

The Stamping Instruments used at previous elections for stamping Ballot Papers should be provided with fresh devices to ensure secrecy.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILLORS.

Not more than two Rural District Councillors can be elected at the forthcoming election for any District Electoral Division except where the Local Government Board have assigned more than two Councillors to a town or part of a town forming one District Electoral Division.

NEGLECT BY A RETURNING OFFICER.

The Local Government Board have to call special attention to Section 75 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, as adapted in the Election Order, which provides that if a person who has undertaken to act as Returning Officer or Deputy Returning Officer at an election of either County or Rural District Councillors, or Guardians, neglects or refuses to conduct or declare the election in the manner provided in the Order, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £100.

ENACTMENTS APPLIED.

The Returning Officer should note that Article 5 (3) of the Schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898, provides that at every election regulated by rules framed under that Order the poll shall be taken by ballot, and the Ballot Act, 1872, and the Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1884, and Sections 56, 74, and 75, and Part IV. of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, as amended by the above-mentioned Act of 1884 (including the penal provisions of those Acts), shall, subject to the adaptations, alterations, and exceptions made by such rules, apply in like manner as in the case of a Municipal Election.

The provisions of Section 56 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, are embodied in the Election Rules, and Sections 74 and 75 of that Act, with adaptations and alterations, are set out in the Fourth Schedule to the Order. Part IV. of that Act, and the Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1884, are not printed in full in the Order, but the necessary adaptations and alterations to be made in these Statutes are clearly set out.

In conclusion, the Local Government Board would impress on the Council as strongly as possible the necessity that preliminary arrangements should be taken in hand at once, as, unless they are completed in due time, much confusion is certain to occur when the pressure of final work begins.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. BARLAS,

Secretary.

The Secretary

of each County Council.

No. 57268: 1907.—Miscellaneous.

THE MOTOR CAR ACT, 1903.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

DUBLIN, 18*th February*, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to state, for the information of the County Council, that it appears from the replies received to the Board's circular letter of the 3rd July last as to the number of sign posts denoting dangerous corners, cross roads, and precipitous places set up by County Councils in Ireland under Section 10 (2) of the Motor Car Act, 1903, that a considerable diversity of opinion exists among the County Councils as to the action to be taken

by them under the sub-section, as the replies show that, while some Councils have put up or are in course of erecting a number of sign posts, others have erected very few or none at all.

The Local Government Board are of opinion that the County Councils would do well to consider the expediency of a more extensive and systematic use of the facilities afforded by the enactment in question, and by other provisions of the law, for the prevention of accidents to motor cars and other vehicles and persons using the roads under the control of the County Council.

The possibility of such accidents has now to be considered in view of the great increase of motor traffic on the public highways, and any precautions of the character suggested would appear to be in the interest of the general public.

Under the particular enactment to which attention has been drawn, the County Council are the authority responsible for the erection of the sign posts intended to denote dangerous corners, cross roads, and precipitous places on or near the public roads. It is obvious that the exact spot to be chosen for the erection of a sign post for any such purpose is that at which this indication of danger ahead may most advantageously be exhibited for the guidance of a person not familiar with the road. Whether the spot be in the neighbourhood of a cross road which is not visible until actually reached, or of a steep hill with a turn in its course, care should be taken, in fixing the position of the sign post, that it is not placed too near the object of which it is intended to give warning. For instance, at a "blind" cross road the signal should be at least fifty yards from the cross road, as if placed closer it would be of little use to persons unacquainted with the locality. The County Council will doubtless avail themselves of the experience of persons accustomed to drive mechanically propelled vehicles or concerned with other traffic in the locality with regard to the position of such sign posts.

While it may be expected that a more extensive use of sign posts will tend to material diminution of the risks attendant upon the traffic on many roads, it may be well for County Councils to consider whether, in certain circumstances, they may not usefully take other steps for attaining this object, such as the lowering of high banks and hedges at cross-roads which obstruct the view of converging traffic and are often a source of danger. The periodical lopping of trees overhanging public roads might also be insisted upon by County Councils with a view to the improvement of the roads. It may frequently be possible for the County Council, by agreement with the owners of the property adjoining the road, to arrange for the removal or diminution of the obstruction to view.

The Board desire to further point out the desirability of universal action with regard to the erection of danger sign posts, as their erection in some counties, and not in others, would probably increase the danger of accidents in those counties in which no sign posts had been erected at dangerous places.

The Board trust that the County Council will give the matters referred to in this letter the consideration which the safety of the public demands.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. Barlas, *Secretary.*

To

The Secretary of each County Council.

The Town Clerk of each County Borough.

APP. A., III.

No. 243/M./07.—Miscellaneous.

SEED POTATOES AND SEED OATS SUPPLY.

Local Government Board,

Dublin, 17*th December*, 1907.

Sir,—The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to inform the Guardians that His Majesty's Government, having had under consideration the question of the condition of the crops in Ireland this year, have authorised the Board to intimate that they will be prepared to advance money to Guardians for the purpose of providing, in certain cases, seed potatoes and seed oats in Electoral Divisions where the occupiers of land are generally unable, through poverty and in consequence of the failure of these crops, to procure a supply for themselves.

The seed is to be sold subject to the following conditions:—

1. No seed shall be sold to any occupier of land the rateable value of which exceeds £15.
2. A quantity of seed potatoes, not exceeding 12 cwt., and of seed oats not exceeding 3 cwt., may be sold to any occupier of land valued at and under £15.
3. A quantity of seed potatoes, not exceeding 6 cwt., may be sold to any person who cultivates for his own use any land under a contract made by him with the occupier of the land for the purpose of growing potatoes, provided that on any such sale the Guardians shall obtain such security as they may think sufficient for the payment of the price of the seed sold.
4. Seed shall not be sold for less than the net price paid by the Guardians for it, including all expenses incurred for carriage, storage, or otherwise in providing such seed for sale.
5. Seed shall not be sold in any case unless the Guardians, or such persons as the Local Government Board may nominate in that behalf, are satisfied that the land into which the seed is to be put has been properly prepared and is ready for sowing.

It is intended to propose to Parliament that the amount due to the Guardians on account of any seed sold shall be paid by two equal instalments, the first of which will be leviable as a special rate with the first ordinary poor rate made after the 1st January, 1909, and the second instalment as a special rate with the first poor rate made after the 1st January, 1910.

The loan will bear interest, and will be repayable by the Guardians to the Board of Works by two equal instalments, the first of which shall be paid on the 1st February, 1910, and the second on the 1st February, 1911.

The Local Government Board forward herewith a copy of the Rules which must be observed by the Guardians in order to obtain a loan for the purpose of supplying seed; and you are hereby required, in pursuance of these Rules, to summon, by notice in writing to each Guardian, a special meeting of the Board of Guardians, to be held within two weeks from the receipt of this letter, for the purpose of considering whether there is in the Union any Electoral Division in which the occupiers of land are generally unable, through poverty and the extent of the failure of the crops, to procure an adequate supply of seed potatoes and seed oats.

If the Guardians, at the meeting referred to, be of opinion that for the reasons mentioned they should apply for a loan, you should inform the Local Government Board forthwith of the fact, stating

the number of Divisions in which seed is to be supplied, in order that a supply of placard notices (Forms D) and of Requisition Forms (E 1 and E 2) may be at once sent to you. At the same time you should be careful strictly to adopt the course of procedure set out in Clause 2 of the Rules; and the attention of the Guardians to the provisions of that clause as regards the appointment of assistants to the Relieving Officers in connection with the special duties devolving on them is likewise requested.

The proceedings at the second special meeting of the Guardians referred to in the Clause mentioned should be fully reported without delay to the Local Government Board on a separate minute sheet, and the Board should at the same time be furnished with the following information, viz.:—

The total number of applicants for seed, distinguishing those applying for (*a*) both seed potatoes and seed oats, (*b*) seed potatoes only, (*c*) seed oats only. (2.) The numbers respectively for whom seed is to be procured. (3.) The number of Electoral Divisions to be provided with seed, and (4) the quantity of seed potatoes and seed oats, respectively, to be purchased.

A supply of the other prescribed forms will be transmitted to you when this information is supplied.

No Contract for the supply of seed can be entered into without the approval of the Local Government Board, and the Board desire to state that they will decline to sanction the purchase of any seed which has been grown in or near a district in Ireland affected by the failure of the crops this year.

While the Board of Guardians will be responsible for the purchase, selection, and acceptance on delivery of the seed, the Government propose to appoint Inspectors for the inspection of the seed, so as to ensure its being true to quality, and as far as possible to guarantee its coming from the localities in which it is stated to have been grown.

The Guardians will observe that it is provided in the Rules that application for loans must be made not later than the 2nd March next.

A Bill confirming the proceedings under this Circular and accompanying Rules, and indemnifying the Guardians for having acted in compliance therewith, will be introduced by Government.

The forms hereinafter set forth* have been drafted with reference to a supply of seed potatoes only, and amended forms D to M will be issued as required.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. Barlas, *Secretary.*

The Clerk of each Union.

No. 243/M. 1907.

Enclosure to Foregoing.

RULES

TO BE

Observed by Boards of Guardians in carrying into effect the provisions of the Local Government Board's Circular Letter of the 17th December, 1907, on the Subject of Seed Potatoes and Seed Oats.

1. Immediately upon receipt of the Circular, the Clerk of each Union shall, by notice to each Guardian in the Form A hereinafter set forth, summon a special meeting of the Board of Guardians to be held within two weeks from the receipt of the Circular, for the

* The forms were similar to those issued on previous occasions, which will be found in the Twenty-sixth and Thirty-third Annual Reports, presented to Parliament in the years 1898 and 1905, respectively.

purpose of considering whether there is in the Union any Electoral Division or Divisions in which the occupiers of land are generally unable, through poverty and the extent of the failure of the potato and oat crops, to procure an adequate supply of seed potatoes and seed oats.

2. If the Guardians of any Union, present at a meeting held under the foregoing Rule, consider that there is any Electoral Division or Divisions in the Union in which the occupiers of land are generally unable for the reasons aforesaid to procure an adequate supply of seed potatoes and seed oats, they should forthwith adopt a resolution, in the Form B hereinafter set forth, to the effect that at a meeting to be held on that day three weeks they will take the necessary steps with the view of applying for a loan. They should at the same time direct the Relieving Officers to make immediate arrangements for receiving the applications of persons requiring seed, and they should nominate or appoint other persons to assist in this duty if they consider that the Relieving Officers cannot undertake it in all parts of their respective districts. It shall thereupon be the duty of the Clerk of the Union to proceed at once as follows:—

(*a*) He shall issue to each Guardian of the Union a notice, in the Form C hereinafter set forth, of the meeting at which it is proposed to take into consideration the various applications received for the supply of seed by the Relieving Officers or other persons appointed for the purpose, and for the various other matters referred to in the Form.

(*b*) He shall cause to be posted throughout the Electoral Division or Divisions in which seed is to be supplied a notice, in the Form D hereinafter set forth, informing occupiers and cultivators of land in such Electoral Division or Divisions that the Guardians propose to supply seed, and that those who desire to purchase seed should apply to the Relieving Officer of the district in which the Electoral Division is situate, or to such other person to be named in such notice as the Guardians may appoint. (The name of the Electoral Division, the date, &c., should be filled in by the Clerk of the Union in the blanks left for the purpose in the Form.)

(*c*) He shall transmit to the Relieving Officer (or other person appointed by the Guardians) for the Electoral Division or Divisions in which it is proposed to supply seed a supply of requisition lists, in the Forms E 1 and E 2 hereinafter set forth, in which shall be submitted to the Board of Guardians the names of and other prescribed particulars regarding the persons who desire to purchase seed. The requisition lists, when duly filled with the necessary particulars regarding the persons for whom seed is required, shall be returned to the Clerk of the Union by the Relieving Officer (or other person appointed) for each Electoral Division concerned in sufficient time to enable the Clerk of the Union to submit such lists with a summary thereof to the Guardians, at the meeting appointed to be held for the consideration of such lists. The summary should show in respect of each Electoral Division the number of applicants for seed, distinguishing those applying for (1) both seed potatoes and seed oats; (2) seed potatoes only; (3) seed oats only; the quantity of seed potatoes and seed oats respectively applied for should also be stated.

3. When the Guardians shall have decided on the persons to whom they shall sell seed, and ascertained the quantity of seed required for each Electoral Division, they shall issue advertisements for tenders for the required supply of seed in the Forms G^1 and G^2 respectively,

hereinafter set forth; and such advertisements shall be inserted in the *General Advertiser*, as well as in such other newspapers as the Guardians may select.

4. Tenders for the supply of seed shall be in the Forms H^1 and H^2, respectively, hereinafter set forth; the blanks left therein for place and date of delivery must be filled in before the Forms are issued by the Clerk of the Union.

5. On the day fixed for opening the tenders, the Guardians shall transmit to the Local Government Board all tenders they shall have received, and shall state which tenders they propose to accept. This must also be done in the case of all tenders for the supply of any additional seed required.

6. Within one week after furnishing the tenders referred to in the last paragraph, the Guardians shall forward to the Board an application for the required loan, accompanied by the following documents, viz.:—

(*a*) Lists of the persons to whom the Guardians making the application propose to sell seed. Separate lists must be furnished for each Electoral Division, in the Forms F 1 and F 2 hereinafter set forth, and, if possible, be signed by the Guardian or Guardians of the Division. Each list shall also be signed by the Clerk of the Union, and shall be further vouched by the signature of the Relieving Officer of the district in which the Electoral Division is comprised, who shall be held strictly responsible for the accuracy of the particulars contained in the list.

(*b*) An estimate, in duplicate, in the Form I hereinafter set forth, showing the sum which the Guardians propose to borrow, and the several other particulars prescribed in the Form.

(*c*) A certified copy of the Guardians' resolution applying for the loan.

7. The time within which applications may be made to the Local Government Board for loans will expire on the 2nd of March next.

8. Notice that the Guardians are prepared to issue seed shall be given to each person who is to be supplied therewith, in the Form K hereinafter set forth.

9. No seed supplied by Guardians shall be delivered to any person other than the occupier or cultivator of the land in which the seed is to be sown, nor without the production by such occupier or cultivator of the notice received by him in the said Form K, nor without an acknowledgment of the receipt of the seed being obtained from such occupier in the Form L 1, or cultivator in the Form L 2, hereinafter set forth. For the purpose of properly identifying such occupiers and cultivators the Guardians shall appoint the Poor Rate Collector of the district in which each Electoral Division is situated, or, should he be incapacitated by illness or otherwise, such other person as the Guardians may appoint to act in his stead, to attend the distribution of seed for that Division; and the Guardians shall take all such further steps as may be necessary or desirable for the purpose of such identification.

10. Immediately after the distribution of seed in any Electoral Division the Guardians shall publish lists, in the Form M hereinafter set forth, showing the persons in the Division to whom seed has been supplied and the other particulars prescribed in the Form.

11. The manner in which the notices in the Forms D and M prescribed by these Rules shall be published shall be by posting such notices in public places within each Electoral Division, and equal publicity shall be given to the two notices.

12. No part of a loan shall be expended for any purpose other than that specified by the Local Government Board's Circular Letter of 17th December, 1907, accompanying these Rules.

13. All letters, &c., in regard to seed supply shall form the subject of separate correspondence, and the proceedings of the Guardians shall be furnished to the Board on separate minute sheets.

14. The Local Government Board reserve to themselves the right to make any further rules they may deem necessary with regard to any matter connected with the distribution of the seed or repayment of the loan.

Local Government Board,
Dublin, 17*th December*, 1907.

No. 3 M/1908—Miscellaneous.

Local Government Board,
Dublin, 13*th January*, 1908.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to transmit, herewith, to be laid before the Board of Guardians, a Memorandum which has been prepared for the Guardians' information by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, with reference to the selection, purchase, storage, and distribution of seed potatoes, and the selection and testing of seed oats. A report is also enclosed which was made to the Local Government Board by their Chief Seed Inspector, after a special tour of investigation recently made by him through the principal seed-producing districts of Scotland and the North of England; and I am to state that the Board trust that the Guardians will find these documents useful in determining the tenders to be accepted for the supply of seed to the Union.

It will be observed from the report that the supply of Scotch-grown champion seed potatoes in the market is very limited, and that this variety has in a great measure lost its disease-resisting qualities.

In the event of the Guardians deciding that a supply of seed oats is necessary, they should carefully note the instructions given in the accompanying memorandum on the selection and testing of seed oats.

The Board should be notified immediately of the acceptance of any tender for seed, and must be furnished with all tenders received by the Guardians. Each tender for the supply of seed oats must be accompanied by a 1-lb. sample taken from the contractor's sample of the oats proposed to be supplied.

A list of newspapers circulating in the seed-growing districts in England and Scotland is enclosed for the information and assistance of the Guardians, to whom a supply of forms (G^1 and G^2) for advertising, and forms (H^1 and H^2) for tenders, are transmitted by this post. If further copies of any of these forms are required, application should be made to the Board. The Guardians should be careful to insert in forms G^2 and H^2 the quantity of seed oats to be contained in the bags supplied, either 1 cwt., 1½ cwt., or 2 cwt. The Board consider that 1-cwt. bags will generally be found most convenient for handling and distribution.

I am to add that any information the Guardians may require as to the purchase, storage, and inspection of seed may be obtained by communicating with the Chief Seed Inspector of the Local Government Board.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

A. R. Barlas, *Secretary.*

The Clerk, Union.

ENCLOSURES TO FOREGOING.

No. 1.

SEED SUPPLY, 1908.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE INFORMATION OF BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

The following Memorandum for the information of Boards of Guardians who may decide to take action on the recent Circular of the Local Government Board in regard to Seed Supply, has been prepared at the request of the Local Government Board by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction from the Reports of their Inspectors:—

POTATO CROP.

Since the issue of a similar memorandum in 1905, the Department have continued their tests of varieties of potatoes with a view to ascertaining whether any of the newer kinds are suited to the agricultural conditions of the West of Ireland. With this object upwards of one hundred varieties have been tested each year; of these a large number were found to be totally unsuitable for introduction into this country, while none possessed any special merit which would warrant the Department in recommending it to Boards of Guardians in preference to those well-known reliable varieties which formed the bulk of the purchases in 1905.

There were in these tests, however, numerous kinds which are of the "Up-to-Date" type, and which differ but slightly from that variety. Of these, the best were "Scottish Triumph," "Duchess of Cornwall," and "Factor." Provided seeds of these kinds can be obtained on equally favourable terms, any of them may be purchased to replace "Up-to-Date" for districts in which that variety is in demand. The varieties, therefore, which are recommended are as follows:—

For Late Main Crop—

"Champion,"
"Beauty of Bute,"
"Up-to-Date," or one of the "Up-to-Date" type such as
"Scottish Triumph,"
"Duchess of Cornwall,"
"Factor."

For Early Summer Use—

"British Queen."

"Up-to-Date" and varieties of this type are now very popular in many parts of Ireland, and where the soil is suitable and cultivation and manuring are good these kinds will give a larger yield than the Champion. For poor and peaty soils, however, the "Champion" will give better results, and it is still regarded as being the best potato for home consumption.

"Beauty of Bute" is largely grown in some districts, and where it gives good results it may safely be introduced, provided reliable seed can be obtained.

The past season was unfavourable for the growth of "British Queen" in the West of Ireland, but there is still no variety which can be recommended so generally for use in summer, and every farmer is advised to plant a small quantity of it.

Sources of Seed Supply.

During the last two years the Department have made numerous tests both in Great Britain and Ireland to compare the relative values of Irish and Scotch seed potatoes. In both years the results of these experiments have proved that Irish seed will give as good a return as Scotch, and there is no reason therefore why seed should be imported from Scotland at high prices, or even why the extra expense of carriage necessitated by the purchase of seed in that country need be incurred. The only reason therefore for seeking quotations from Scotland is the possibility that there may not be a sufficient supply of good sound seed available in Ireland. For Irish seed Boards of Guardians need have no hesitation in accepting tenders from the province of Ulster, particularly from the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Londonderry and Tyrone. Unfortunately, however, the Champion is not now grown in that province to the same extent as formerly, it having been replaced by "Up-to-Date" and other newer varieties. The following table shows the total areas planted with Champion, Beauty of Bute, Up-to-Date and British Queen in the above-mentioned five Ulster counties in the years 1904 and 1907:—

—	Champion (Statute Acres.)	Beauty of Bute. (Statute Acres.)	Up-to-Date. (Statute Acres.)	British Queen. (Statute Acres.)
1904, ...	61,591	9,685	30,175	1,367
1907, ...	41,583	6,100	39,253	9,186

Seed from England has always done badly in comparison with that from Ireland or Scotland.

English seed, therefore, should not be purchased.

If good Champion seed cannot be secured in the North of Ireland, it should be sought for in the provinces of Leinster and Munster. It cannot be obtained in any quantity in Scotland.

Taken as a whole, the potato crop of 1907 is considerably below that of 1904, from which the supplies were obtained in connection with the Seed Supply Act for 1905.

The following table shows the estimated yield in 1904 and in 1907.

—	1904.	1907.
	Tons.	Tons.
Ireland, ...	2,642,018	2,246,488
Scotland, ...	981,677	764,468

The reports which the Department have received show that the potatoes, particularly in the North of Ireland, are fairly sound, considering the unfavourable season. There is, however, some danger, not only in Ireland, but to a greater extent in Scotland, of potatoes being delivered which are more or less affected with disease, and therefore unsuitable for seed. There is also danger of seed keeping badly, as the crop was much injured by being allowed to remain too long in the ground during the wet autumn, and in consequence of this danger there is extreme reluctance on the part of farmers and merchants to quote except for immediate delivery.

It is extremely difficult to forecast the price of potatoes for 1908, since farmers are holding their stocks in the hope of obtaining better prices, and, as already stated, they are naturally reluctant to quote for February delivery. A few early purchases have however been made for the West of Ireland at £4 per ton free on rail, with cost of bags extra. This latter item, owing to the very great increase in the price of bags, will be a serious consideration during the present year. Champions, owing to their scarcity, are likely to command a still higher price. In this connection it may be mentioned that in the North of Ireland there is a considerable export trade in Champion seed potatoes to Malta and other ports in the Mediterranean, and the price this season has been from 20*s.* to 30*s.* per ton in excess of that in 1904.

Considerable difficulty may be experienced in obtaining pure stocks of Champions. In several districts in the North of Ireland Champion seed frequently contains a considerable quantity of a new variety, known as "Invincible" or "New Champion." This variety yields well, but is much inferior to the Champion in cooking quality, and if present in a consignment to any considerable extent would materially detract from the value of the seed, and would cause disappointment to small occupiers.

Size and Selection of Seed.

In most cases it will be found that the best size of seed to purchase will be the general run of the crop dressed or hand-picked over a $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. riddle. In the case of Scotch Up-to-Dates, however, owing to the large size of the tubers, preference should be given to seed dressed through a $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. riddle and over a $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. riddle, thus abstracting the very large tubers, which would be unprofitable seed. With seed of this variety so dressed the price would however be higher than if all the large potatoes were included.

Delivery and Storage.

Special care should be exercised in making arrangements for the delivery, storage and distribution of the seed. The following points should be given particular attention in this connection.

(1.) Delivery should be early and prompt. Delays in delivery are frequently productive of considerable injury and loss, particularly where large quantities of tubers are being dealt with.

(2.) Every consignment of potatoes should be subjected to rigid inspection, so as to ensure that the tubers are true to name, and that they conform in every respect to the guarantee given.

(3.) Great care should be taken in providing proper storage. If the potatoes are being dealt with in bulk, the floors of the buildings in which they are kept should be thoroughly dry; where the floors are of earth it is always advisable to place a layer of fresh dry straw beneath them, and in order to guard against damp from the walls it is also a good plan to place a lining of five or six inches of straw around the inside of the building to whatever height the potatoes are stored. Wherever possible, storage on wooden floors should be provided.

(4.) If the potatoes are being handled in bags, care should be taken not to store them to too great a height. If more than three tiers of bags are employed those in the lower portion of the building will run considerable risk of injury through sprouting and excessive pressure from above.

(5.) The importance of ensuring effective ventilation of the building cannot be over-estimated. With this object in view, arrangements should be made for allowing a current of air to pass regularly through the building.

(6.) When large quantities of potatoes are stored in bulk, provision should be made for having the tubers turned over from time to time. Under ordinary conditions once a week or ten days is sufficiently often to have the potatoes dealt with in this manner. If at all possible, potatoes should not be bulked to a greater depth than 3 to 3½ feet.

(7.) Liability to heat is one of the greatest dangers to be guarded against in the handling of large quantities of potatoes. The best preventives of trouble on this score are—

(*a.*) To avoid placing too large a quantity of tubers in bulk;

(*b.*) To ensure plenty of ventilation;

(*c.*) To guard against dampness through the absorption of moisture from the floor and walls.

Oats.

Of the varieties of seed oats which have been tested by the Department in their trials in the West of Ireland the following have done well, viz., Potato, Sandy, and Black Tartary. Any of these varieties can be recommended to the Boards of Guardians, and should comprise the main supplies purchased. Of the older varieties, Poland and Hamilton are, perhaps, the most suitable, while of the newer kinds only Banner and Waverley should be purchased. Many of the other new kinds are thick-skinned, require high-class cultivation and good soil, and are not likely to give good results in the West of Ireland. If Banner and Waverley are purchased, they *must be sown very much thicker* than the varieties now generally grown.

Sources of Supply.

Owing to the unfavourable harvest, seed oats are likely to be very scarce and dear. Over large parts of Ireland the oat crop was completely destroyed, and only those who were able to secure their crops early will have seed for sale.

Owing to the scarcity of seed oats Boards of Guardians should not hesitate to accept offers from any reliable source, and in this connection inquires should be made in the North of England as well as in Ireland and Scotland.

Testing of Seed.

In all cases it will be most necessary to have the seed tested for germination, and the Department are making arrangements whereby Boards of Guardians may have samples of oats tested free of charge at the Department's Seed Testing Station.

See Memorandum of Local Government Board on "Selection and Testing of Seed Oats."

Enclosure No. 2.

With No. 3 M/1908.

SEED SUPPLY, 1908.

Report upon the Potato and Oat Crop in Scotland and the North of England.

The consequences of the bad and prolonged harvest of 1907 in Scotland have, in the great majority of districts, been very serious, while in many high-lying or late localities corn has suffered to an extent unknown to living man.

In the counties of Fife, Forfar, Perth, Kincardine, and Aberdeen, so great has been the damage to the oat crop that it is doubtful whether sufficient reliable oats remain for home use during the coming seed time.

In the arable districts of Caithness, the Black Isle of Cromarty, Easter Ross, Elgin and Moray, the earlier farmers secured a portion of their oat crop in good condition, and a fair output of sound seed may be relied upon.

From Haddington County reports vary greatly. Near the sea-board barley and wheat were well got, but before the oat crop was in-gathered the weather had broken, and continued broken for four weeks. Competent witnesses put the proportion of oats saved with little or no rain at 15 per cent. of the total area under that cereal.

In Berwickshire, the Kelso, Crailing and Jedburgh districts of Roxburgshire, and in North Northumberland, the same percentage applies. But in all of those districts farmers have, by special effort and careful selection of uninjured sheaves, succeeded in saving a considerable portion of their oats in very fair condition, and there is every reason to expect that when the seed trade opens a good show of reliable, though slightly stained, samples will be made.

Many parcels of slightly weather-stained but otherwise sound oats may already be seen on farms and in market, and they can be recommended as quite suitable for seed purposes.

From all appearances about one-half of the oat crop throughout these four important arable counties may be written down as completely useless for either milling or seed purposes, whilst most of the remaining half is weather-stained to a greater or lesser degree.

Near the town of Dumfries some well-saved oats will be found, and immediately adjoining the sea-board of Ayrshire the crops were garnered almost without a shower. Kircudbright and Wigtonshire farmers report a small area of safe and sound oats.

From the counties of Yorkshire and Durham a correspondent with large local knowledge writes:—"Large quantities of oats have been completely spoiled owing to the bad harvest, and in the late districts of Yorkshire some small farmers have had most of their corn crops ruined. In the south and earlier parts of the county some very good oat crops have been harvested in good condition, and for these there is sure to be a good demand in February and March."

From the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk favourable reports are received, and samples of well-saved oats grown there are already on view in some large seed warehouses in Scotland.

Present values of oats in Scotland vary from £9 5*s*. to £10 per ton for prime pale-coloured lots, and £8 5*s*. to £9 per ton for sound but slightly weather-stained parcels. These prices include delivery at seed merchants' warehouses, but do not include the price of sacks.

The varieties of oats in most estimation in the districts visited are the "Potato," the "Sandy," the "Banner," and the "Black Tartarian"; and the weight per bushel for sound samples runs from 42 lbs. to 44 lbs. per bushel for Whites, and from 40 to 42 lbs. for Blacks.

Dark, glossy Tartars seem to be even more scarce than unstained Whites, and a larger percentage of Blacks have been rendered useless for seed by sprouting and heating in stack.

The new varieties known as "Garton's Breeds" appear to have fallen in repute by reason of their thickness of skin, but the "Banner" oat maintains its reputation, and increases its area of cultivation.

As regards potatoes, the "Champion" has entirely disappeared from cultivation throughout the best potato districts in Scotland. A few acres are still grown for the Irish trade, but even for this special purpose the area has been curtailed year after year. Champions suitable for seed purposes were stated to be worth £5 per ton f.o.r. in bulk at the beginning of January. As a disease-resister and marketable potato, Scotch farmers have lost all faith in the "Champion."

There is a good supply of "Up-to-Dates," "Main Crops," and varieties akin to them; but as a general rule potatoes were badly harvested in Scotland, and are not keeping well in pits. The finest quality of East Lothian red soil "Up-to-Dates" are worth 95*s.* per ton at home, while "Main Crops" and "Langworthies" fetch 10*s.* per ton more. In Fifeshire and Forfarshire values are from 15*s.* to 20*s.* per ton below East Lothian.

The value of both oats and potatoes is steadily rising, and potato merchants are only buying for deliveries during January and beginning of February.

What has been said with respect to the value of oats and potatoes in Scotland holds true of England. Prices are rising, and will continue to rise, until the demand for sowing and planting has been fully met.

13*th January*, 1908.

Local Government Board, Dublin.

Enclosure No. 3.

Memo. with No. 3 M/1908.

SEED SUPPLY, 1908.

Selection and Testing of Seed Oats.

The Local Government Board, having regard to the exceptionally unfavourable reports recently received from the principal oat-growing districts of Scotland and England, and to the prevalence of seriously damaged grain on all but the most highly favoured farms, have decided to safeguard the interests of the Guardians and occupiers of land by adding to the form of advertisement used in 1898 a new clause rendering it necessary that each parcel of seed tendered shall be guaranteed to possess a faculty or power of germination of not less than 87 per cent.

The Board are informed that the suitability for seed purposes of a large proportion of the 1907 crop is most uncertain, and that great caution has to be exercised in selection.

Sound oats with their faculty of germination unimpaired test up to 96 per cent. From 87 to 90 per cent. indicates a useful reliable sample, and there is every reason to believe that an adequate supply of such will be found in the market.

Guardians are requested to avoid carefully any oats which appear to have heated in stack, sprouted in stook, or been subjected to artificial drying. In such cases the germination test is invaluable.

Oats may be weater-stained and yet perfectly sound and good seed, or they may appear to have escaped serious damage and yet be to a large extent barren. The question is settled conclusively by the germination test.

The Local Government Board accordingly desire to impress upon Guardians the necessity for insisting upon a guarantee as opposed to an indefinite assurance of expected fertility.

In order that Boards of Guardians may secure none but fertile oats, arrangements have been made by which the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction will test, free of charge, the germinative powers of any samples sent forward by the Seed Department of the Local Government Board.

The procedure is as follows:—

Guardians when examining samples and considering tenders, may be in favour of a tender which contains

1. A guarantee of germination from a high-class seed firm or botanist;
2. An indefinite assurance of expected fertility;
3. No guarantee and no assurance.

When dealing with No. 1, Guardians are reminded that high-class firms habitually test the germination of seed grain, and that this year no up-to-date seed merchant would buy or sell without doing so. A guarantee of not less than 87 per cent. from a high-class firm may therefore be reasonably accepted.

When dealing with No. 2, Guardians are advised to view an "indefinite assurance" with suspicion.

As regards No. 3, their course is clear. The oats may be perfectly good and reliable, or may be useless for seed purposes.

The Guardians, having decided upon the tender or tenders to be accepted, are required by Rule 5 of the Rules of December 17th, 1907, to send *all* tenders to the Local Government Board. Such tenders must be accompanied by sub-samples weighing 1 lb. each, being portions of the original 2½ lbs. samples furnished by the contractors. To each sample should be attached a label, giving the name of the contractor, and the variety, quantity and price of the seed proposed to be supplied. *The samples which the Guardians mark for testing will then be immediately forwarded to the Department of Agriculture.*

The Local Government Board understand that the process of thoroughly testing oats for germination extends over a period of six or seven days at the most, and they accordingly hope to be able to convey the results of tests to Boards of Guardians within ten days of the receipt of samples.

Having regard to the importance of this new departure to meet an exceptional difficulty, Guardians are requested to allow an increase of time between consideration of tenders and dates of delivery as formerly fixed.

Oats delivered between February 20th and March 10th would be in good time for sowing in any part of Ireland, and the tenders might be opened and considered from three to four weeks in advance.

Seed Department,
Local Government Board,
13th January, 1908.

[Enclosure No 4

Enclosure No. 4.

SEED POTATOES AND SEED OATS SUPPLY, 1908.

List of Newspapers and Journals.

(*Referred to in letter of Local Government Board for Ireland dated the 13th January*, 1908.)

SCOTLAND.

District.	Title of Paper.	Where Published.	When Issued.	Observations.
Scotland at Large.	Scotsman, ...	Scotsman Buildings, Edinburgh.	Daily, ..	Devoted to general topics, and an influential medium for advertisement.
	Glasgow Herald, ..	67, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.	Daily, ..	Do.
	Glasgow Evening News,	67, Hope-street, Glasgow.	Daily, ..	Do
	Dundee Advertiser, ..	7, Bank-street, Dundee,	Daily, ..	Do.
	Aberdeen Evening Express.	18-22, Broad-street, Aberdeen.	Daily, ..	Do.
	North British Agriculturist.	377, High-street, Edinburgh.	Wednesday, ..	Largely circulated among farmers.
	Scottish Farmer, ..	93, Hope-street, Glasgow.	Saturday, ..	Do.
Local.				
Berwickshire	Berwickshire Advertiser.	Dunse, Berwickshire,	Tuesday, ..	Local circulation.
Dumfriesshire	Dumfries and Galloway Standard.	133, High-street, Dumfries.	Wednesday and Saturday.	Do.
Fifeshire, ..	Fife Herald and Journal.	8, Bonnygate, Cupar, Fife.	Wednesday, ..	Do.
	Dunfermline Journal,	11, High-street, Dunfermline.	Saturday, ..	Do.
Forfarshire,	Arbroath Herald, ..	Brothock Bridge, Arbroath.	Thursday, ..	Do
	Forfar Herald, ..	Osnabury-street, Forfar,	Fr day, ..	Do.
	Montrose Review, ..	97, High-street, Montrose.	Friday, ..	Do.
Haddingtonshire.	Haddingtonshire Advertiser.	63, Market-street, Haddington.	Friday, ..	Do.
Kincardineshire.	Stonehaven Journal,	Market-square, Stonehaven.	Thursday, ..	Do.
Perthshire,	Perthshire Advertiser,	Perth, ...	Wednesday,	Do.
Renfrewshire,	Paisley Daily Express,	Express Buildings, Paisley.	Daily, ..	Do.
Roxburghshire.	Kelso Chronicle, ..	Kelso, Roxburghshire,	Friday, ..	Do.
Stirlingshire,	Stirling Observer, ..	Observer Office, Stirling.	Wednesday, ..	Do.

ENGLAND.

District.	Title of Paper.	Where Published.	When Issued.	Observations.
ENGLAND AT LARGE.	Agricultural Gazette,	9, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.	Monday, ..	Largely circulated among farmers.
	Mark Lane Express, ..	1, Essex-street, Strand, London, W.C.	Monday, ..	Do.
LOCAL.				
Bedfordshire,	Bedfordshire Standard,	61, High-street, Bedford.	Friday, ..	Local circulation.
Cambridgeshire.	Cambridgeshire Times,	High-street, March, ..	Friday, ..	Do.
	Isle of Ely Advertiser,	Wisbech, ...	Wednesday and Saturday.	Do.
Durham, ..	Darlington and Stockton Times.	Darlington, ..	Saturday, ..	Do.
Lincolnshire,	Boston Guardian, ..	94, West-street, Boston,	Friday, for Saturday.	Do.
	Boston Independent,	10, Stanboro'-lane, Boston.	Friday and Saturday.	Do.
	Lincolnshire Free Press.	5, Hall-place, Spalding,	Monday, for Tuesday.	Do.
	Louth Advertiser, ..	Louth, Lincolnshire,	Wednesday and Saturday.	Do.
	Spalding Guardian, ..	Hall-place, Spalding,	Friday, for Saturday.	Do.
Norfolk, ..	Eastern Daily Press, ..	57, London-street, Norwich.	Daily, ..	Circulation through eastern counties.
	Lynn Advertiser, ..	Lynn, Norfolk, ..	Friday, ..	Local circulation.
	Norfolk Chronicle, ..	7, St. Giles, Norwich,	Saturday, ..	Do.
	Norfolk News, ..	57, London-street, Norwich.	Saturday, ..	Do.
	Norwich Mercury, ..	45 London-street, Norwich.	Wednesday and Friday.	Do.
Northumberland.	Newcastle Daily Chronicle.	Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Daily, ..	Devoted to general topics, and an influential medium for advertisement.
Yorkshire,	Leeds Mercury ..	Albion-street, Leeds,	Daily, ..	Do.
	Manchester Guardian,	3, Cross-street, Manchester.	Daily, ..	Do.
	Selby Express, ..	Goole, ...	Friday, ..	Local circulation.
	Selby Times, ..	Crescent, Selby, ..	Friday, ..	Do.
	Yorkshire Post, ..	Albion-street, Leeds,	Daily, ..	Devoted to general topics, and an influential medium for advertisement.
	Yorkshire Weekly Herald.	Coney-street, York, ..	Saturday, ..	Do.

SEED

(*a*) Table showing Particulars of the Quantity, Cost, and Distribution of the

Union.	No. of Electoral Divisions in which Seed was Supplied.	Total Quantity of Seed Supplied.		Expenses.			
				Price paid to Contractors for Seed.		Additional Expenses incurred in providing Seed for Sale, including Advertising, Cartage, Officers' Remuneration, &c.	
		Potatoes.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Oats.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		T. C.	T. C.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Athlone, ...	34	130 0	—	643 10 0	—	76 0 0	—
Bailieborough, ..	13	40 0	21 0	200 0 0	246 15 0	23 14 5	18 5 7
Ballina, ...	20	86 0	75 0	443 0 0	791 5 0	75 5 0	75 0 0
Ballinrobe ..	17	50 0	22 0	287 10 0	240 12 6	28 19 0	14 8 6
Ballymahon, ..	17	54 18	8 0	288 4 6	86 1 3	18 6 8	1 11 1
Ballyshannon, ..	21	304 0	33 0	1,478 19 0	300 18 4	142 7 9	15 13 10
Bantry, ..	15	32 0	16 0	176 0 0	178 11 1	10 4 6	10 4 5
Bawnboy, ..	24	163 0	34 0	806 17 0	354 17 6	42 9 11	8 17 4
Belmullet, ..	15	104 10	139 3	564 7 6	1,618 4 9	140 0 0	246 10 0
Birr, ..	36	99 16	20 0	486 10 6	195 0 0	81 4 3	20 6 0
Boyle, ...	34	108 0	44 10	571 17 1	511 1 1	52 2 11	44 18 11
Caherciveen, ..	22	170 0	—	1,015 15 0	—	101 11 6	—
Carrick-on-Shannon,	25	190 0	35 0	1,035 10 0	363 2 6	69 7 6	12 16 0
Castlebar, ..	19	90 0	70 0	495 0 0	797 13 0	90 0 0	70 0 0
Castleblayney, ..	19	50 0	36 0	336 13 4	423 0 0	21 17 4	21 3 10
Castlerea, ..	19	226 0	90 14	1,271 5 0	1,016 11 10	61 17 0	25 8 2
Castletown, ..	7	124 0	33 0	728 0 0	366 10 0	48 11 11	24 9 3
Claremorris, ..	19	73 0	70 16	361 7 0	743 8 0	18 5 0	17 14 0
Clifden, ..	19	—	40 0	—	425 0 0	—	56 0 0
Cootehill, ..	19	65 0	30 0	303 6 8	347 12 6	43 13 6	20 3 2
Corrofin, ..	9	14 18	—	80 9 3	—	10 11 0	—
Delvin, ..	19	93 0	23 0	558 0 0	241 10 0	46 0 0	22 0 0
Dromore West, ..	15	49 0	23 16	251 2 6	245 3 0	47 4 0	23 12 0
Ennis, ..	21	90 0	—	498 0 0	—	54 8 0	—
Enniskillen ..	24	126 0	13 4	601 5 0	132 14 3	27 0 0	6 17 6
Glennamaddy, ..	18	50 0	50 0	258 15 0	500 0 0	25 0 3	26 10 11
Gort, ..	19	100 0	—	522 10 0	—	110 16 8	—
Granard, ..	23	51 0	19 3	252 9 0	229 6 5	39 18 10	36 11 2
Inishowen, ..	21	123 10	60 0	601 1 3	518 6 8	37 8 0	18 3 4
Kanturk, ..	23	40 0	15 0	217 0 0	119 15 0	48 0 0	30 5 0
Killala, ..	8	45 14	26 10	260 9 9	281 5 0	37 6 10	22 0 0
Killarney, ..	32	179 8	81 0	928 4 0	936 11 3	149 10 0	69 3 9
Kilrush, ..	28	170 0	20 0	945 0 0	211 5 0	84 10 0	15 0 0
Lismore, ..	17	30 0	15 0	156 0 0	156 18 9	16 10 0	15 11 3
Listowel, ..	40	299 12	96 0	1 664 14 0	1,048 9 5	148 18 0	49 12 8
Loughrea, ..	35	112 0	55 13	604 16 0	542 11 9	67 4 0	25 8 3
Manorhamilton, ..	22	167 0	30 0	885 1 6	290 0 0	158 13 6	70 0 0
Millstreet, ..	12	60 0	—	330 0 0	—	42 0 0	—
Mohill, ..	23	86 8	30 18	464 7 5	362 14 0	48 4 3	17 7 7
Mountbellew, ..	14	—	23 3	—	223 15 8	—	21 6 9
Mountmelick, ..	17	61 0	—	297 7 6	—	35 18 7	—
Mullingar, ..	46	96 6	—	476 13 8	—	100 0 0	—
Oughterard, ..	14	100 0	—	520 0 0	—	142 0 0	—
Portumna, ..	15	50 0	19 0	343 15 0	196 2 6	40 0 0	20 0 0
Roscommon, ..	19	55 0	—	292 3 9	—	47 16 3	—
Sligo, ..	29	397 0	41 9	2,146 10 0	383 8 3	198 10 0	20 14 6
Strokestown, ..	20	57 0	10 0	309 18 9	105 15 0	48 2 0	16 4 3
Swineford, ..	21	171 0	73 0	897 15 0	772 15 0	128 5 0	30 5 0
Tobercurry, ..	21	134 1	50 0	703 15 3	537 10 0	89 7 4	33 6 8
Tralee, ..	39	150 0	75 0	843 15 0	608 15 0	175 7 4	87 13 8
Tuam, ..	33	42 0	—	219 9 0	—	28 1 0	—
Westport, ..	32	90 0	80 0	465 15 0	775 0 0	56 18 0	50 11 0
Total for 52 Unions,	1,143	5,454 1	1,748 19	29,089 15 2	18,425 16 3	3,435 7 0	1,431 15 4

SUPPLY, 1908.

SEED Purchased under LOANS SANCTIONED by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

Total Cost of Seed.	Number of Occupiers who Received Seed.		Number of Cultivators who Received Seed Potatoes.	Total Quantity of Seed Sold on Credit.		Amount of Loan Remitted to Guardians.	Observations.
	Potatoes.	Oats.		Potatoes.	Oats.		
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
£ s. d.				T. c.	T. c.	£ s. d.	
719 10 0	540	—	43	130 0	—	741 0 0	
488 15 0	257	218	3	40 0	20 19	488 15 0	1 cwt. of Oats lost.
1,384 10 0	494	661	3	86 0	75 0	1,384 10 0	
571 10 0	215	217	12	50 0	22 0	571 10 0	
394 3 6	194	78	126	54 18	8 0	394 14 0	
1,937 18 11	925	436	109	304 0	31 16	2,034 15 10	1 ton 4 cwts. of Oats sold.
375 0 0	192	158	11	32 0	16 0	375 0 0	
1,213 1 9	796	435	29	163 0	84 0	1,215 0 0	
2,569 2 3	498	1,643	—	107 10	139 3	2,569 2 3	
783 0 9	381	151	14	99 1¼	19 13	783 0 0	14¼ cwts. of Potatoes and 7 cwts. of Oats sold for cash.
1,180 0 0	657	542	26	108 0	44 10	1,180 0 0	
1,117 6 6	976	—	51	161 11	—	1,117 6 6	8 tons 9 cwts. of Potatoes sold by auction.
1,480 16 0	825	484	140	190 0	35 0	1,480 16 0	
1,452 13 0	522	676	25	89 18	69 18	1,453 4 0	2 cwts. of Potatoes sold for cash; 2 cwts. of oats lost.
802 14 6	287	324	—	50 0	36 0	815 0 0	
2,375 2 0	1,115	1,115	96	226 0	90 14	2,377 16 10	
1,167 11 2	626	328	16	124 0	33 0	1,164 0 0	
1,140 14 0	404	689	5	73 0	70 16	1,140 14 0	
481 0 0	—	628	—	—	40 0	480 0 0	
714 15 10	330	294	5	65 0	30 0	714 15 10	
91 0 3	70	—	17	14 18	—	101 0 0	
867 10 0	475	267	55	93 0	23 0	867 10 0	
567 1 6	279	205	6	49 0	23 16	568 6 3	
552 8 0	293	—	75	90 0	—	560 0 0	
767 16 9	457	183	41	126 0	12 6½	815 0 0	17½ cwts. of Oats sold for cash.
810 6 2	303	520	4	50 0	50 0	830 0 0	
633 6 8	510	—	62	100 0	—	647 8 0	
558 5 5	197	197	114	51 0	18 10	561 0 3	13 cwts. of Oats sold.
1,174 19 3	571	468	17	123 10	60 0	1,250 0 0	
415 0 0	161	122	32	40 0	15 0	415 0 0	
601 1 7	249	271	13	45 14	26 10	601 1 7	
2,083 9 0	672	697	330	162 3	81 0	2,434 1 6	13 tons 7 cwts. of Potatoes sold, 3 tons 18 cwts. waste.
1,255 15 0	439	177	170	170 0	20 0	1,255 15 0	
345 0 0	170	123	22	30 0	15 0	345 0 0	
2,911 14 1	1,320	846	231	299 12	96 0	2,795 0 0	
1,240 0 0	373	342	86	112 0	55 13	1,150 0 0	
1,403 15 0	774	452	15	167 0	30 0	1,403 15 0	
372 0 0	225	—	84	60 0	—	372 0 0	
892 13 3	508	443	19	86 8	30 14	947 10 11	4 cwts. of Oats sold.
245 2 5	—	212	—	—	23 3	260 0 0	
333 6 1	252	—	4	60 10	—	350 0 0	10 cwts. of Potatoes sold for cash.
576 13 8	540	—	101	96 6	—	586 11 9	
662 0 0	520	—	28	100 0	—	662 0 0	
599 17 6	231	168	23	44 6	19 0	594 0 0	5 tons 14 cwts. of Potatoes sold or consumed in Workhouse.
340 0 0	243	—	51	55 0	—	340 0 0	
2,749 2 9	1,475	143	123	397 0	41 9	2,749 2 9	
480 0 0	326	171	69	56 18	10 0	480 0 0	2 cwts. of Potatoes damaged in store.
1,829 0 0	1,002	808	22	171 0	73 0	1,829 0 0	
1,363 19 3	726	485	23	134 1	50 0	1,363 19 3	
1,715 11 0	525	553	97	150 0	75 0	1,722 10 0	
247 10 0	206	—	13	42 0	—	250 0 0	
1,348 4 0	487	973	11	90 0	80 0	1,354 1 8	
52,382 13 9	24,813	17,903	2,667	5,421 4¾	1,745 10½	52,941 14 2	

(*b*) Table showing the Varieties of Seed

Union.	Champion.			Up-to-Date.	British Queen.	Scottish Triumph.
	North of Ireland.	Scotch.	Leinster.			
	T. C.	T. C.	T. C.	T. C.	T. C.	T. C.
Athlone, ...	130 0	—	—	—	—	—
Bailieborough, ..	40 0	—	—	—	—	—
Ballina, ...	80 0	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinrobe, ..	50 0	—	—	—	—	—
Ballymahon, ..	54 18	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyshannon, ..	221 0	—	—	50 0	33 0	—
Bantry, ...	—	—	32 0	—	—	—
Bawnboy, ..	163 0	—	—	—	—	—
Belmullet, ..	107 10	—	—	—	—	—
Birr, ...	99 16	—	—	—	—	—
Boyle, ...	103 0	—	—	—	5 0	—
Cahercivveen, ..	170 0	—	—	—	—	—
Carrick-on-Shannon,	190 0	—	—	—	—	—
Castlebar, ..	90 0	—	—	—	—	—
Castleblayney, ..	—	50 0	—	—	—	—
Castlerea, ...	220 0	—	—	—	6 0	—
Castletown, ..	123 0	—	—	1 0	—	—
Claremorris, ..	73 0	—	—	—	—	—
Cootehill, ...	—	—	65 0	—	—	—
Corrofin, ...	14 18	—	—	—	—	—
Delvin, ...	93 0	—	—	—	—	—
Dromore West, ..	49 0	—	—	—	—	—
Ennis, ...	60 0	—	—	30 0	—	—
Enniskillen, ..	122 0	—	—	2 0	2 0	—
Glennamaddy, ..	50 0	—	—	—	—	—
Gort, ...	100 0	—	—	—	—	—
Granard, ..	51 0	—	—	—	—	—
Inishowen, ..	62 10	—	—	—	—	—
Kanturk, ...	40 0	—	—	—	—	—
Killala, ...	45 14	—	—	—	—	—
Killarney, ..	—	156 0	—	—	7 10	—
Kilrush, ...	150 0	—	—	—	10 0	—
Lismore, ..	30 0	—	—	—	—	—
Listowel, ...	239 12	—	—	20 0	40 0	—
Loughrea, ..	112 0	—	—	—	—	—
Manorhamilton,	167 0	—	—	—	—	—
Millstreet, ..	60 0	—	—	—	—	—
Mohill, ...	85 4	—	—	—	—	—
Mountmelick, ..	61 0	—	—	—	—	—
Mullingar, ..	96 6	—	—	—	—	—
Oughterard, ..	100 0	—	—	—	—	—
Portumna, ..	—	50 0	—	—	—	—
Roscommon, ..	55 0	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, ...	357 0	—	—	30 0	—	10 0
Strokestown, ..	54 0	—	—	—	3 0	—
Swineford, ..	171 0	—	—	—	—	—
Tobercurry, ..	134 1	—	—	—	—	—
Tralee, ...	150 0	—	—	—	—	—
Tuam, ...	42 0	—	—	—	—	—
Westport, ..	90 0	—	—	—	—	—
(50).						
Totals, ..	4,757 9	256 0	97 0	133 0	106 10	10 0

POTATOES SUPPLIED to the Various UNIONS.

Beauty of Bute.	Black Skerries.	Duchess of Cornwall.	Ardcairn Beauty.	Irish Whites.	Total.	UNION.
T. C.	T. C.	T. C.	T. C.	T. C.	T. C.	
—	—	—	—	—	130 0	Athlone.
—	—	—	—	—	40 0	Bailieborough.
—	—	6 0	—	—	86 0	Ballina.
—	—	—	—	—	50 0	Ballinrobe.
—	—	—	—	—	54 18	Ballymahon.
—	—	—	—	—	304 0	Ballyshannon.
—	—	—	—	—	32 0	Bantry.
—	—	—	—	—	163 0	Bawnboy.
—	—	—	—	—	107 10	Belmullet.
—	—	—	—	—	99 16	Birr.
—	—	—	—	—	108 0	Boyle.
—	—	—	—	—	170 0	Caherciveen.
—	—	—	—	—	190 0	Carrick-on-Shannon
—	—	—	—	—	90 0	Castlebar.
—	—	—	—	—	50 0	Castleblayney.
—	—	—	—	—	226 0	Castlerea.
—	—	—	—	—	124 0	Castletown.
—	—	—	—	—	73 0	Claremorris.
—	—	—	—	—	65 0	Cootehill.
—	—	—	—	—	14 18	Corrofin.
—	—	—	—	—	93 0	Delvin.
—	—	—	—	—	49 0	Dromore West.
—	—	—	—	—	90 0	Ennis.
—	—	—	—	—	126 0	Enniskillen.
—	—	—	—	—	50 0	Glennamaddy.
—	—	—	—	—	100 0	Gort.
—	—	—	—	—	51 0	Granard.
—	—	—	—	61 0	123 10	Inishowen
—	—	—	—	—	40 0	Kanturk.
—	—	—	—	—	45 14	Killala.
—	—	7 18	8 0	—	179 8	Killarney
10 0	—	—	—	—	170 0	Kilrush.
—	—	—	—	—	30 0	Lismore.
—	—	—	—	—	299 12	Listowel.
—	—	—	—	—	112 0	Loughrea.
—	—	—	—	—	167 0	Manorhamilton.
—	—	—	—	—	60 0	Millstreet.
—	1 4	—	—	—	86 8	Mohill.
—	—	—	—	—	61 0	Mountmelick.
—	—	—	—	—	96 6	Mullingar.
—	—	—	—	—	100 0	Oughterard.
—	—	—	—	—	50 0	Portumna.
—	—	—	—	—	55 0	Roscommon.
—	—	—	—	—	397 0	Sligo.
—	—	—	—	—	57 0	Strokestown.
—	—	—	—	—	171 0	Swineford.
—	—	—	—	—	134 1	Tobercurry.
—	—	—	—	—	150 0	Tralee.
—	—	—	—	—	42 0	Tuam.
—	—	—	—	—	90 0	Westport.
10 0	1 4	13 18	8 0	61 0	5,454 1	Totals.

(*c*) Table showing the varieties of Seed

Union.	Scotch.						
	Potato.	Black Tartary.	Sandy.	Tam Finlay.	Abundance.	New-market.	Waverley.
	T. C.	T. C.	T. C.	T. C.	T. C.	T. C.	T. C.
Bailieborough, ..	21 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballina, ...	30 0	—	30 0	15 0	—	—	—
Ballinrobe, ..	22 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballymahon, ..	7 0	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyshannon, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bantry, ...	—	6 0	—	—	—	—	—
Bawnboy, ..	17 0	—	—	—	—	17 0	—
Belmullet, ..	120 0	—	19 3	—	—	—	—
Birr, ...	—	20 0	—	—	—	—	—
Boyle, ...	44 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carrick-on-Shannon,	35 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castlebar, ..	48 0	—	22 0	—	—	—	—
Castleblayney, ..	36 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castlerea, ...	70 14	—	—	—	—	—	20 0
Castletown, ..	28 0	5 0	—	—	—	—	—
Claremorris, ..	70 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clifden, ...	40 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cootehill, ...	30 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delvin, ...	23 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dromore West, ..	23 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enniskillen, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glennamaddy, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granard, ...	19 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inishowen, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kanturk, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killala, ...	20 10	—	6 0	—	—	—	—
Killarney, ..	81 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilrush, ...	15 0	5 0	—	—	—	—	—
Lismore, ...	—	15 0	—	—	—	—	—
Listowel, ...	67 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loughrea, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manorhamilton, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mohill, ...	27 18	3 0	—	—	—	—	—
Mountbellew, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portumna, ..	5 0	14 0	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strokestown, ..	9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swineford, ..	73 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobercurry, ..	50 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tralee, ...	—	—	—	—	10 0	—	—
Westport, .. (41)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, ..	1,034 7	69 0	77 3	15 0	10 0	17 0	20 0

OATS supplied to the various UNIONS.

IRISH.					ENGLISH.	Total.	UNION.
Potato.	Black Tartary.	Sandy.	Abundance.	Brown.	Abundance.		
T. C.	T. C.	T. C.	T. C.	T. C.	T. C.	T. C.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	21 0	Bailieborough.
—	—	—	—	—	—	75 0	Ballina.
—	—	—	—	—	—	22 0	Ballinrobe.
—	—	—	—	—	—	8 0	Ballymahon.
33 0	—	—	—	—	—	33 0	Ballyshannon.
—	—	—	10 0	—	—	16 0	Bantry.
—	—	—	—	—	—	34 0	Bawnboy.
—	—	—	—	—	—	139 3	Belmullet.
—	—	—	—	—	—	20 0	Birr.
—	—	—	—	—	—	44 10	Boyle.
—	—	—	—	—	—	35 0	Carrick-on-Shannon
—	—	—	—	—	—	70 0	Castlebar.
—	—	—	—	—	—	36 0	Castleblayney.
—	—	—	—	—	—	90 14	Castlerea.
—	—	—	—	—	—	33 0	Castletown.
—	—	—	—	—	—	70 16	Claremorris.
—	—	—	—	—	—	40 0	Clifden.
—	—	—	—	—	—	30 0	Cootehill.
—	—	—	—	—	—	23 0	Delvin.
—	—	—	—	—	—	23 16	Dromore West.
10 7	—	—	—	2 17	—	13 4	Enniskillen.
—	—	—	—	—	50 0	50 0	Glennamaddy.
—	—	—	—	—	—	19 3	Granard.
—	—	60 0	—	—	—	60 0	Inishowen.
7 0	8 0	—	—	—	—	15 0	Kanturk.
—	—	—	—	—	—	26 10	Killala.
—	—	—	—	—	—	81 0	Killarney.
—	—	—	—	—	—	20 0	Kilrush.
—	—	—	—	—	—	15 0	Lismore.
29 0	—	—	—	—	—	96 0	Listowel.
—	—	—	—	—	55 13	55 13	Loughrea.
30 0	—	—	—	—	—	30 0	Manorhamilton
—	—	—	—	—	—	30 18	Mohill.
23 3	—	—	—	—	—	23 3	Mountbellew.
—	—	—	—	—	—	19 0	Portumna.
41 9	—	—	—	—	—	41 9	Sligo.
—	1 0	—	—	—	—	10 0	Strokestown.
—	—	—	—	—	—	73 0	Swineford.
—	—	—	—	—	—	50 0	Tobercurry.
60 0	5 0	—	—	—	—	75 0	Tralee.
40 0	—	40 0	—	—	—	80 0	Westport. (41).
273 19	14 0	100 0	10 0	2 17	105 13	1,748 19	Totals.

(*d*) Results of Germination Tests of Samples of Seed Oats sent to the Department of Agriculture.

No.	Variety.	Percentage of Germination.						
		Three days.	Four days.	Five days.	Six days.	Seven days.	Eight days.	Ten days.
1	*Irish Potato, ...	—	55	—	—	73	—	85
2	Do., ...	—	80	—	—	92	—	—
3	Do., ...	—	87	—	—	93	—	—
4	Scotch Potato, ...	—	58	—	—	84	—	92
5	*Scotch Sandy, ...	—	17	—	—	40	—	58
6	Scotch Potato, ...	—	56	—	—	88	—	88
7	Irish Black Tartary, ...	—	78	—	—	93	—	—
8	Irish Potato, ...	—	93	—	—	95	—	—
9	Do., ...	—	—	87	—	—	—	88
10	Do., ...	—	—	71	—	—	—	89
11	Scotch Potato, ...	76	81	—	—	—	93	—
12	Irish Potato, ...	73	89	—	—	—	94	—
13	Do., ...	86	94	—	—	—	97	—
14	*Irish Garton's Abundance, ..	63	74	—	—	—	78	79
15	Imported Garton's Abundance,	81	87	—	—	—	90	—
16	Irish Black Tartary, ..	72	84	—	—	—	87	—
17	Scotch Potato, ...	66	82	—	—	—	91	—
18	*Scotch Potato, ...	56	68	—	—	—	83	85
19	Scotch Garton's Abundance,	83	91	—	—	—	94	—
20	Scotch Black Tartary, ..	43	81	—	—	—	94	—
21	Irish Potato, ...	83	90	—	—	—	91	—
22	*Irish Garton's Abundance, ..	71	77	—	—	—	80	83
23	Irish Black Tartary, ..	77	84	—	—	—	90	—
24	Scotch Potato, ..	—	—	—	72	89	—	—
25	Scotch Newmarket, ..	—	—	—	91	—	—	—
26	Scotch Potato, ...	—	—	—	98	—	—	—
27	English Garton's Abundance,	—	—	—	92	—	—	—
28	Scotch Potato, ...	—	56	—	—	92	—	—
29	Scotch Black Tartary, ..	—	35	—	—	83	—	89
30	Scotch Potato, ...	—	42	—	—	92	—	—
31	Irish Sandy, ...	—	84	—	—	91	—	—
32	Do., ...	—	63	—	—	83	—	93
33	Do., ...	—	79	—	—	89	—	—
34	*Scotch Sandy, ...	—	37	—	—	79	—	86
35	Irish Potato, ...	—	82	—	—	93	—	—
36	Do., ...	—	89	—	—	92	—	—
37	Do., ...	—	86	—	—	96	—	—
38	Irish Sandy, ...	—	—	85	—	86	—	87
39	Scotch Potato, ...	—	—	—	—	93	—	—
40	Scotch Sandy, ...	—	63	—	—	88	—	—
41	Irish Black Tartary, ..	—	82	—	—	94	—	—
42	Irish Potato, ...	—	80	—	—	87	—	—
43	Scotch Potato, ...	—	90	—	—	95	—	—
44	Irish Potato, ...	—	—	—	—	97	—	—
45	Storm King, ...	—	69	—	—	97	—	—
46	Irish Potato, ...	—	72	—	—	90	—	—
47	Irish Brown, ...	—	70	—	—	96	—	—
48	Scotch Tam Finlay, ..	—	50	—	—	87	—	—
49	Scotch Potato, ...	—	89	—	—	92	—	—
50	Irish Potato, ...	—	81	—	—	86	—	87
51	*Scotch Sandy, ...	—	27	—	—	63	—	70
52	*Irish Garton's Abundance, ..	—	73	—	—	75	—	77
53	*Scotch Potato, ...	—	76	—	—	84	—	85
54	Irish Potato, ...	—	—	—	—	92	—	—
55	*Irish Potato, ...	—	—	—	—	85	—	86

* This seed failed to show the requisite minimum power of germination (viz., 87 per cent.) and was not authorized by us to be purchased.

APPENDIX B.

ORDERS, CIRCULARS, &c., UNDER THE POOR RELIEF ACTS, SECTION 13 OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1898, AND THE MEDICAL CHARITIES, &c., ACTS.

I.—ORDERS.

(i.) General Order.

No. 96 M.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

General Order.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions in Ireland, and to the Boards of Management of the Glin and Trim District Schools;

To the Clerks, Masters, and Relieving Officers of the said Unions, and to the Clerks and Masters of the said District Schools, and to all others whom it may concern.

In exercise of the powers vested in Us by the Poor Relief (Ireland) Acts, 1838 to 1900, and of all other powers enabling Us in this behalf, We the Local Government Board for Ireland do hereby Order as follows, that is to say:—

Article 1.—This Order may be cited as "The Poor Law Relief (Ireland) (House of Commons Return) Order, 1907."

Article 2.—The Schedules to this Order shall be read and have effect as part of this Order.

Article 3.—The Guardians of the Poor of each Union and the Board of Management of each District School shall, at their meeting held next after a copy of this Order has been received by the clerk, direct the several officers of the Union or District School, as the case may be, upon whom duties are by this Order imposed, to carry out such duties:

Article 4.—It shall be the duty of the Master of the Workhouse or of the District School, as the case may be, to enter upon the appropriate Forms supplied by Us (hereinafter referred to as the In-door Forms) the names of all persons (other than tramp night lodgers) who were in receipt of relief in the Workhouse or as inmates of the District School upon the night of the 31st of March, 1907, and likewise the names of all persons (other than tramp night lodgers) admitted to relief in the Workhouse or as inmates of the District School on the 1st day of April, 1907, or subsequently during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1908, together with all the particulars respecting each such person required by the instructions in Schedule A to this Order annexed—Immediately after the said 31st day of March, 1908, he shall ascertain and set out the totals of persons relieved in the Workhouse or as inmates of the District

School, and of the collective days of such relief, and shall furnish the In-door Forms completed in all particulars to the Clerk on or before the 8th day of April, 1908, and shall sign the appropriate certificate (Form No. 1, Schedule B, to this Order annexed):

Article 5.—It shall be the duty of each Relieving Officer of the Union to enter upon the appropriate Forms supplied by Us (hereinafter referred to as the Out-door Forms) the names of all persons (other than tramp night lodgers) who were in receipt of out-door relief within the relief district of such officer upon the night of the 31st of March, 1907, and likewise the names of all persons (other than tramp night lodgers) admitted to or afforded out-door relief in his relief district on the 1st day of April, 1907, or subsequently during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1908, together with the particulars respecting each such person required by the instructions in Schedule A to this Order annexed—Immediately after the 31st day of March, 1908, he shall ascertain and set out the totals of the persons relieved, and of the collective days of relief, and shall furnish the Out-door Forms completed in all particulars to the Clerk on or before the 8th day of April, 1908, and shall sign the appropriate certificate (Form No. 2, Schedule B, to this Order annexed):

Article 6.—It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Union or of the District School, as the case may be, to supervise the filling up of the In-door and Out-door Forms by the several officers aforesaid. He shall examine and compare, once at least in each week, the said Forms with the appropriate books and records, and when satisfied of the accuracy of the entries contained therein shall, as evidence thereof, insert his initials and the date of such examination to the left of the last name appearing in column 1 of each such Form. At the first meeting of the Guardians of the Union or of the Board of Management of the District School in each month he shall report to the Guardians or such Board of Management, as the case may be, as to the state of the work on the Forms on the last day of the preceding month, and shall mention in such report the name of any officer who has failed to carry out the instructions in Schedule A to this Order annexed—Each such report shall be entered in full in the minutes of the meeting at which it was presented, and in the copy of such minutes which the Clerk is required to forward to Us after such meeting.

When the Forms and certificates duly filled up by the several officers concerned have been furnished to the Clerk in accordance with the provisions of Articles 4 and 5 of this Order, he shall sign each of the said certificates, and shall forward the said Forms and certificates to Us at Our Office in Dublin so as to reach Us not later than the 15th day of April, 1908.

Given under Our Seal of Office this Twenty-ninth
[L.S.] day of August, in the Year One Thousand
Nine Hundred and Seven.

(Signed), H. A. Robinson.

Aberdeen,

We, John Campbell, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby approve this Order.

By Command of His Excellency,

J. B. Dougherty.

31*st August*, 1907.

SCHEDULE A.

POOR LAW RELIEF (IRELAND).

RETURN of Poor Persons Relieved in Workhouses and District Schools during the Year 1st April, 1907, to 31st March, 1908.

Instructions for filling up Special In-door and Out-door Relief Forms.

The Forms sent with the Local Government Board's Circular Letter of 27th March last (No. 43 M: 1907: Miscellaneous) are, where the work has not already been performed, to be forthwith compiled up to date and to be continued regularly throughout the year, the necessary particulars being extracted from the Indoor and Outdoor Registers and Relief Lists (Forms 17 and 22 and Forms 37 and 40 Union Accounts Order, 1905), respectively, and in the case of a District School from the School records.

The names and classifications of all persons (other than tramp night lodgers) who were in receipt of relief in the Workhouse or as inmates of the District School on the night of 31st March, 1907, are to be recorded on the proper Form as on 1st April, 1907, and the names and classification of all persons (other than tramp night lodgers) admitted to relief in the Workhouse or as inmates of the District School on that day, or subsequently throughout the year, are upon the first occasion of receiving such relief in the year to be similarly recorded in Register order upon admission. A bracket } is to be used at the side of column 2, embracing the several members of one family admitted to relief at the same time.

The names of persons who were discharged from relief on or after 1st April, 1907, and were or are subsequently relieved, are not to be again entered on the Forms, but the several periods during which they were so subsequently relieved throughout the year are to be inserted in the appropriate part of the Forms opposite the original entry of their names. Where a change in their classification occurs during the year the original classification in the Forms is not to be altered, but the final classification is to be inserted in red ink in the proper column.

The figure 7 is to be inserted in the Forms in the appropriate weekly space to indicate a full week's relief, and the actual number of days is to be inserted in the appropriate weekly space to record relief for any period less than a week.

Where discharge and re-admission occur within the same week, the number of days of each period of relief in that week is to be entered separately in the Forms. Ink of a different colour is to be used to indicate the number of days in each such period of relief, black and red ink being used alternately. This provision will apply chiefly to Ins and Outs or Casuals. It is to be noted, however, that tramp night lodgers (as distinguished from the foregoing class) who have no usual place of residence within the Union are not to be included in the Forms.

SCHEDULE B.

Form No. 1.

CERTIFICATE *to be given on the final sheet of the Indoor Relief Form.*

We hereby certify that the names of all poor persons (other than tramp night lodgers) relieved in the Workhouse of the Union or District School during the year commencing 1st April, 1907, and ending 31st March, 1908, are duly recorded in the foregoing Forms paged 1 to , and that the several particulars

required for the Forms and shown therein have been accurately extracted from the [Union or School] records, in accordance with the Instructions contained in Schedule A to the Poor Law Relief (Ireland) (House of Commons Return) Order, 1907, and that the several totals shown on this Sheet at foot of Columns 11 to 82, together with the totals included in and the gross total at foot of Column 83, are correct and represent accurately the numbers of persons relieved, their classification, the total number of days during which relief was afforded to each such person, together with the total collective number of days of Relief.

Dated this day of , 1908.

.....Clerk of the { Union or District School. }

.....Master of the { Workhouse or District School. }

Form No. 2.

CERTIFICATE *to be given on the final sheet of the series of Outdoor Relief Forms which pertain to each Outdoor Relief District in the Union.*

We hereby certify that the names of all poor persons (other than tramp night lodgers) relieved in the Outdoor Relief District of the Union during the year commencing 1st April, 1907, and ending 31st March, 1908, are duly recorded in the foregoing Forms paged 1 to , and that the several particulars required for the Forms and shown therein have been accurately extracted from the Union records in accordance with the Instructions contained in Schedule A to the Poor Law Relief (Ireland) (House of Commons Return) Order, 1907, and that the several totals shown on this sheet at foot of Columns 12 to 85, together with the totals included in and the gross total at foot of Column 86 are correct and represent accurately the numbers of persons relieved, their classification, the total number of days during which relief was afforded to each such person, together with the collective number of days of relief.

Dated this day of , 1908.

.....Clerk of the Union.

.....Relieving Officer of the

.....Outdoor Relief District of the Union.

(ii.) LOCAL ORDER.

Order under Section 13 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act 1898, authorizing relief out of Workhouse.

No. 10495.—1908.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

To the Council of the Administrative County of Mayo:

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Belmullet Union; and to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by section 13 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, it is enacted as follows, that is to say:—

"13. (1). Where the guardians of any union satisfy the council "of a county that exceptional distress exists in some district "electoral division situate both in the union and in the

"county, and the council apply to the Local Government "Board, that Board may, if they think fit, by order authorise "the guardians, subject to the prescribed conditions, to "administer relief out of the workhouse for any time not "exceeding two months from the date of the order to poor "persons of any description resident in the said electoral "division, and may revoke any such order either wholly or "partly or with reference to any particular class of persons.

"(2). Section two of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1862 "(which excludes an occupier of more than a quarter of an "acre from being relieved otherwise than in the workhouse), "shall not apply as regards relief given under this section.

"(3). One-half of any expenditure incurred in pursuance "of an order under this section shall be levied off the county "at large (so, however, that the total amount of such expen- "diture levied off the county at large in any one year shall "not exceed a sum equal to three pence in the pound on the "rateable value of the county), and the council of the county "may nominate one of their members who shall be an "additional member of the board of guardians for the period "fixed by the order.

"(4). The guardians may, with the consent of the Local "Government Board, obtain for the purpose of this section "temporary advances of such amount, and for such period "and repayable in such manner as that Board may sanction, "and may mortgage their property and funds to secure such "advances."

And whereas, the Guardians of the Belmullet Union have satisfied the Council of the Administrative County of Mayo that exceptional distress exists in the several district electoral divisions of the said Union, situate both in the said Union and in the said Administrative County, and the said Council have applied to Us the said Local Government Board.

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do hereby authorise the Guardians of the Belmullet Union to administer relief out of the Workhouse for a period of two months from the date of this Order to poor persons resident in any district electoral division of the said Union, and We do hereby prescribe the following conditions as to the granting, ordering and giving of relief under the authority of this Order, that is to say:—

1. Every person relieved under the authority of this Order shall be relieved in money or food provided that the cost of such relief shall not exceed one shilling and four pence per day for each family.

2. Every able-bodied person relieved under the authority of this Order shall be set to perform a task of work during eight hours at least of every day for which he receives such relief.

3. No such relief shall be given to any able-bodied person who shall be in employment and in receipt of wages, or to a member of the family of any such person, so long as such person remains in employment as aforesaid: Provided that the Local Government Board may, on consideration of the circumstances of any particular case, consent to a departure in such case from this condition.

And for the more effectual administration of Relief under this Order, We do hereby authorise and direct the said guardians to appoint so many Relieving Officers or other persons as shall be found

sufficient from time to time, to superintend the labour of such persons as shall be set to work in pursuance of the authority and under the conditions of this Order, and otherwise to assist in the administration of Relief under this Order as the said guardians, subject to our approval, shall direct.

[L.S.] Given under Our Seal of Office this Twenty-second day of February, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight.

(Signed), H. A. Robinson.

(iii.) Schedule of Orders made in pursuance of sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 3 of the Pauper Children (Ireland) Act, 1898, certifying Schools as fit for the reception of children :—

School.	No. of Children.	Date of Order.
The Belfast School of Domestic Training for Girls, Clanshattan House, Limestone-road, Belfast.	18	13th December, 1907.
The Incorporated Cripples' Institutes, People's Palace, Belfast.	92	13th March, 1908.

II.—CIRCULARS.

No. 67, M/1907.—Miscellaneous.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1906.*

Local Government Board,
Dublin, 31*st May*, 1907.

Sir,

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to bring under the notice of the several Boards of Guardians the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906 (6 Edw. 7, Chap. 58), which will come into operation on the 1st of July next, and for the purpose of reference they direct me to transmit to you the accompanying copy of the enactment in question.

* A circular letter, in terms substantially similar, was addressed to the following local authorities in Ireland on the 10th of June, 1907 :—

The Secretary of each County Council.
The Town Clerk of each Municipal Council.
The Clerk of each Urban District Council.
The Clerk of each Rural District Council.
The Clerk to the Commissioners of each Municipal Town,
The Resident Medical Superintendent of each District Lunatic Asylum.
The Secretary of each Agricultural and Technical Instruction Committee.
The Secretary of each Joint Board.

See also at page 88 a circular letter on this subject addressed on the 12th of November, 1907, to the foregoing Local Authorities and to Boards of Guardians.

The general purport of the Act, as the Guardians are no doubt aware, is to give to a workman, if personally injured by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, certain claims to compensation from his employer except where (*a*) the injury does not disable the workman for a period of at least one week from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed, or (*b*) where the injury is attributable to the serious and wilful misconduct of the workman himself, unless the injury results in death or serious and permanent disablement.

The definition of "employer" is extended by section 13 of the Act to any body of persons corporate or unincorporate, and thus includes within its scope a corporation such as the Board of Guardians. The same section provides that the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of a local or other public authority shall, for the purposes of the Act, be treated as the trade or business of the authority. The word "workman" includes all persons, whether men, women, or minors, who have entered into or work under a contract of service or apprenticeship with an employer, whether by way of manual labour, clerical work, or otherwise, and whether the contract is express or implied, is oral or in writing, and also, where a workman who has been injured is dead, includes his executors, administrators, and dependents as defined by the Act.

The following classes, however, are not included wtihin the definition of "workman," and are not entitled to compensation under the Act: —

(1.) Persons whose "remuneration" exceeds £250 a year, and who are employed otherwise than by way of manual labour.

(2.) Persons whose employment is of a casual nature and who are employed for purposes other than those of the employer's trade or business.

(3) Members of a police force.

(4.) Outworkers as defined by the Act.

(5.) Members of the employer's family as defined by the Act, dwelling in his house.

It is to be observed that the sum of £250 referred to in the preceding paragraph is not limited to wages or other money payment, but comprises the consideration which a person under contract receives for his services, such as board and lodging, fees, and other similar emoluments.

The amount of compensation for which an employer is liable under the Act may briefly be stated as follows: —

(1.) Where death results to the workman from the injury—

(*a.*) If he leaves any dependants wholly dependent upon his earnings, a sum equal to preceding three years' earnings, with the same employer, but not less than £150 or more than £300; or, if not with the same employer for the three years, then 156 times his average weekly earnings with the employer who is liable, but not less than £150 or more than £300.

(*b.*) If he only leaves dependants in part dependent upon his earnings, a sum either agreed on, or, in default of agreement, determined by arbitration, not exceeding the amount payable under (*a*).

(*c*) If he leaves no dependants, reasonable medical and burial expenses, not exceeding £10.

(2.) Where total incapacity for work results from the injury—

(*a.*) A weekly payment during the incapacity, not exceeding half his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months, and not exceeding £1 a week.

(*b.*) In the case of workmen under 21 years of age and earning less than 20*s.* a week, the payment is to be the full average weekly earnings, but not exceeding 10*s.* a week. Subsequently, however, after the workman has reached the age of 21, the payment is liable to be reviewed and increased to half of the amount he would probably have been earning, if he had remained uninjured, but not in any case exceeding £1 a week.

(3.) Where partial incapacity for work results from the injury—

Payments as under (2) (*a*) during the incapacity, but in no case exceeding the difference between the amount of the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident and the average weekly amount he is earning or is able to earn in some suitable employment or business after the accident. If the incapacity lasts less than a week, no compensation is payable; if less than two weeks none is payable for the first week; if two weeks or more, compensation is payable from the date of the accident.

Having regard to the serious responsibility imposed by the Act upon the Guardians in their capacity as employers, the Local Government Board would suggest to them to take out a policy in a sound insurance office for the purpose of securing themselves against the liabilities created by this Act and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Board would further recommend that the policy should be one covering all cases of casual employment, inasmuch as temporary officers of various kinds are frequently employed in the discharge of duties under the Poor Law.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. Barlas, *Secretary.*

To

The Clerk of each Union.

No. 97, M/1907.—Miscellaneous.

ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR SPECIAL RELIEF RETURN.

Local Government Board,

Dublin, 10*th September*, 1907.

Sir,

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to direct the special attention of Boards of Guardians and of Boards of Management of district schools in Ireland to a return of poor persons relieved during the year 1st April, 1907, to 31st March, 1908, which the House of Commons has ordered to be prepared, in accordance with the terms set forth over-leaf.

Being aware that a return of this nature would be required for Parliamentary purposes, the Local Government Board, some time before the commencement of the period to be embraced in the return, apprised Boards of Guardians of the fact, and adopted other measures so as to minimise, as far as possible, such increase of work as the preparation of this return might cause to local officers.

In their Circular Letters (No. 5427/1907, Miscellaneous, dated 8th March, 1907, and No. 43, M/1907, Miscellaneous, dated 27th March, 1907), the Local Government Board gave full preliminary particulars and instructions to enable the preparation of the particulars necessary for the return to be put in hands, and I am now to enclose, herewith, a copy of a General Order* which they have made, setting forth the duties of the Guardians and their officers in relation thereto.

It will be observed that this Order imposes on "Guardians," which term includes Boards of Management of District Schools as well as Boards of Guardians of Unions, the duty of requiring that certain officers shall perform specified duties, and directs that these officers shall discharge those duties regularly, and in accordance with definite instructions.

As delay in the commencement of the preparation of the prescribed forms may seriously prejudice their ultimate accuracy, the Local Government Board request that each Board to whom the Order is addressed will pass the Resolution prescribed in the Order as early as possible, and therein direct their several officers to discharge their respective duties as indicated in the Order; and, further, that they will take steps to ascertain month by month that these duties are being regularly discharged.

Forms (indoor and outdoor) upon which the particulars necessary for the return are to be extracted have already been supplied to the Guardians. Should additional sheets be required, they will be forwarded upon application.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. Barlas, *Secretary.*

To the Clerk of each Union
and of each District School.

Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons.

Tuesday, 16th July, 1907.

11. Poor Law Relief (Ireland).—Return *ordered,* "showing for each Poor Law Union in Ireland—

(1.) The number of men, women, and children, respectively (excluding tramp night lodgers), who were in receipt of Poor Law Relief at any time during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1908;

(2.) The number of such men, women, and children, respectively, who were (*a*) persons relieved singly, (*b*) heads of families, (*c*) dependants of paupers;

(3.) The number of such men, women, and children, respectively, who received (*a*) indoor relief only, (*b*) outdoor relief only, (*c*) both indoor and outdoor relief;

(4.) The total number of persons included in (1), classified according to the aggregate length of time during which they received relief; and

(5.) The number of persons in each of the classes indicated in (4), reclassified according to the number of times on which relief was granted."—(*Mr. Birrell.*)

*See page 103.

No. 3,121, Miscellaneous, 1908.

CONTRACT FOR MEDICINES AND MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

Local Government Board,
Dublin, 10*th February*, 1908.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to forward the accompanying prescribed list of Medicines, and prescribed list of Medical and Surgical Appliances,* to be used when the contracts for the year, beginning the 1st April next, are being entered into. A few additional articles have been included in the lists, and the prices have been revised in accordance with current market quotations.

In advertising these contracts, the Guardians should stipulate that all tenders must be lodged with the Clerk of the Union not later than 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 7th of March, 1908, in sealed envelopes, endorsed "Tenders for Medicines," and "Tenders for Medical and Surgical Appliances," respectively. If the ordinary day of meeting of the Guardians falls on that date, the contracts should be decided at that meeting. Otherwise the tenders should be placed, *unopened*, in a packet securely sealed up, and carefully preserved, until the next ordinary meeting after the 7th March, when the packet should be opened in the presence of the Guardians, who should see that the envelopes containing the tenders have not been interfered with, and should then cause the tenders to be opened, and proceed to declare the contracts. The date on which the contracts will be decided should be mentioned in the advertisement.

The provisions with regard to recoupment from the Local Taxation (I.) Account are unaltered, and the Board wish it to be understood that recoupment cannot be allowed in any case where the Guardians have accepted a tender other than the lowest, unless it can be clearly shown to the satisfaction of the Board that there are good and sufficient grounds for so doing.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. Barlas, *Secretary*.

To the Clerk of each Union.

* The enclosures to this letter were similar to the lists printed in previous annual Reports.

III.

REPORT by Dr. BIGGER, Medical Inspector, on Tuberculosis, including the Isolation and Treatment in Hospitals and Sanatoriums.

DUBLIN, 29*th May*, 1908.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report that during the past year the important question of the treatment and isolation of cases of tuberculosis has received greatly increased attention owing to the widespread interest which has been awakened in the public mind through the earnest, enthusiastic, and energetic action of Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen.

In my report on this subject last year I called attention to the necessity for the establishment of public Sanatoriums, and gave their cost of construction and maintenance; the advantages of dispensaries for tubercular patients; and the successful treatment in the South Dublin Workhouse with Professor Deny's tuberculin. I also pointed out how necessary it is to improve the condition of the people, and thus raise their power of resistance, which is one of the principal safeguards against disease. It was further stated that the bacilli of human and bovine tuberculosis are identical, and are the one essential cause of tuberculosis. Every care should, therefore, be taken to prevent the spread of the disease from animals to man.

In this report I propose to deal generally with the isolation and treatment of cases of tuberculosis in hospitals and Sanatoriums, and also give some details regarding the Abbey Sanatorium, Belfast, and the consumptive hospitals of the South Dublin Union.

The increasing recognition by Boards of Guardians and the public of the advantages which accrue from the isolation of advanced cases of consumption, and the danger of associating them with other patients, has stimulated the Guardians in several Unions to make better provision for the isolation of such cases. It would, however, be most desirable to have some comprehensive scheme for the isolation and treatment of cases of tuberculosis, which would be applicable to the whole country, adopted without delay. This could be effected by converting such suitable workhouses as are desirable for hospital purposes, or could at a reasonable cost be so converted into consumptive hospitals or Sanatoriums, and, by disassociating them from all connection with workhouse administration, their popularity would be assured, and a large number of patients would undoubtedly seek admission. An adequate scheme could thus be provided which would be comparatively inexpensive compared to the establishment of new institutions, and could be carried into effect within a few years. These considerations are of vital importance, as there are good

grounds for believing that although extensive provision will be required for some years, less will be required in the future, as the disease will unquestionably become less prevalent, and may be ultimately stamped out, leaving these institutions, or at least their sites, free for any other purpose.

There is always considerable delay and difficulty in acquiring a site for a public Sanatorium owing to the opposition of the inhabitants of the district and the owners of adjoining property. This was exemplified in the case of County Cork, where the Hospital Committee were engaged for over three years in their attempt to obtain a suitable site. Two Inquiries were held regarding the suitability of sites selected by the Hospital Committee; these sites were objected to on various grounds, and as the result of the inquiries both were rejected. The Hospital Committee had practically come to the conclusion that the difficulties were insurmountable, when one of their most enthusiastic members (Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh) came to their assistance and generously offered them a free site of over one hundred acres; this was unanimously accepted, and a most hearty vote of thanks passed to the donor. Plans are being prepared, and there is every prospect that the Sanatorium may be opened next year, which will be seven years from the commencement of the scheme and five years from the time the Provisional Order was obtained. If a number of selected workhouses could be converted, as suggested, the site difficulty would be obviated, and less time would be required to make the necessary structural alterations than in preparing plans and erecting the necessary buildings.

The Belfast Board of Guardians acquired 35 acres of land at the Abbey, Whiteabbey, in 1904. Since then they have erected most up-to-date buildings for the accommodation and open-air treatment of consumptive patients. Four pavilions were erected (two for males and two for females) for early cases. These pavilions, accommodating 115 patients, were opened and occupied last year. The hospital block, erected for the more advanced cases, was opened in March of the present year, and accommodates 150 patients, this number having been transferred to it from the Belfast Workhouse. There are thus 265 patients in the various stages of the disease under treatment in this Sanatorium, which was erected to accommodate about forty patients more than the maximum number ever under treatment in the Union Infirmary at one time. It is already inadequate, and if it is to accomplish that for which it was intended (to accommodate all consumptive cases admitted to the Workhouse Infirmary) it will require to be enlarged. The early cases are, as far as possible, separated from the advanced cases, but it is impossible to draw a hard and fast line between the cases which may improve and those which may not.

It is worthy of notice that the inordinate dread of infection from which many of the residents in the neighbourhood of the Abbey suffered, and which led them to offer the most strenuous

opposition to the establishment of the Sanatorium, has entirely disappeared. Many of those living in the immediate vicinity now visit and take an interest in the Sanatorium. This corresponds with what has taken place in connection with the establishment of Sanatoriums elsewhere.

The South Dublin Guardians have made suitable arrangements in the workhouse grounds for the isolation and treatment of consumptive patients. There is accommodation for 76 male patients and 60 female patients. During the past year there have been two new wings erected in connection with the female department, giving 24 additional beds. One of these is for adults and the other for children, so that there is accommodation for about 160 patients, and there is rarely an empty bed. Dr. Dunne has furnished me with the following particulars regarding the treatment with Professor Deny's Tuberculin in the hospitals of the South Dublin Union for the year ended 31st March, 1908:—"Number of patients treated, 152; number of injections given, 2,788. These patients were suffering as follows:—Tubercular joints, 22; tubercular glands, 12; lupus, 3; tubercular peritonitis, 3; general tuberculosis, 2; tubercular cystitis, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 109. Sixty-seven of these patients completed the course of treatment, 39 of them leaving the hospital without any sign of active disease; 22 others leaving considerably improved. In 6 cases improvement was only temporary, or else the treatment seemed to have no effect on the course of the disease, 5 of these died.

"Of 40 pulmonary patients who completed the course, all of whom had bacilli in their expectoration before treatment commenced, 31 left without bacilli in their sputum. In the other 9 bacilli were occasionally present, or in greatly reduced numbers. Twenty-nine patients left or were taken out of hospital before they had been long enough under treatment to expect any results, though several of these were considerably improved. Twenty-one patients died; 11 of these were advanced febrile cases, who were treated at their own request; 5 were complicated by secondary foci of disease; the remaining 5 were patients in whom both lungs were engaged.

"Thirty-five patients remained in hospital under treatment at the close of the year.

"Dr. Dunne found it difficult to keep in touch with his former patients, still he had very gratifying reports from several who left the hospital as long as three years ago, and he saw and examined during the year 20 patients who were more than six months out of the hospital, and, in addition, he heard of many others who are in a good state of health, and working. He exhibited eight of his patients at the Royal Academy of Medicine during the past year. Eight hundred and thirty-six patients suffering from tuberculosis in some of its many forms were admitted to the South Dublin Union

Hospitals during the year. Of this large number, though he treated with tuberculin 152, only about 12 per cent. offered any reasonable hope of cure."

In my former report on this subject I pointed out the advantages of the Tuberculosis Dispensary, one of these would be to bring early cases of tuberculosis, both pulmonary and surgical, under treatment in time for a cure to be effected, another advantage would be to bring pressure to bear on those patients whose isolation in hospital was most desirable in the public interest, but who, through prejudice or ignorance, would be unwilling to avail themselves of its benefits.

I have often been struck with the gloomy appearance of consumptive patients who were in a fair physical condition, wandering listlessly about without anything to occupy them, except reading or playing games, in neither of which they took more than a slight interest; and I have frequently urged the medical staff of the Abbey Sanatorium and the Consumptive Hospitals of the South Dublin Union to devise some useful labour which the patients might undertake. Graduated employment suitable to their condition would occupy their minds, increase their strength and their resisting power, and thus hasten their recovery and also render them able to return to their work immediately after their discharge. This would, in addition to the advantages mentioned, meet the objection so often raised, that patients are liable to contract lazy habits when undergoing treatment in a Sanatorium, and which renders them more or less useless after their discharge. Having heard and read of the system of graduated labour elaborated by Dr. Marcus S. Paterson, the Medical Superintendent of the Brompton Hospital Sanatorium at Frimley, I visited the Sanatorium and had the advantage of a long interview with Dr. Paterson, who explained the system, "which not only carried out the intention of rendering the patients fit to return to their ordinary occupations on leaving the Sanatorium, but has proved a most valuable therapeutic measure in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis."* Shortly, the system is:—Every patient, soon after entering the Sanatorium, is put on a given amount of walking exercise, which is gradually increased from half a mile per day to ten miles, as the patient's condition improves. After which the patient begins some manual labour, which is gradually increased, without producing fatigue, until he can undertake a full day's labour, then, before being discharged, he works at his trade, if he has one, for three weeks in order to bring the muscles used in the particular work into condition. I was thoroughly impressed with the advantages of the system, which has been in operation there for the past three years with the most satisfactory results. "There were 155 patients discharged from the Sanatorium during 1905 and 1906 who went through all the grades and eventually performed the highest work. Of these, 135 were at work at the beginning of 1908, from one to two and a half years after discharge; nine had not reported themselves, nine were not at work, and two were dead."* I was still more impressed with the scientific aspect as worked out by Dr.

* *The Lancet*, Jan. 25th, 1908.

A. C. Inman, the Superintendent of the laboratories of the Brompton Hospital, who pointed out that "opsonic index has shown that the exercise supplies the stimulus needed to induce artificial auto-inoculation, and that the systemic graduation of the exercise has regulated the dose both in time and amount. Further, Dr. Paterson and Dr. Inman are agreed that with the aid of the opsonic index the stimulus can be regulated with scientific accuracy, so that the treatment can be carried out more certainly and more rapidly. The results of these observations, both from the clinical and scientific points of view, have demonstrated that the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis by graduated labour is successful, and founded on sound principles."*

In order to ascertain the results of Sanatorium treatment a full record of the condition of all patients should be kept for three or four years, or even more, after their discharge. While it may be interesting to hear, still there is little or no practical use in stating that so many patients left the Sanatorium improved, so many left without any physical signs, so many left without any bacilli in their sputum, etc. What the public would like to know is how many are efficient and capable of working, say, two, three, or more years after leaving the Sanatorium.

Children and young adults suffer very severely from tubercular disease of bones, joints, and glands. In the majority of County and Union Infirmaries there is no suitable or separate provision made for their treatment; they are mixed up in the ordinary wards with other patients, young and old, medical and surgical, acute and chronic. In many cases no better classification is possible under existing circumstances. In a few, however, there are separate wards, but no hospital is altogether satisfactory for the treatment of surgical tuberculosis unless its location, grounds, and other arrangements are suitable for the open-air treatment.

It will be seen by referring to the Registrar-General's returns that the number of deaths in this country from tuberculosis of the lungs (Phthisis) has decreased during the past twenty years, whereas the number of deaths from "other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula" has more than doubled. In 1884 there were 801 deaths from this cause, while in 1904 there were 1,608. This is even greater than what it appears, as the population of the country decreased by over half a million during the same period. There were treated in the Union and County Infirmaries during the year 1905, 3,837 cases of tubercular disease of bones, joints, glands, etc., amenable to treatment; together with 5,503 chronic surgical cases, the larger proportion of which were also due to tuberculosis. During the year ended 31st March, 1908, 156 children under 15 years of age died in the South Dublin Workhouse, of whom 65, or 43·3 per cent., died from tubercular affections." These figures call for energetic measures to be taken in order to effect a large reduction. A large proportion of the cases of surgical tuberculosis quickly respond

* *The Lancet*, Jan. 25th, 1908.

to suitable treatment, and, as already mentioned, good results follow the tuberculin and open-air treatment of cases of consumption. Still this treatment is much more beneficial in cases of surgical tuberculosis in children. In most cases of tubercular joints, not only is the disease arrested, but a more useful limb is the result than with any other treatment. Many valuable lives could be restored to health and vigour, and an incalculable amount of human suffering prevented by suitable provision being made for the care and treatment of this disease. Apart from the number of deaths due to this disease, there is endless misery caused by years of suffering to those afflicted, and much worry and anxiety to those near and dear to them, while many are ultimately incapacitated or partially incapacitated, rendering them either a burden upon their friends or upon the rates for the remainder of their lives.

Those acquainted with the arrangements for the treatment of the sick in the Union, County, and Baronial Hospitals, with their different forms of administration, have recognised that the whole hospital system requires to be re-organised and unified. Under a new system suitable provision for the treatment of surgical tuberculosis ought to be provided, where the patients would be placed under proper hygienic conditions, similar to that proposed for pulmonary tuberculosis, and where the services of the surgeons to the County Infirmaries, or other surgeons, would be available, when required, to perform the necessary surgical operations. With such a system the death-rate and suffering caused by this disease would be materially reduced.

It is well known that children, more particularly delicate children, and the sick, whose resisting power has been weakened by disease, are very prone to develop tuberculosis when exposed to the infection, and there is no more dangerous agency than consuming tuberculous milk. During the past year the Board advised the Guardians, in a few instances where cows are kept for the purpose of supplying the inmates of the workhouse with milk, to get their milch cows tested with tuberculin for the purpose of ensuring that the milk for the use of the inmates, more particularly the children and the sick, would be free from tubercle. It would be desirable for every Board of Guardians to endeavour to procure either their entire supply of milk, or at least sufficient for the children and the sick, from cows certified to be free from tubercle. Such a condition could be stated when advertising for tenders, and inserted in the contract.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
E. Coey Bigger,
Medical Inspector.

The Local Government Board,
Dublin.

IV.

REPORTS ON THE WORK OF THE VACCINE DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1908.

(i.) Report of Secretary of Vaccine Department for the year ended 31st March, 1908.

During the year ended 31st March, 1908, I had only two failures, which I attribute to these infants being insusceptible to glycerinated calf lymph, as all the other infants vaccinated from the same sources had all good vesicles on the eighth day; I subsequently successfully vaccinated these infants with fresh humanised lymph.

I had a few cases who had slow vesicles on the eighth day, which afterwards ran a normal course; this only bears out my experience, that there are a certain number of infants whom it is difficult to vaccinate with glycerinated calf lymph.

I had to reject three lymphs supplied by Dr. J. Knox Denham, as on first trial they were not satisfactory.

Another lymph, although good at first, afterwards got weak in action, so I rejected it, and did not issue any tubes from this source.

During the year more than usual failures with our lymph were reported either to me or to the Local Government Board on the Form L by public vaccinators, but most of these cases were subsequently successfully vaccinated.

In consequence, I issued a memorandum to the public vaccinators who reported failures asking if they could account for these failures. Those that replied to this circular attributed their failures to one of the following causes: lymph not properly stored after receipt; lymph kept too long before being used; lymph rubbed off infants' arms, either by design or accident, by carelessness of parent, before it had time to infect the infants; due to operation, sometimes too much blood drawn when making the scratches; infants apparently insusceptible to calf lymph. Only ten public vaccinators attributed their failures directly to the lymph.

My colleagues (Drs. Denham and M'Weeney) and myself have had several consultations as to the reasons for these failures, and we hope, as a result of our mutual conferences, that in future fewer failures will be reported to this Department.

We are at present engaged in drawing up a conjoint report on this subject for the information of the Board. My methods of testing the various lymphs supplied by Dr. Denham are the same as in the past, and I do not see how they could be improved upon.

I am glad to say that in consequence of several new memoranda, which I have issued during the year, an increased number of my correspondents fill in and return to me the result forms sent to them; there are still, however, too large a number of vaccinators who do not do so, although several times requisitioned on the subject. I cannot, therefore, keep my ledger in as perfect a manner as I would wish so as to be able to give the Board full information as to all the results, whether successful or not, obtained with the various supplies of glycerinated calf lymph issued from this Department.

The following tables show the issue of glycerinated calf lymph from the Vaccine Department during the year ended 31st March, 1908, and also the number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed here during that period.

Alex. Nixon Montgomery, f.r.c.p.i.,
Secretary.

Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Calf Lymph issued to—	Number of Applications.	Number of Tubes.
(1.) Dispensaries, . . .	12,129	109,092
(2.) Workhouses, . . .	241	1,780
Total. . .	12,370	110,872

Vaccinations.

Primary, ...	1,007
Re-vaccinations, ...	22
Total, ...	1,029

Primary Vaccinations.

Three months and under.	Over four months and under one year.	Over one year.	Total.
590	392	25	1,007

(ii.) Report of Bacteriologist to the Local Government Board.

84, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin,
24*th May*, 1908.

I have the honour to report that the bacteriological examination of the glycerinated vaccine lymph prepared for the Board by Dr. Knox Denham has been carried out on the same lines and with much the same results as last year.

My attention has of late been repeatedly drawn to the possibility of the existence in the glycerinated pulp of some co-relation between vaccinal activity on the one hand and micro-organismal content on the other. The question arose in connection with four calves, the entire produce from which had to be sacrificed, owing to Dr. Montgomery's report, to the effect that its vaccinal activity had proved both slow and inconstant.

My bacteriological report on the pulp from three of these calves was that the extraneous micro-organisms were not so numerous as usual, whilst the fourth calf furnished pulp which I described as containing an excessively large micro-organismal flora, and in the issue of which I recommended delay for that reason.

From this it would seem that—as might have been expected on theoretical grounds—no definite relation exists in glycerinated lymph between specific activity and richness in extraneous organisms.

The question as to the causes of the premature loss of activity by the entire produce of certain calves, after treatment in precisely the same way as that of other calves which yielded excellent results, is one of much theoretical interest and practical importance. It is clearly a question that must be discussed from other standpoints than that of bacteriology, and must, therefore, be reserved for a joint report, upon the preparation of which I am at present engaged, in conjunction with my colleagues.

E. J. McWeeney, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

No. 30169—1908—Office.

(iii.) Report for Year ended 31st March, 1908, on the Preparation and Storage of the Glycerinated Calf Vaccine Lymph used by the Vaccine Department.

National Calf Vaccine Institute,
Sandymount Green,
Dublin, *May* 26*th*, 1908.

I have the honour to report that during the year ending March 31st, 1908, the number of tubes supplied to the Vaccine Department of the

Local Government Board for Ireland was 110,700. On reference to the following table it will be noted that the normal number of tubes required for the year is about 110,000.

TABLE showing number of tubes of Calf Lymph supplied to the Vaccine Department of the Local Government Board for Ireland during years ending March 31st:—

——	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
April,	6,000	27,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	12,000
May,	10,000	35,000	16,000	14,000	14,000	12,000
June,	16,000	19,500	13,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
July,	6,000	18,700	9,000	8,000	10,000	10,000
August,	10,000	10,000	58,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
September,	8,000	10,000	34,000	14,000	12,000	12,000
October,	8,000	10,000	24,000	10,000	10,000	12,000
November	6,000	7,500	9,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
December,	5,000	4,500	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,000
January,	4,000	8,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	6,700
February,	7,000	15,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
March,	23,500	11,000	10,000	8,000	6,000	8,000
Totals,	109,500	176,200	204,000	110,000	108,000 (To March 20th, 1907.)	110,700
Conserves, each equal to 20 tubes,	(96) 1,920	(119) 2,380	(20) 400	—	—	4,000 supplied from March 20 to March 31st, 1907.
Totals,	111,420	178,580	204,400	110,000	108,000	114,700

My attention has again been drawn to the difference in the number of tubes issued to the Medical Officers of Dispensaries and Workhouses and the actual number of vaccinations performed by them, apparently showing a certain amount of wastage. This, as I have before explained, is due to the fact that the tubes received must, by the regulations, be used within a week after receipt. Many causes may occur to prevent their being used within the prescribed time, and the Medical Officer does not feel justified in being without a constant supply.

As usual, during the year some failures have been reported by the Medical Officers of Dispensaries and Workhouses, both in primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations. A certain number of failures, averaging from 2 to 3 per cent., is always to be expected; but, as it is necessarily desirable to reduce this number even further, if possible, Dr. Montgomery, Dr. M'Weeney, and myself are at present engaged in making an investigation as to whether any possible improvements or variations in the methods of preparation or distribution of the lymph could lead to this result.

My colleagues and I are in agreement that it is most desirable that every Medical Officer should be asked to send regular returns of his results to Dr. Montgomery.

J. KNOX DENHAM, F.R.C.S.

V.

REPORT OF THE PHARMACIST TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD ON THE ANALYSIS OF DRUGS, &c.

21*st April*, 1908.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Board, upon the working of my department during the past year.

I am happy to be able to report very favourably upon the quality of the Medicines received for the use of workhouses and dispensaries, also upon the Medical and Surgical Appliances supplied by the contractors.

The number of Analysts' certificates examined during the year was:—

From Dispensaries, . . .	2,397
From Workhouses. . . .	547
Total, . .	2,944

These certificates dealt with 9,178 samples of medicines, of which only 175 were adversely reported upon by the Union Analysts.

This very low number represents 1·9 per cent. of the samples examined, and this result is the most favourable which has been experienced since the present system of examining supplies was introduced.

The percentages for 1905-6 and 1906-7 were 2·43 per cent. and 2·44 per cent. respectively.

The usual summary (No. I.) is attached, showing the average yield of extractive and of alcohol from the various galenical preparations in general use, compared with the standards laid down in the Board's schedule.

It is remarkable that out of 4,449 samples of galenical preparations which contain alcohol, only 20 were found to be deficient in that ingredient; and in only four or five of these was there any serious deficiency.

The chemicals were, as usual, of excellent quality.

Only one case of adulteration was reported, which was of an unusual and very objectionable character.

SUMMARY of Drugs unfavourably reported on by Union Analysts, showing the particulars in which they were found to be defective.

CLASSES OF DRUGS.	DEFICIENCIES.				EXCESSES.							
	Volatile Constituents.	Extractive.	Alkaloids and Chemical Constituents.	Alcohol.	Volatile Constituents.	Extractive.	Alkaloids and Chemical Constituents.	Alcohol.	Adulterations.	Substitutions.	Under Standard of Pharmacopœia.	Totals.
Acids,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Chemical Salts,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
Liquors,	2	6	1	1	2	–	10	–	–	–	5	27
Liquid Extracts,	–	5	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
Liniments,	6	–	2	3	–	10	–	–	–	–	1	22
Mixtures,	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Oils and Ointments.	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	8
Pills,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
Powders,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	†1	–	1	2
Spirits,	*28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
Syrups,	–	–	13	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	4	24
Tinctures,	1	13	7	10	–	–	7	1	–	1	–	39
Wines,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Sundries,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	‡6	7
Totals,	38	2	30	20	2	10	24	1	1	2	25	178

* Includes 16 samples of Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi deficient in Ethyl Nitrite, out of 191 examined.
† Compound Liquorice Powder yielded 16·6 per cent. of Ash.
‡ Of 52 samples of Glycerine of Pepsine only three were reported as deficient in digestive power.

PRESCRIBED LISTS.

The medicine list remains practically unchanged, beyond the necessary slight alterations in prices, which were required to bring them into agreement with market quotations at the time of revision.

A few additions have been made to the list of Medical and Surgical Appliances.

CONTRACTORS.

The competition for contracts was again very keen. The average discount allowed by the successful competitors for medicine contracts was 30·8 per cent., while that for Appliances went as high as 36 per cent.

Very few complaints were received as to quality of Appliances.

ANALYSTS.

No changes were made in these positions during the year.

While the highest credit is to be given to the majority of these officers for the way in which they discharge their duties, the work done by some of them leaves something to be desired, both as to promptness and accuracy.

By some of these officers the suggested interval of fourteen days for making up their reports after receipt of samples is considerably exceeded.

Medical Officers.

I cannot say that the Medical Officers, generally, have been as careful in carrying out the instructions given relating to the analysis of medicine as in the previous year. I have had to record a considerable number of cases in which incorrect labels were attached to samples, or labels transposed, and a large number of analyses proved abortive owing to the insufficient quantities of the samples submitted.

Medical Officers are, on the whole, fairly prompt in forwarding samples after receipt of supplies, and it has only been found necessary to withhold recoupment in one instance during the year in consequence of the non-receipt of an Analyst's certificate.

Claims for Recoupment.

The accounts for the two moieties of the year ending 30th September, 1907, were examined, and the expenditure on foot of Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances was found to be moderate.

Very few instances of extravagance were met with, and, except in the case of three Unions, these were found of minor importance.

The accounts are now brought well up to date, and practically all the supplies up to 30th September, 1907, had been paid for before the half-year's accounts were closed.

The cost for the half-year ended March, 1907, was:—

For Dispensaries, .	£9,149 14 11		
For Workhouses, .	5,077 10 4		
		£14,227 5 3	
For half-year ended September, 1907:—			
For Dispensaries, .	£8,377 2 6		
For Workhouses, .	4,869 8 6		
		13,246 11 0	
Total, .		£27,473 16 3	

This amount is slightly smaller than that for the preceding year, and continues the substantial reduction which has been going on since 31st March, 1902, when the examination of these accounts was first undertaken.

If the expenditure for the half-year ending on that date (£18,549), which appears to have been normal at that period, be taken as a standard, a saving will appear to have been effected up to the end of September last in the cost of Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances amounting to £45,306.

There has also been a large reduction in the cost of extra supplies (which are not on the Board's prescribed lists) obtained for Workhouses and Dispensaries during the same period.

Summary II. shows the rates of discount allowed by contractors.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. Brunker, M.A. (Dub.),

Advising Pharmacist to the Board.

SUMMARY I.

TABLE A.

TINCTURES.

TINCTURES.	No. of Samples.	Defective as to				Extractive Grammes in 100 Mils.			Alcohol by Volume.		
		Extractive.	Alkaloids and Chemical Constituents.	Alcohol.	Total.	Average of *all* Samples.	Average of Normal Samples only.	L.G.B. Minimum Standards.	Average of *all* Samples.	Average of Normal Samples only.	L.G.B. Minimum Standards.
									%	%	%
Aconiti, ...	4	–	–	–	–	1·57	1·57	1·2	67·3	67·3	65
Asafetidæ, ...	3	–	–	–	–	10·6	10·6	10	64·1	68	65
Aurantii, ...	59	1	–	–	1	2·27	2·27	1·8	74	74	72
Belladonnæ, ...	37	–	–	–	–	1·2	1·2	·5	59	59	57
Benzoini Comp., ...	27	–	–	–	–	17·7	17·7	16·5	74·4	74·4	73
Buchu, ...	51	–	–	–	–	4	4	3·5	57	57	55
Calumbæ, ...	118	–	–	–	–	1·13	1·13	·9	56·4	56·4	53
Camphoræ Comp., ...	443	–	–	1	1	·4	·4	·33	58·5	58·5	57
Cannabis Indicæ, ...	1	–	–	–	–	3·6	3·6	3·5	88·1	88·1	87
Cantharidis, ...	7	1	–	–	1	·2	·2	·15	88·7	88·7	85·5
Capsici, ...	19	–	–	–	–	1·15	1·15	1	67·5	67	66
Cardamomi Comp., ..	133	–	–	1	1	7·1	7·1	6	55·2	55·2	54
Catechu, ...	35	3	–	–	3	15·9	15·9	15	52	52	50
Chloroformi et Morphinæ.	45	–	–	–	–	31·6	31·6	30·5	45·1	45·1	44
Cinchonæ, ...	58	–	–	1	1	5·8	5·8	–	64·9	65	63
Cinchonæ Comp. ...	93	–	–	–	–	5·3	5·3	4·3	65·1	65·1	63
Colchici Sem., ..	6	–	–	–	–	2·3	2·3	2·25	44	44	41
Digitalis, ...	172	1	–	–	1	3·8	3·8	3	55·6	55·6	53
Ergotæ Ammon., ...	7	–	–	–	–	3·2	3·2	3·5	53·1	53·1	51
Ferri Perchloridi, ...	154	–	*5	*1	6	–	–	–	23·2	23	22
Hydrastis, ...	12	–	–	–	–	2·4	2·4	2	56·7	56·7	55
Hyoscyami, ...	103	5	–	1	6	3	3·1	2·7	43·6	43·6	42
Gelsemii, ...	7	–	–	–	–	1·37	1·37	1	55·1	55·1	53
Gentianæ Comp., ...	210	–	–	–	–	5·6	5·6	4·7	43	43	41
Guaiaci Ammon., ...	3	–	–	–	–	15	15	13	70·8	70·8	70
Iodi, ...	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	85·8	85·8	85
Jaborandi, ...	6	–	–	–	–	3·2	3·2	3	43	43	66
Jalapæ, ...	3	–	–	–	–	3·7	3·7	3·5	67·4	67·4	66
Kino, ...	13	–	–	–	–	24·2	24·2	19	48·5	48·5	45
Lavandulæ Comp., ...	18	–	–	–	–	·62	·62	·4	87·9	87·9	87
Lobeliæ Ætherea, ...	11	–	–	–	–	1·5	1·5	1	65	65	62
Myrrhæ, ...	9	–	–	–	–	5	5	4·5	85·2	85·2	83
Nucis Vomicæ, ...	162	–	*7	1	8	2·75	2·75	2	63·5	63·5	62
Opii, ...	137	–	1	1	2	4·1	3·8	3	44	44	42
Podophylli, ...	2	–	–	–	–	3·5	3·5	3·5	86·5	86·5	86
Quininæ, ...	23	–	–	–	–	3·7	3·7	3·2	73·4	73·4	72
,, Ammon., ...	76	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54·2	54·2	52
Rhei Comp., ...	63	–	–	1	1	16·6	16·6	14·8	50·3	50·3	48
Scillæ, ...	116	2	–	–	2	11·7	11·7	10	54·2	54	51
Senegæ, ...	89	1	–	1	2	6·4	6·4	6	55·6	55·6	54
Sennæ Comp., ...	15	–	–	–	–	11·5	11·5	9	39·8	39·8	38
Stramonii, ...	13	–	–	–	–	4·3	4·3	3·8	43·4	42·4	41
Strophanthi, ...	7	–	–	–	–	·61	6·1	·45	68·5	67·5	66
Valerianæ Amm., ...	24	–	1	1	2	4	4	3·5	53·4	53·6	52
Zingiberis, ...	65	–	–	1	1	·6	·6	·4	88·2	88·3	87
Totals, ...	2,698	14	14	11	39	–	–	–	–	–	–

* Excess.

TABLE B.

Liquors.

Liquors.	No. of Samples.	Defective as to			Extractive Grammes in 100 Mils.			Alcohol by Volume.		
		Extractive.	Alcohol.	Total.	Average of all Samples.	Average of Normal Samples only.	L.G.B. Minimum Standards.	Average of all Samples.	Average of Normal Samples only.	L.G.B. Minimum Standards.
								%	%	%
Calumbæ Conc., ...	97	–	–	–	4·24	4·22	3·3	20·4	20·4	13
Hamamelidis, ...	19	–	1	1	·05	·05	·03	16·5	16·7	16
Iodi Fortis, ...	26	*1	–	1	11·9	11·8	–	72·1	72·1	70
Picis Carbonis, ...	6	2	–	2	3·2	3·6	2·75	84·5	84·5	80
Quassiæ Conc., ...	53	–	–	–	·4	·4	·25	19·8	19·8	18·5
Rhei „	16	–	–	–	12·6	12·6	10	19	19	17
Sarsæ „	6	–	–	–	9·7	10·6	9	20·7	20·7	19
Senegæ „	50	2	–	2	11·3	11·5	10	23·2	23	21
Sennæ „	8	2	–	2	14·2	14·2	11	20·2	20·2	18
Totals, ...	281	7	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–

* Excess of Iodine.

TABLE C.

Liquid Extracts.

Liquid Extracts.	No. of Samples.	Defective as to			Extractive Grammes in 100 Mils.			Alcohol by Volume.		
		Extractive.	Alcohol.	Total.	Average of all Samples.	Average of Normal Samples only.	L.G.B. Minimum Standards.	Average of all Samples.	Average of Normal Samples only.	L.G.B. Minimum Standards.
								%	%	%
Cascaræ Sagradæ, ...	253	3	2	5	22·8	22·9	21	18·5	18·5	17
Ergotæ, ...	97	1	2	3	15·6	15·6	12	31·9	31·9	30
Glycyrrhizæ, ...	21	1	–	1	40·1	40·1	38·5	18	18	17
Opii, ...	9	–	–	–	3·5	3·5	–	18·1	18·1	17
Totals, ...	380	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–

SUMMARY II.

RATES of DISCOUNT allowed by Contractors.

MEDICINES.		MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.	
No. of Contracts.	Rate of Discount.	No. of Contracts.	Rate of Discount.
1	5½ per cent.	1	27½ per cent.
4	22⅛ ,,	1	32 ,,
1	23½ ,,	3	32½ ,,
1	24 ,,	1	33 ,,
3	25 ,,	3	33⅓ ,,
1	25½ ,,	7	33⅜ ,,
3	26¼ ,,	1	33½ ,,
1	27 ,,	22	34 ,,
6	27⅛ ,,	3	34¼ ,,
2	28 ,,	1	34½ ,,
2	28¼ ,,	31	35 ,,
2	28½ ,,	32	35¼ ,,
21	28⅝ ,,	10	35½ ,,
5	29 ,,	1	35⅝ ,,
1	29¼ ,,	2	35⅞ ,,
1	29½ ,,	2	36 ,,
22	30 ,,	6	36½ ,,
3	30½ ,,	2	37 ,,
2	31 ,,	29	37½ ,,
5	31¼ ,,	1	40 ,,
4	31½ ,,		
1	32 ,,		
1	32⅛ ,,		
4	32½ ,,		
1	33 ,,		
3	33⅓ ,,		
27	33⅜ ,,		
1	33½ ,,		
3	33⅝ ,,		
9	34 ,,		
2	34¼ ,,		
1	34½ ,,		
8	35 ,,		
1	36¼ ,,		
4	37½ ,,		
2	38⅝ ,,		
159	Average 30·8 per cent.	159	Average 36 per cent.

VI.

REPORTS OF LADY INSPECTORS ON BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

(1). Report of Mrs. Dickie.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

Gentlemen—

I have the honour to present my fifth Annual Report on the system of boarding-out in Ireland.

During the year ended 31st March, 1908, a steady increase has taken place in the number of children boarded out in my district, and amongst Boards of Guardians who have already inaugurated this system in their Union the desire to remove all children from the atmosphere of the Workhouse is becoming stronger, but amongst such Boards as have not yet attempted this method of dealing with children I have not observed a corresponding inclination. The Unions in which boarding-out has not been tried are, in the majority of cases, in remote parts of the country, and may, therefore, have been influenced to a certain extent by the difficulty of finding homes—a difficulty which is increased when a Boarding-out Committee is not available, as is likely to be the case in remote districts. Some of these Unions have, fortunately, but few orphan or deserted children in the Workhouse, but in the interests of the country it is most desirable that whenever children eligible for boarding out come under the control of the Guardians they should at once be placed in foster-homes. While fully recognising that in some districts—owing to distance, scarcity of residences, etc.—it would be almost impossible to organise a Boarding-out Committee, there are still many Unions in which no such difficulty exists, and in which no step has yet been taken by the Guardians to form such Committees. The system of boarding-out in such Unions is incomplete, and the results cannot, in my opinion, be expected to equal those in a Union where an efficient Committee has been in existence. Guardians who are reluctant to appoint Committees take only a narrow and short-sighted view of the object of the system, and they apparently forget that pauper children cannot be dealt with *en bloc*, but have each an individuality which requires to be as carefully developed as that of children in other classes of life. The placing of each child in the particular home best suited to it, and the watching over its development while in that home, is one of the most important duties of a Committee, and one which cannot be performed except by visitors, who keep in close touch with foster-parent and child. Where children and foster-parents are unsuited to each other the artificial relationship results, as a rule, in failure. In Unions where applications for boarded-out children are received in large numbers and granted, if otherwise satisfactory, with the note, "To get a male or a female child," as the case may be, "in turn," it is only by chance that success is ever attained. Then, again, the training which the child receives from the foster-parent should be carefully watched and inquired into, and it is impossible to expect that this can be done unless some tactful lady is a frequent visitor to the home. A case came under my notice a short time ago in which a girl who had been reared in one home from almost infancy was sent to service. It would be impossible to describe the ignorance of that girl as regards the most elementary ideas of civilisation, and it was quite evident that she had received no training whatever in the ordinary decencies of life. The girl was, naturally, returned as a failure, and the blame must, in my opinion, be attached to the foster-parent who reared her. Had there been a Boarding-out Committee in the Union it

is more than probable that any lady who constantly visited the girl would have come to know something of the way in which she was being brought up. I had, myself, reported adversely on her personal cleanliness, but no official inspection could reveal the daily life which was her undoing. I may say that the Board of Guardians responsible for this child, although quite able to form a Committee, is unwilling to do so, being under the impression that foster-parents would resent its interference. On the contrary, my experience has been that the appointment of a Committee invariably results in an increase in the supply and an improvement in the quality of foster-houses offered, and that foster-parents who take an interest in the children, and who endeavour to do their duty, welcome the visits of ladies, to whom they can confide many points which it would be impossible for them to discuss with a relieving officer.

The real opposition to Committees comes, in my opinion, from these officials, some of whom consider that by the appointment of a Committee their labours would be increased. On the contrary, relieving officers of experience, who take a real interest in this branch of their work, find their labours lightened by the assistance of a Ladies' Committee, but this class of relieving officer is, I am afraid, in the minority.

I dwell thus at length upon the necessity for Boarding-out Committees, because I feel strongly that no inspector can do exactly the work that the Committee can do, and of which the boarded-out child stands in such crying need. The work of the one is supplementary to that of the other, and though equally necessary, cannot take the place of it.

When a Committee is appointed in a Union the utmost difference prevails as to the way in which its recommendations are received by the Guardians. In some Unions the fullest support and authority is accorded to the Committee, and it is only under these circumstances that good work can be done. In other Unions the Guardians seem to forget that they have themselves chosen the Committee, its recommendations being met with indifference, if not with opposition. If the Committee were endowed with direct authority it would be easier to find ladies to undertake the duties, as they naturally feel the futility of their work when their views are either hotly opposed or coldly neglected.

I have referred before to the opportunity for sanitary reform which is given to Boards of Guardians through the boarding-out system. To require a high standard of sanitation and hygiene in each foster-home is an estimable benefit to the family in which the boarded-out child is placed and to the neighbourhood, and I maintain that considerable improvement in hygienic conditions has already been obtained through the system. It lies with Guardians, and more especially with Boarding-out Committees, to extend that improvement. In some of the Unions in my district lately visited by the Tuberculosis Exhibition, the Boarding-out Committee invited parties of foster-parents to the Exhibition, and arranged for their being taken round by the doctors, who explained the exhibits to them. The greatest possible interest was taken, and, I may add, the foster-parents were much flattered by the attention. Great improvement has taken place in the ventilation of sleeping apartments and houses in which children are boarded-out; and, generally speaking, foster-parents are by no means unresponsive to the efforts which are made to raise the standard of hygiene.

Educationally, boarded-out children are not inferior to the average child, and I have in mind two cases in which I was informed by teachers that a certain boy and girl were "the best" in their respective schools. The attendance of all such children has greatly improved, with, naturally, a corresponding improvement in their progress.

I should be glad to see greater advantages for technical education given to boarded-out children when possible. There have been cases where foster-parents themselves sent the children to technical classes, but these have, of course, been rare.

Every system must be judged by its results, and to enable a more correct estimate to be formed as to the value of the boarding-out system it would be desirable for Boards of Guardians to keep a record of how each child has been disposed of on attaining the age of fifteen years, with entries of its career up to its eighteenth year, if control has been assumed by the Guardians under the Poor Law Act, 1899. Occasionally officials may have knowledge of special cases, but a systematic record is greatly needed. The after history of boarded-out children is of the greatest interest, as it is of the greatest importance. It is the end for which Guardians and Committees have been working for years, and if it make not pleasant reading then, indeed, has their labour been in vain. In one important Union in my district the system of boarding-out was inaugurated and fostered by a gentleman who was for many years chairman of the Board of Guardians. The grand work which he commenced has been loyally continued by his daughter, who is president of the Boarding-out Committee, and typical of what a visitor of boarded-out children ought to be. The circumstances of every home and the history of every child in her district, and it is a large one, are known to her. She is respected and welcomed in every foster-home, and when any untoward event occurs she is sent for by foster-parents, or run to by foster-children. This lady possesses an intimate knowledge of the working of the system in her Union for the past forty years; and as, so far as I am aware, it would be impossible to obtain a similar record of the after-history of boarded-out children in any other Union in my district, I think it may be of interest to give a brief account of a few of the successful cases known to her.

The boarding-out system was started in this Union in 1863, when two girls were sent to a foster-home, and since that date about 1,366 children have been similarly placed. It is estimated that not more than one per cent. of these have ever returned to the Workhouse, and the majority of such returns were due to physical defects, which rendered them unable to earn their living.

The following extracts make interesting reading:—

Thomas P.—Brought up in a small village; went to America in 1867; got work in a store; turned out very well; had in time a store of his own, and married happily.

Mary M'K.—Boarded-out in 1882, with two sisters in a little village. They now live in the city. Mary is still with them, and they say she is the greatest comfort.

Matilda and *Alice B.*—Boarded-out in 1884 with Miss M'C., in a small village. Matilda married, and Alice lived on with her foster-mother, who moved to a neighbouring village on account of Alice, who worked in a factory. Alice died in 1902, having been ill for nearly two years, lovingly nursed and kept by her foster-mother. *Sarah M'G.*, 1886. *James S.*, *Mary G.*, *Bridget N.*, *Maggie D.*, *Mary K.*, and *Mary M'C.*, all brought up in this house. Three of these, now working, live on with their foster-mother. *Mary K.* and *Mary M'C.*, at present boarded-out, are at school. All the others have turned out well.

Maggie and *Tom B.*—With Mrs. C. Came out quite young. Maggie died at the age of twenty. Tom has been doing well in Liverpool for ten years. *Lizzie L.* came out when she was two and a-half. Now she is twenty, and still in this home, doing well. *Emily D.*, a reeler, and *Mary B.*, schoolchild, in the same house. Emily is earning 11*s.* 2*d.* per week, which she hands to her foster-parent, just as the children of the family do.

Willie K.—Came out quite a child to Miss K., and now aged twenty, is still living with his foster-mother. *Maggie H.*, in the same house since a child, doing well. *Mary C.* and *George G.*, off the books, are doing well, and living in the same home.

Ellen and *Minnie M'C.* (M'C. being the foster-parent's name).—Ellen died in 1876; Minnie still lives on with foster-father, who is now old, and past work.

Sarah B.—Is a cook, with good wages; very steady and respectable. Foster-parents died many years ago. Sarah was mentally disturbed for some years, but is now well.

Sarah, Robert, and *Minnie M'C.*—Sarah happily married, is now bringing up two boarded-out children well. Robert is married, and doing well. Minnie works in the mill. She and two other former boarded-out girls have a house between them.

Francis K.—Driving a milk-cart for several years, and is much esteemed by his employer.

Jane, Mary, Ellen and *Willie F.*—Went with foster-mother to America. Three girls went to service. Jane married well, Mary and Ellen have been in the same place for many years. About three years ago Mary came over to see the old home, her mistress giving her a holiday for the trip. Willie went into the American Navy.

Sarah Jane B.—Trained as a nurse in Marylebone Infirmary; came back to her old home; was employed in a large hospital, and did private nursing. She finally went out as a missionary nurse to Yorkton, Canada.

Thomas L.—Gentleman's servant in America. Came over with his master to England, who allowed him to come back to see his old home. Had a salary of £100 a year. Returned to America with his master.

Joseph C.—Ordained, and now a missionary in Canada.

Robert G.—In good employment. Is constantly improving himself by attending classes at a technical institute.

William C. and *John B.*—Worked for several years in gardens; now in Canada doing well; paid back their passage money.

Two sisters just off the books are bringing in £1 per week to their foster-parents, and are in a very happy home.

The after-care of boarded-out children is most important if the best results are to be obtained. In the majority of cases children remain on with their foster-parents, and where this can be safely permitted it is as it should be; but I think it is desirable that Guardians—and this is where the work of Boarding-out Committees is particularly needed—should keep in touch with such children—not officially, but in a friendly way. When allowing the children to remain on, it is advisable for Guardians to ascertain to what the foster-parent proposes to put the child, and that the foster-parent has some definite employment in prospect for it. There have, unfortunately, been cases where foster-parents kept children on, and then, not finding employment for them, or wishing to make room for new boarded-out children, let them return to the Workhouse, thereby defeating the object of the system. To avoid this, Guardians and Committees might confer with foster-parents and children, and take steps to put the latter to suitable trades or occupations if the foster-parents cannot provide employment for them. In some cases it is possible to arrange for the children to live with their foster-parents while learning trades, but in others the foster-parents cannot afford to keep and clothe the children during the years of their apprenticeship, and power to pay a small sum towards their keep is, therefore, desired by some Guardians.

The scheme to which I alluded in my last Report for training girls for domestic service has, I am glad to say, been completed, and a thoroughly well-equipped and up-to-date school of domestic training

has been opened, and is in working order for the past six months. This school, although promoted chiefly by the efforts of one of the Boarding-out Committees in my district, is not exclusively for poor-law girls. On the contrary, it is desired that any poor-law girl entering it will, by being trained there, lose all connection with the Workhouse, and start her working life under the *ægis* of the school alone. Four former boarded-out girls are now undergoing training in this school, one of whom is paying her own fees out of some pension money lodged to her credit by the War Office, she being the daughter of a soldier. It is expected that these girls will enter service at wages of from £12 to £14 per annum, thus lifting them to the ranks of the skilled worker, who can command a fair wage, instead of leaving them as unskilled drudges at miserable wages, whose return to the Workhouse, if not permanently, at least between each situation, is inevitable.

In my last Report I referred to the very unsatisfactory condition of the law as to the adoption of children. The power of supervision by the Guardians for three years is inadequate, and, in point of fact, seldom exercised. As I have previously stated, except in the case of infants and very young children, I regard all such cases of adoption with suspicion, and believe they are contrary to both the interests of the children and the ratepayers. The more advanced Boards of Guardians do not send out children for adoption except in rare instances. Within the past few months in the same Union two instances have come to my knowledge of failure and return to the Workhouse, just at the age when the children, both girls, should be starting life for themselves. These occurred in a Union where supervision over such children is, comparatively speaking, good; and in one case the child, then a pretty and attractive little girl of four years, had been taken from a comfortable foster-home to be "adopted." This girl is now in the Workhouse; other children reared in the foster-home from which she was taken are now earning a respectable living.

With regard to hired-out children, generally speaking, the results are unsatisfactory. The rate of wages paid is too small, and in some cases I have found that employers wished to repudiate even the small sum agreed upon as soon as they had the child in the house. To obtain better results, the system would, in my opinion, require to be very carefully worked and supervised, preferably by one or more lady Guardians or members of the Boarding-out Committee, who would undertake this special branch of work, or failing these, by an official of the Guardians deputed for the purpose. These children, particularly in city Unions, leave their situations so frequently that an official would require to keep in constant touch with them, which it would be impossible for a relieving officer to do, having regard to his multifarious duties. If such an arrangement were made, better control could be exercised over the payment of wages and expenditure on clothing. In one large Union in my district the Boarding-out Committee presents a silver watch to any girl who has been three years in her situation, and a few such presentations have been made. One lady undertakes the special duty of looking after all children in employment, and her work has had a steadying effect on the children visited. In country Unions situations obtained for children are usually of a very rough class, and it is almost impossible to obtain from either employer or employee any correct idea of the actual work on which they are employed. The Guardians, by care in the acceptance of offers of employment, by exercising proper supervision, and by requiring a fair rate of wages, could do much to improve the condition of the children they send out to service; but, unfortunately, whether from want of thought or from a dislike to offend their neighbours, they seem to take little interest in the matter.

In the majority of Unions in my district the Infant Life Protection Act, 1897, is a dead letter. In many country Unions the general opinion seems to be that no cases exist to which the Act would apply, but, no doubt, when its provisions are extended to one-child homes, many such

will be found even in country Unions. A considerable portion of these one-child cases eventually come under the poor-law, as, after paying for them for a few months, the mothers completely disappear, and the nurses bring the children to the Workhouse. When such cases come under inspection, it may be possible to keep a closer watch on the parents, and thus prevent desertion. I am of opinion that in all Unions where inspectors under this Act are appointed, such inspectors should be women, as it is impossible to expect that men can be versed in the mysteries of feeding-bottles, suitable baby clothes, or general infant hygiene. At present a great crusade is in progress against the improper feeding of infants, and the value of Pasteurised milk in the reduction of infant mortality is being prominently brought before us in Ireland by the establishment of a depôt in Dublin for its provision. There is one point, however, which should be made clear to the uninstructed in mind, namely, that bottle-feeding of any kind whatsoever is only at best a poor substitute for the natural method, and that Pasteurised milk is only intended to be used where mothers are unable to feed their infants themselves. A Medical Officer of Health who has devoted much time to this subject found, to his horror, that the result of printed leaflets issued by him describing the best method of bottle-feeding resulted in many mothers weaning their infants in order to follow his instructions regarding hand-feeding. In Ireland, I think, the natural method of feeding is general; but in cases where bottles are used, I regret to say the long-tubed bottle is almost universal. In the case of an infant boarded out from a Workhouse, the Guardians provided the foster-parent with two proper bottles at my request. On my next visit I found these lying in the box in which they had been sent, and the infant using a long-tubed death trap. Where there are infants belonging to foster-parents whose homes I visit the same is constantly to be found; and it is to be hoped that the time will soon come when it will be illegal here, as I believe it is in France, to sell this class of bottle.

A school for mothers has recently been started in Belfast, and on certain days in the week the mothers bring their babies to be weighed and examined, and are themselves taught much that is likely to be helpful. The movement has, however, only been recently initiated, and the scheme will, no doubt, in time develop largely. Work of this class applies, of course, to infants generally rather than to those who come under the Infant Life Protection Act, but every effort which tends to lessen infant mortality and to improve the physique of the survivors deserves a hearty welcome.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

MARIE L. DICKIE, M.A., LL.B.

27th May, 1908.

(ii.) Report of Miss FitzGerald Kenney.

June 9th, 1908.

The Local Government Board for Ireland.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report upon the Boarding-out System, the Hiring-out System and the Working of the Infant Life Protection Act of 1897 in my district for the year ended March 31st, 1908. During this period 1,280 children have been boarded-out in homes which are, in almost every instance, satisfactory. This considerable increase of boarding-out in my district is, I think, mainly due to the gradual elimination of unworthy foster-parents. My experience goes to show that in proportion as these diminish, more well-to-do and more respectable persons, formerly unwilling to be classified in the general mind of the district "as taking a child and workhouse money like," come forward and are willing to admit a nurse child into their homes. To this I attribute the satisfactory results now evident in almost every Union under my charge.

Upon the proper choice of suitable, good and worthy foster-parents the whole success of the Boarding-out System depends. Home example and training are stronger with a child for good or evil than any other influence. Given this one essential, a good home, boarding-out undoubtedly affords the pauper boy or girl advantages no other system can hope to bestow. Dealt with in this way the child comes to enjoy much the same relation towards older and younger persons as nature provides in the ordinary family. Perhaps the greatest advantage of this is to be found in the influence of the older members, which, according to my experience, is of immense value when the children reach the age at which legal control ceases. No training afforded by any system can hope to produce a class of children so matured that they will be able to guide themselves entirely when they first become their own masters. Under boarding-out, however, in place of legal control there has gradually grown up the effectual and kindly restraint of parental influence, which, no matter how far legal control may be further extended, will always prove a useful auxiliary. The facts supplied by the statistics of the last year alone suffice to show how potent this influence must be. Out of 123 children removed from the Registers of boarded-out children in my district during the twelve months, 61, that is, just half the number, continue to reside with their foster-parents. Of the rest, 39 have gone to situations, many of whom, it should be specially noticed, return at night to sleep at their foster-parents' houses, 14 have been claimed by relations, 4 have died, 5 have emigrated to parents in America, and 1 has been placed in a deaf and dumb institution. From these figures it may be fairly claimed that, for the boarded-out child, home continues to exist when the important day has been reached on which he ceases to be a pauper. The knowledge, too, that the fostering family are keenly affected by his subsequent behaviour and after-success has the greatest weight with him, while the assurance that the foster-mother's ear is open and that she is ready to advise and help sympathetically when those temptations arise, which it is the wisest to recognise in order that safeguards may be provided, is an untold blessing alike to the sons and daughters of this system. The ambition of the foster-parents is easily roused, and they are keen to bring up the child so that it may be a credit to them. Further, though perhaps as an Inspector I ought not to expatiate upon this aspect of the question, my experience goes to show that very much can be done by the Inspector both to stimulate an affectionate and personal interest on the part of the foster-parent and to develop in the child a real sense of belonging to the family.

Careful supervision counts for a great deal. The child placed at nurse, as a rule, starts heavily handicapped, physically, intellectually, and morally. Any sympathy and interest displayed towards the foster-parents will go very far to secure patience and hopefulness in them, and, as a consequence, success. Let me state once again, as in previous years, that cruelty is practically unknown. No doubt there are cases which would be improved by more attention to cleanliness, etc., but cruelty, as such, is, in my experience, non-existent. Taking them as a whole, I find the foster-parents kindly, gentle, anxious to satisfy me as Inspector, and conscientious in the discharge of the duties they have voluntarily incurred. Once a boy or girl is firmly rooted in the house I deem it undesirable to remove it if any other course can be tried. A child transferred from one house to another never really settles down, and at the end of the boarding-out period remains "nobody's child," caring little for anyone, and finally drifting back to the Workhouse, from which it was our object to rescue it.

In my report for the year 1904-5, which was the first report I had the honour to submit to the Board, I drew attention to the advantages Guardians could secure for the children under their control by placing them outside the limits of the Home Union. Acting on my advice the Guardians of North Dublin Union had that year placed a number of children in Co. Wexford. This system has now grown very considerably, and it still appears to me to offer advantages which we cannot afford to neglect. Hence, I am happy to state, that it has spread to the West of Ireland, and in particular to the Union of Galway, in which the greatest interest is taken in the children by the Guardians. As homes could not be obtained in any proportion to their requirements the Guardians have sent a batch of children to Glennamaddy Union to be boarded-out. There, Father Conway, the Parish Priest, who has been assisted by a Committee of ladies, and is himself greatly interested in the work, has procured suitable homes for them. As a natural consequence of the care so spent, the children are thriving.

North Dublin Union, however, still continues to lead in setting an example of what can be done. A large number of children are now boarded-out from that Union in country districts. I find these children very well received in the localities to which they are sent, though very amusing tales of their city ideas are recounted. They are perfect strangers to birds, run away from a hen, and are quite unsuspicious of stinging nettles. In one case a little foster boy, who had stood by his mother at milking time, thought he would like to get some milk for himself next morning. Accordingly he took a jug and attempted to milk—as he did not succeed he was heard saying to the cow, "Please I am D—— C——, will you give me some milk?"

A recent report from another country district states that the town children "are giving the greatest pleasure to their foster-parents and are thriving," and in yet another case we are informed that "the children appear to be of a much better class than those from this (Home) Union; my only fear is that they will be spoilt." I may add that, in this last instance, foster-parents could not be found to take these very children in the Home Union precisely because of the submerged class from which they came. They were consequently started in a distant locality where no prejudice existed. That a real affection springs up between the foster-parents and the child is no matter for doubt. The friendlessness and forlorn condition of the little waif unconsciously appeal for him. I found a labouring man not long ago seated late one evening at supper with a delicate nurse child on his knee. "She is such a pet," he explained, "she would not eat a bit if I did not take her up." In another instance the nurse boy from a distant Union had set fire to three large cocks of hay. All the nurse had to say was: "Sure the poor child did not know it would light." There was no idea of sending the child away because it was mischievous.

Not long since I accompanied a party of the Poor Law Royal Commissioners upon a visit to boarded-out children. Nothing seemed to interest them more than to learn in one case which they visited that the foster-mother took charge of a child who had been guilty of theft.

Again, I frequently find that former nurse children are most generous in their gifts to the children who have taken their places. Nice clothes are sent home to them and sweets and toys. I am acquainted with one girl, herself earning £40 a year as a housekeeper, who has found most superior suitations, where high wages are paid, for three succeeding nurse girls. She calls them her sisters. Very interesting, too, are the marriages which the former nurse girls make. One such has recently married a leading carpenter in the district where she was fostered and is very happily settled down, causing, unfortunately, some jealousy amongst her school companions who thought themselves "better matches."

Many of the Boards of Guardians, viewing the success of the system, are of opinion that powers should be obtained to enable them to board-out children, in respect of whom they would be willing to assume parental control under the Poor Law Acts of 1889 and 1899. I concur in their view. Children cannot be made good in bad surroundings, and taken from any standpoint, the Workhouse cannot be considered a proper place for the young. The human beings with whom they must come in contact, if left at all to themselves, are terribly depraving examples with which to familiarise them. The Guardians are, therefore, well advised in desiring fuller powers to deal with children whose parents are depraved or incapable. I am quite satisfied that these powers would be carefully exercised. Not long ago the Master of a Workhouse well known for its excellent management put before me the case of three children who had been brought in by a mother whose only equal in the locality for depravity was her husband. Could nothing, he asked, be done to save the children? Under the law, as it stands, there is no remedy provided. Such cases often occur and the Guardians say that they would willingly adopt this or that child, but "it will meet as many bad people here as in the next Workhouse, why should we take charge of it? *The Local Government Board will not allow us to board it out?*" When informed that the Local Government Board is itself bound hard and fast by Statute under the definitions of the Act of Parliament of 1902 they give up the case as hopeless. A short Act of Parliament to enlarge the Board's powers is required, so that the children who so greatly need removal from bad surroundings may be dealt with at discretion.

I have to record the death of three nurse children of tubercular disease. Everything possible is done to prevent the entrance of a nurse child into a consumptive home, but the disease is so widespread that much difficulty is experienced in dealing with this question. During my leave this year I was able to visit the Consumptive Dispensaries for the Department of the Seine, in Paris. The Dispensaries are so simple, requiring no expensive buildings, and the results in the treatment of the disease so encouraging that, having regard to the circumstance of our towns, I venture to urge the advisability of some adoption here of the Dispensary system of the "Calmette" type, at least as an experiment. The cost would be small and the system seems fully worth a trial. At present many of our children, when first placed out at nurse, show decided tubercular tendencies, and though they are sometimes completely overcome, it must be confessed that without better diet no widespread improvement can take place in the health of the children generally. In the labourers' cottages the food procured with the least exertion, *i.e.*, bread and tea, forms the staple nourishment. In the farmers' houses, which are now opening to boarded-out children, a better type of diet prevails. There I often see stirabout and milk, even though in some districts most of the milk is bought up by the creameries.

I may add that the practice of adopting children from the Workhouse has now ceased in my district. During the year 42 boarded-out children have been brought back to the Workhouse in circumstances shown in the following table: —

Age when boarded out.	Age when returned to Workhouse.	Reason.	Subsequent action taken, or result.
8 years, . . .	12 years, . . .	Ill, ...	Returned to foster-parent.
6 years, . . .	6 years 6 months, .	„	„
2 years, . . .	2 years, . . .	„	In hospital.
10 years 6 months, .	12 years, . . .	Death of nurse, .	Under consideration.
11 years. . . .	12 years, . . .	Not sent to school.	None.
4 years, . . .	9 years, . . .	Illness, . . .	Died of consumption.
6 years, . . .	11 years, . . .	Incorrigible, . .	Under consideration.
6 years, . . .	6 years, . . .	Nurse's family too large.	Boarded out with suitable nurse.
5 years 9 months, .	10 years, . . .	Nurse unsuitable, .	Under consideration.
4 years . . .	8 years, . . .	Ill, ...	Sent back to nurse.
8 years, . . .	10 years, . . .	„	„
8 years, . . .	13 years 6 months, .	„	„
12 years . . .	14 years, . . .	Unmanageable, .	Claimed by brother.
9 months, . . .	6 years 3 months. ,	Ill, , . . .	Sent back to nurse.
7 years, . . .	8 years 6 months, .	„	„
6 years, . . .	8 years 9 months, .	„	„
5 years 3 months, .	7 years 3 months, .	„	In hospital.
12 years, . . .	14 years, . . .	„	Died of consumption.
7 years 6 months, .	9 years 6 months, .	Not sent to school, .	None.
7 years. . . .	15 years, . . .	Half-witted, . .	„
13 years 6 months, .	14 years. . . .	Incorrigible, . .	Under consideration.
3 years, , . .	7 years, . . .	Unsuitable home, .	Boarded out.
5 years. . . .	6 years 6 months, .	„	„
4 years 2 months, .	4 years 9 months, .	„	Under consideration.
5 years 1 month, .	5 years 7 months, .	Ill, ...	Still in hospital.
9 years, . . .	13 years. . . .	Unsuitable home, .	Boarded out.
12 years . . .	12 years, . .	Ran away, . .	None.
4 years 6 months. .	8 years 6 months, .	Subject to fits, .	In workhouse.
13 years 6 months, .	13 years 8 months, .	Illness.	In Workhouse.
2 years 3 months. .	2 years 5 months, .	Returned by nurse,	Boarded out again.
3 months, . . .	1 year, . . .	Illness, . , .	Died of tubercular meningitis.
12 years, . . .	13 years, . , .	„	Sent back to nurse.
3 years 6 months, .	11 years, . . .	Incorrigible, . .	Under consideration.
2 years, . . .	9 years 6 months, .	Death of nurse, .	None.
9 years 6 months, .	12 years 6 months, .	Wandered from home frequently.	„
9 years, . . .	9 years 6 months, .	Would not attend school.	„

Age when boarded out.	Age when returned to Workhouse.	Reason.	Subsequent action taken, or result.
4 years 9 months, .	7 years 9 months, .	Illness, . . .	In hospital.
10 years, . . .	14 years 6 months, .	Wished to work.	Gone to a situation.
11 months, . .	6 years 8 months, .	Illness, . . .	Gone back to nurse.
7 years, . . .	8 years, . . .	Nurse changed residence.	None.
1 year, . .	14 years, . . .	Became unmanageable.	Under consideration,
8 years. , . .	8 years 3 months, .	Illness, . . .	Gone back to nurse.

The Hiring-Out System.—This system is somewhat improved owing to the Local Government Board's Circular letter of Sept. 24th, 1906. On the 31st March, 1908, there were 213 children hired out, of whom 123 boys and 85 girls were hired out within the home Union, while five had been placed in situations in outside Unions. These numbers show an increase upon former years, the total for the year 1906-7 being 147, and for the year 1905-6, 182. No doubt the diminution in 1906-7 was in some measure due to the Board's admirable circular requiring the children's wages to be lodged in the Post Office Savings Bank. Considerable reluctance still exists upon the part of the employers to pay in these earnings, and innumerable excuses continue to be made, giving proof of the dishonesty of many such employers. Where the system has been the practice for some years the results are very good. I give a few examples:—

E. D.,	hired out in	1905	@ £1	a quarter,	has to	his	credit	£12	0	0
E. H.,	"	"	"	@ £1	"	"	her	"	£3	10	0
J. F.,	"	"	1906	@ £1	"	"	his	"	£6	10	0
A. F.,	"	"	"	@ £1 5*s.*	"	"	her	"	£4	0	0
J. L.,	"	"	1907	@ £1	"	"	his	"	£3	0	0
M. G.,	"	"	"	@ £1	"	"	"	"	£2	5	0
M. D.,	"	"	"	@ £1 10*s.*	"	"	"	"	£2	8	0

The wages are in almost all instances extremely low, and while I believe that the children whom the Guardians place in situations are often nearly useless to their employers for many months, being perfectly ignorant of every-day farm life, still I consider that they are greatly underpaid as a class, and that, having regard to the increasing demand for farm workers, some scale of wages might be laid down to which employers should be bound to conform. After the first six months or at the outside after the first year, the children ought, in my opinion, to be paid at the local rate of wages. Farmers, as often as not, go to the workhouse "for a cheap servant," made cheaper when the payment of wages is evaded. It must be remembered, too, that often the class of person who goes to the workhouse for a servant is one who cannot get a servant by any other means. The labouring man prefers to have his children emigrate rather than place them in these situations. It is, therefore, plain what opinion is locally entertained of these employers. The work they impose is constantly too heavy and they often feed the "workhouse servant" upon the food left by the rest of the household. I am strongly of opinion, therefore, that, at least in the case of all girls going out to situations, the Guardians should by resolution vest in themselves parental powers under the Acts of 1889

and 1899. Let me add that many of the unsatisfactory results now associated with workhouse-reared children seem in large measure to be attributable to the rough and callous people, indifferent in every respect to the well-being of the workhouse servant, with whom formerly these girls and boys were first placed on their discharge. To this cause the return of many children reared in the Workhouse is probably due. I recently spoke upon this subject to an official of exceptional experience. He told me that three generations of Workhouse inmates had come under his notice. There were the old people who were there at his appointment, secondly, their children who had intermarried in some cases with other Workhouse associates, and finally, their grandchildren. "A number come back," he said, "who seemed to promise better things, but when you consider where they have been sent, and how they are goaded into running away, what else can anyone expect?"

I consider that there is much truth in this, and I should like to see some Order issued by the Local Government Board safeguarding these hired-out children and laying down regulations for their proper supervision by Relieving Officers or others. Undoubtedly great improvement has resulted from the Board's circular before mentioned, and it seems to me quite possible that under suitable regulations this system may still compare favourably with many others. The prohibition against hiring children out to persons who are themselves Guardians is a most valuable check and has already been of considerable benefit.

Infant Life.—I must now turn for a moment to the Infants who are placed at nurse under the provisions of the Infant Life Protection Act of 1897, of whom there are at present 162 registered with the local authorities. As the Act is about to be repealed I need not enter into a detailed account of its administration or of the several prosecutions, some of them revealing gross neglect, which have been instituted under it.

I had the honour to receive a summons to appear before the Select Parliamentary Committee appointed to consider the extension of the Infant Life Protection Act to "one child cases." I then urged that my experience in Ireland led me to the conclusion that such an extension is greatly needed, and I am glad to note that this alteration will be made in the existing law amongst the other useful amendments embodied in the Children's Bill.

I should, however, like to place on record my conviction, after much time spent upon the subject, that the problem is ultimately to be met not so much by the providing of better and more careful foster-mothers for the infant, as by enabling the unfortunate or the very poor mothers themselves to rear their own offspring. Nothing can quite take the place of the maternal instinct, which is often strong even in the most depraved. If we could only do something to feed the mothers during the time that they are nursing their children, nature might be left to do the rest. At present, poor half-starved women, of the submerged class, have practically no choice but to place their infants with anyone who will take charge of them. If even one substantial meal in the day could be provided for mothers at the public expense, it would secure that a number of the most destitute would nurse their own infants. I am quite satisfied that the larger proportion of these babies are born healthy, and that the rapid deterioration which takes place in their condition is due to the want of that nourishment which should be their birth-right.

The admirable work of Alderman Broadbent, of Huddersfield, in encouraging maternal nursing and the happy results with which it has been attended may be quoted as a conspicuous example of what can be

done to save infant life. The difficulty, be it noticed, is twofold. Not only is there this high death rate amongst these infants when actually at nurse, but the condition of those who survive is also alarming. There can be no doubt that most of them are suffering from the same defect—the absence of food suitable exactly to their requirements. They are reared in a condition of hopeless malnutrition, and rickets, convulsions, insanity and epilepsy are the result. The lunatic asylums are crowded in this country, and it would be interesting to consider whether in many cases insanity is not due to injuries resulting to the nervous system through rickets, which all medical authorities declare to be a disease of growth affecting every organ. A great deal of consumption in the country is not improbably traceable to the same cause. Again, when it is remembered that the woman who takes in a destitute infant to nurse is often perfectly unsuitable to have charge of it, and is frequently either unwilling or too stupid to learn, it is impossible to expect that any great improvement can result from the separation of the infants from their natural mothers. I therefore venture again to suggest, that the Restaurants Gratuits des Mères Nourrices, of which five are now working in Paris, are worthy of imitation here. This system has been shown by the practical test of experience to provide admirable encouragement for the maternal nursing of young babies. It would be more effective in bringing down the death rate amongst the infants than any other measure which can be advocated. Only those who have been brought in contact with the facts know how piteous is the loss of life from malnutrition. I recently saw an infant, born healthy, in the last stage of marasmus—poor infant, it was dying because it could not obtain food, but its voice was too weak to be heard, and it went to its grave, unnoticed, a case of starvation.

There has been recent legislation for the giving of free meals to children, but the infant is more often in want of proper food than the older child, and this relief can be given in no better fashion than by enabling the mother to nurse her own offspring. On the other hand, I look forward to a considerable improvement in the milk supply of our capital through the example set by the Strauss milk depôt opened recently by Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen. Some competition has been sorely required to awaken our dairy keepers to a sense of the dangers of impure milk. During a recent visit to the St. Pancras School for Mothers in London I learned that the experiences of the Medical Officer there had not been very happy in trying to teach mothers how to nourish bottle-fed children. To his surprise he heard himself quoted as an authority advocating the hand-feeding of infants, with the result that mothers weaned their babies "to carry out the advice of the Medical Officer of Health." In a Catholic country this will not so readily occur. The Bishop of Ross has spoken in no uncertain way in his diocese, and the mothers of the children of the country are not likely to set aside their duty. None the less I consider the Strauss depôt likely to be of great benefit where artificial means of rearing children *have* to be adopted.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Aneenee FitzGerald Kenney.

VII.

LIST OF APPROVED SCALES OF SALARIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.

Union.	Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
ABBEYLEIX, ..	Five Medical Officers at £100 a year each, and one at £110 a year.	Increase of £10 each to the six Medical Officers.
ATHY, ..	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each, and two at £130 a year each.	Each Medical Officer is to receive an increment of £10 on completion of ten years' service, and afterwards increments of £5 quinquennially to the maximum salary of £145 a year. Applied retrospectively.
BAILIEBOROUGH,	Two Medical Officers at £90 a year each; one at £92; and one at £100 a year.	Salaries increased to £110 a year in each case, to rise by £10 every three years to a maximum salary of £150 a year.
BALLINASLOE, ..	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each; one at £130 a year; and one at £60 a year.	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each, and one at £130 a year, with triennial increments of £7 10s. to a maximum salary of £180 a year each. One Medical Officer at £60 a year, rising by triennial increments of £7 10s. to £90 a year. (This latter Medical Officer holds a small-sized dispensary district in Ballinasloe Union, and another dispensary district in the adjoining Union.) Applied retrospectively.
BALLYMAHON, ..	Two Medical Officers at £100 a year each, and one at £120.	Salaries in each case to rise by £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £140 a year. One Medical Officer to get an immediate increase from £100 to £120 a year.
BALROTHERY, ..	Five Medical Officers at £125 a year each, and one at £167 a year.	Five Medical Officers at £140 a year each, rising by triennial increments of £5 to the maximum salary of £180 a year each; and one Medical Officer at £165 a year, rising by triennial increments of £5 to a maximum salary of £200 a year. Applied retrospectively to existing officers, viz., £5 for each quinquennial period served.
BALTINGLASS, ..	Two Medical Officers at £173 a year each, and two at £120 a year each.	Medical Officers to get increments of £10 quinquennially until a maximum salary of £200 a year is reached in each case. Applied retrospectively.
BANBRIDGE, ..	Four Medical Officers at £100 a year each; one at £150 a year; and one at £80 a year.	Five Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by quinquennial increments of £10 to a maximum salary of £150 a year each; one Medical Officer at £150 a year, rising by quinquennial increments of £15 to a maximum salary of £225 a year.
BANDON, ..	Five Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Five Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to the maximum salary of £150 a year each. An immediate increase of £20 to each of the existing officers granted.
BELFAST, ..	Seven Medical Officers at £100 a year each, three at £110 a year each; two at £115 a year each; two at £125 a year each; and one at £135 a year.	Six Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by increments of £10 every four years to a maximum salary of £130 a year for each officer. Nine Medical Officers at £115 a year each, rising by increments of £10 every four years to a maximum salary of £145 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
CAHERCIVEEN,	One Medical Officer at a salary of £80 a year; two at £90 a year each; one at £104 a year; and one at £150 a year.	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £5 every three years to a maximum salary of £160 a year for each officer.

List of Salaries, &c.—*continued.*

Union.	Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
Callan, ..	Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each, and one at £120 a year.	Four Medical Officers at £150 a year each, rising by increments of £10 every five years to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer.
Cashel, ..	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Immediate increase of £20 to each Medical Officer; salaries to increase afterwards by triennial increments of £10 to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer.
Clogheen, ..	Three Medical Officers at £130 a year each.	The salaries of the Medical Officers were increased to £150 a year each.
Clonmel, ..	One Medical Officer at £50 a year; one at £100 a year; one at £136 a year, and three at £140 a year each.	One Medical Officer at £50 a year, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £80 a year; one Medical Officer at £180 a year, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £230 a year; and three Medical Officers at £140 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
Coleraine, ..	Varied—one Medical Officer had £130 a year; one £125 a year; one £115 a year; one £114 a year; one £100 a year; and one £75 a year.	Six Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by increments of £10 every four years to a maximum salary of £150 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
Cork, ..	Thirteen Medical Officers at £120 a year each, and eight Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Ten Medical Officers at £110 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year. Nine Medical Officers at £105 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum of £175 a year; two Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum of £170 a year. Applied retrospectively to existing officers, viz., £10 for each quinquennial period of service.
Croom, ..	Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Three Medical Officers at £150 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year. Retrospectively applied.
Delvin, ..	Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Three Medical Officers at £110 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £160 for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
Dingle, ..	Four Medical Officers at £130 a year each.	Initial salary of £130 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £5 every three years to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Immediate increase of £15 each granted to three of existing officers.
Drogheda, ..	Six Medical Officers at £110 a year each; one at £115 a year.	The Medical Officers' salaries were increased to £125 a year each, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £165 for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
North Dublin,	Four Medical Officers at £150 a year each; one at £120 a year; one at £60 a year; and eight at £145 a year each.	Thirteen Medical Officers at £145 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £195 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
South Dublin,	Salary £110 a year for each officer, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year.	Sixteen Medical Officers at £140 a year each, rising by increments of £4 annually to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—*continued.*

Union.	Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
DUNDALK, ..	Two Medical Officers at £100 a year each; three at £115 a year each; and one at £125 a year.	Salary £120 a year for each officer, rising by increments of £10 every four years to a maximum salary of £180 a year. Applied retrospectively.
DUNMANWAY, ..	Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	The salaries of the Medical Officers were increased to £145 a year each.
FERMOY, ..	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Five Medical Officers at £140 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £160 a year each. An immediate increment of £20 granted to each Medical Officer.
KANTURK, ..	One Medical Officer at £110 a year; one at £120 a year; and two at £130 a year each.	Four Medical Officers received an immediate increase of £15 each. Salaries then to increase by £3 a year to a maximum of £170 a year each.
KELLS, ..	Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each, and one at £105 a year.	Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £13 16*s.* 8*d.* every four years to a maximum salary of £160 a year for each officer; one Medical Officer at £105 a year, rising by increments of £11 13*s.* 4*d.* every four years to a maximum salary of £140 a year. Applied retrospectively.
KILLARNEY, ..	Two Medical Officers at £100 a year each; one at £120 a year; one at £125 a year, and two at £150 a year each.	Two Medical Officers at £125 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10*s.* triennially to a maximum salary of £175 a year for each officer; one Medical Officer at £145 a year, rising by increments of £7 10*s.* triennially to a maximum salary of £195 a year; one Medical Officer at £150 a year, rising by increments of £7 10*s.* triennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year; and two Medical Officers at £175 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10*s.* triennially to a maximum salary of £225 a year for each officer. Final increment of £5 to be granted to each Medical Officer after twenty years' service. Applied retrospectively.
KILMALLOCK, ..	One Medical Officer at £112 a year; two at £115 a year each; two at £130 a year each; and one at £155 a year.	Five Medical Officers received increases:—Three £15, one £22 10*s.*, and one £30, rising by increments of £7 10*s.* triennially to a maximum salary of £190 a year for each officer.
KINSALE, ..	Four Medical Officers at £100 a year, and one at £115 a year.	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year for each officer. An immediate increase of £20 granted to each of four Medical Officers, and £5 to one Medical Officer.
LIMERICK, ..	Five Medical Officers at £100 a year each; one at £117 a year; one at £125 a year; two at £130 a year each; and one at £150 a year.	£150 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £12 10*s.* quinqennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
LISMORE, ..	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Immediate increase granted to each Medical Officer from £120 to £150 a year, to rise by increments of £7 10*s.* triennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer.
LISTOWEL, ..	Six Medical Officers at £100 a year each; one at £121 17*s.* 5*d.* a year.	£130 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.

List of Salaries, &c.—*continued.*

Union.	Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
Longford, ..	Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Immediate increase of £20 each granted to two, and £40 to one. Salaries then to rise by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer.
Loughrea, ..	Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each; one at £125 a year.	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10*s.* triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
Macroom, ..	One Medical Officer at £135 a year; four at £120 a year each.	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
Mallow, ..	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each; two at £130 a year each.	Six Medical Officers at £140 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £160 a year for each officer. Four of these who had over five years' service granted an increase of £20 each.
Mount Bellew,	Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10*s.* triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. An immediate increase of £7 10*s.* granted to each Medical Officer.
Mullingar, ..	Two Medical Officers at £130 a year each, and five at £120 a year each.	Seven Medical Officers at £130 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10*s.* triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
Naas, ..	One Medical Officer at £100 a year, and eight at £125 a year each.	One Medical Officer received increase from £100 a year to £125 a year, rising by increments of £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year. Eight Medical Officers received increases from £125 a year each to £150 a year each, rising by increments of £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer.
Newcastle, ..	Four Medical Officers at £100 a year each, and one at £110 a year.	An immediate increase of £20 granted to each Medical Officer, in addition to an allowance of 10*s.* a year for the time each officer has been in office, rising by increments of £3 annually to a maximum salary of £170 a year for each officer.
Newtownards,	One Medical Officer at £150 a year; one at £125 a year; one at £110 a year; three at £100 a year each.	Four Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £130 a year for each officer; one Medical Officer at £125 a year, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year; one Medical Officer at £150 a year, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year.
Oldcastle, ..	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	£120 a year for each officer, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £160 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
Rathdown, ..	One Medical Officer at £165 a year; one at £145 a year; two at £130 a year each; four at £125 a year each; two at £120 a year each; and one at £110 a year.	Eleven Medical Officers at £125 a year each, rising by increments of £4 triennially to a maximum salary of £165 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—*continued.*

Union.	Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
KATHKEALE, ..	Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each; two at £120 a year each.	£120 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
SKIBBEREEN, ..	One Medical Officer at £135 a year: one at £125 a year; and two at £120 a year each.	Four Medical Officers at £130 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £190 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
SKULL, ..	Two Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	£120 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £170 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
THURLES, ..	Six Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Six Medical Officers at £150 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively for a period of ten years.
TIPPERARY, ..	One Medical Officer at £96 a year; two at £100 a year each; two at £110 a year each; and one at £145 a year.	Immediate increase of £20 granted to each Medical Officer, thence rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer.
TOBERCURRY, ..	Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Increase of £7 10*s.* granted to each officer for each triennial period of past service.
TRALEE, ..	One Medical Officer at £70 a year; three at £80 a year each; one at £90 a year; one at £100 a year; one at £120 a year; and one at £125 a year.	Three Medical Officers at £110 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10*s.* triennially to a maximum salary of £160 a year for each officer; one Medical Officer at £130 a year, rising by increments of £7 10*s.* triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year; two Medical Officers at £145 a year, rising by increments of £7 10*s.* triennially to a maximum salary of £195 a year; one Medical Officer at £75 a year, rising by increments of £3 15*s.* triennially to a maximum salary of £100 a year; one Medical Officer at £65 a year, rising by increments of £3 15*s.* triennially to a maximum salary of £90 a year. Applied retrospectively.
TRIM, ..	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Initial salary of £120 a year for each officer, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
TULLAMORE, ..	One Medical Officer at £120 a year; one at £110 a year; two at £100 a year each; one at £90 a year.	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each.

VIII.

DISPENSARY HOUSES (IRELAND) ACT, 1879.

LIST showing the DISTRICTS for which Certificates have been issued under the Act:—

Union.	Dispensary District.	Purposes for which Certificates issued.
Abbeyleix,	Ballinakill,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Antrim,	Antrim,	Do., do.
Do.,	Crumlin,	Do., do.
Ardee,	Castlebellingham,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Armagh,	Armagh,	Dispensary.
Do.,	Richhill,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Athlone,	Brideswell,	Do., do.
Athy,	Athy,	Dispensary.
Do.,	Castledermot,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence
Ballina,	Crossmolina,	Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Ballina,	Dispensary.
Ballinasloe,	Kiltormer,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Ballinrobe,	Cong,	Do., do.
Ballymahon,	Abbeyshrule,	Do., do.
Do.,	Ballymore,	Do., do.
Ballymena,	Toome,	Do., do.
Ballymoney,	Castlequarter,	Do., do.
Do.,	Ballymoney,	Dispensary.
Ballyshannon,	Belleek,	Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Kinlough,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence
Balrothery,	Lusk,	Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Swords,	Dispensary.
Baltinglass,	Rathvilly,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Banbridge,	Crossgar,	Do., do.
Bandon,	Templemartin,	Do., do.
Bantry,	Glengariff,	Do., do.
Bawnboy,	Newtowngore,	Do., do.
Belfast,	Belfast,	Dispensary (North Queen-street), Dispensary (Rumford-street), and Dispensary (Glengall-street); Dispensary (Springfield - road); Dispensary (Templemore-avenue).
Belmullet,	Knocknalower,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Birr,	Ferbane,	Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Kinnitty,	Do.
Boyle,	Gurteen,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Caherciveen,	Caher,	Dispensary.
Carrickmacross,	Raferagh,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Carrick-on-Suir,	Rathgormuck,	Do., do.
Cashel,	Fethard,	Dispensary.
*Castlebar,	Castlebar No. 2,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Cavan,	Kilnaleck,	Dispensary Residence.
Celbridge,	Lucan,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Rathcoole,	Do. do.
Claremorris,	Ballindine,	Do., do.
Clifden,	Roundstone (1),	Do., do.
Do.,	Do. (2),	Do., do.
Clogheen,	Ardfinnan,	Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Cahir,	Dispensary.
Do.,	Clogheen,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Clonakilty,	Timoleague,	Do., do.
Clonmel,	Ballymacarbery,	Do., do.
Cookstown,	Pomeroy,	Do., do.
Cork,	Carrignavar,	Do., do.
Do.,	Dripsey,	Do., do.
Do.,	Blarney,	Do., do.
Do.,	Carrigaline,	Dispensary (Passage West).
Do.,	Whitechurch,	Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Cork Urban,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence (Shandon-street).
Do.,	Do.,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence (Liberty-street).
Corrofin,	Corrofin,	Dispensary.

* Dispensary and Dispensary Residence have been taken on lease under Sec. XI. of the Act.

[*continued.*

LIST showing the DISTRICTS for which Certificates have been issued—*continued.*

Union.	Dispensary District.	Purposes for which Certificates issued.
Downpatrick,	Strangford,	Dispensary.
Drogheda,	Duleek,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Stamullen,	Do., do.
Dromore West,	Easkey,	Do., do.
Dublin North,	North Dublin Rural,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence (Castleknock).
Do.,	Do.,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence (Howth).
Do.,	North Dublin Urban,	Dispensary (Benburb-street).
Do.,	Do.	Dispensary (Lisburn-street).
Do.,	Do.,	Dispensary (Summer-hill), Dispensary (North Clarence-street), Dispensary (Glasnevin).
Dublin South,	South City,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence (South Earl-street).
Do.,	Do.,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence (Castle-street).
Do.,	Tallaght,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Dundalk,	Barronstown,	Do., do.
Do.,	Dromiskin,	Do., do.
Dungannon,	Benburb,	Do., do.
Do.,	Clonavaddy,	Dispensary.
Do.,	Dungannon,	Do.
Dungarvan,	Whitechurch,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Ringville,	Do., do.
Do.,	Seskinane,	Do., do.
Do.,	Dungarvan,	Dispensary.
Dunmanway,	Coolmountain,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Ballineen,	Dispensary.
Dunshaughlin,	Dunboyne,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Ratoath,	Do., do.
Do.,	Killeen,	Do, do.
Edenderry,	Rhode,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Edenderry,	Do., do.
Enniscorthy,	Ferns,	Do., do.
Do.,	Killann,	Do., do.
Do.,	Enniscorthy,	Dispensary.
Do.,	Clonroche,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Enniskillen,	Enniskillen,	Dispensary.
Do.,	Ely,	Do.
Fermoy,	Fermoy,	Dispensary.
Do.,	Ballynoe,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Kilworth,	Do., Do.
Galway,	Oranmore,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence
Glennamaddy,	Williamstown,	Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Glennamaddy,	Do.
Glenties,	Dungloe,	Dispensary.
Gorey,	Gorey,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Coolgreany,	Do., do.
Do.,	Camolin,	Do., do.
Gort,	Ardrahan,	Do., do.
Do.,	Kinvarra,	Do., do.
Granard,	Scrabby,	Dispensary Residence.
Irvinestown,	Ederney,	Dispensary Residence.*
Kanturk,	Boherboy,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Milford,	Do., do.
Kenmare,	Kenmare,	Dispensary.
Do.,	Kilgarvan,	Dispensary Residence.
Killadysert,	Ballynacally,	Dispensary.

*Provided by a private owner, but the Medical Officer is required to pay the instalments of the loan as they fall due.

List showing the Districts for which Certificates have been issued—*continued.*

Union.	Dispensary District.	Purposes for which Certificates issued.
Killala,	Ballycastle,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Killarney,	Coom,	Do., do.
Do.,	Killorglin,	Dispensary.
Do.,	Molahiffe,	Dispensary Residence.
Kilmacthomas,	Bonmahon,	Do.
Kilmallock,	Bruff,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Hospital,	Do., do.
Do.,	Kilfinnane,	Do., do.
Do.,	Bruree,	Do., do.
Do.,	Kilmallock,	Dispensary Residence.
Kinsale,	Ballymartle,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Carrigaline,	Dispensary.
Larne,	Larne,	Dispensary.
Do.,	Ballynure,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Limerick,	Caherconlish,	Do., do.
Do.,	Clarina,	Do., do.
Do.,	Limerick,	Do., do.
Do.,	Murroe,	Dispensary Residence.
Lisburn,	Knocknadona,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Lisburn,	Dispensary.
Do.,	Drumbeg,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Dunmurry,	Do., do.
Do.,	Annahilt,	Do., do.
*Lismore,	Cappoquin,	Do., do.
Listowel,	Ballyduff,	Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Ballylongford,	Do.
Londonderry,	Killea,	Dispensary.
Do.,	Londonderry Rural,	Do. (Waterside).
Do.,	Claudy,	Do.
Longford,	Longford,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Loughrea,	Loughrea,	Dispensary.
Lurgan,	Waringstown,	Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Lurgan,	Two Dispensaries and a Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Aghalee,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Macroom,	Clonmoyle,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Slievereagh,	Do., do.
Mallow,	Kilshannig,	Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Ballyclough,	Do.
Manorhamilton,	Dromahaire,	Do.
Do.,	Manorhamilton,	Dispensary.
Midleton,	Midleton (1),	Do.
Do.,	Castlemartyr,	Do.
Do.,	Midleton (2),	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Milford,	Rossguill,	Do., do.
Millstreet,	Millstreet,	Do., do.
Do.,	Cullen,	Do., do.
Mitchelstown,	Kildorrery,	Dispensary.
Do.,	Galbally,	Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Mitchelstown,	Do.,
Monaghan,	Emyvale,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Mullingar,	Multyfarnham,	Do., do.
Do.,	Killucan,	Do., do.
Do.,	Castletown-Geoghegan	Do., do.
Do.,	Milltown,	Do., do.
Naas,	Blessington,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Clane and Timahoe,	Do., do.
Do.,	Kildare,	Do., do.
Do.,	Newbridge,	Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Rathmore,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Navan,	Castletown,	Do., do.
Newcastle,	Feenagh,	Dispensary Residence.
Newry,	Newry,	Dispensary.
Newtownards,†	Grey Abbey,	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Do.,	Kilmood,	Do., do.

* Residence has been taken on lease under Sec. XI. of the Act.
† Residence and Dispensary provided by private owner and rented from him.

[*continued.*

LIST showing the DISTRICTS for which Certificates have been issued—*continued.*

Union.	Dispensary District.	Purposes for which Certificates issued.
Oughterard, . .	Lettermore, . . .	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Rathdown, . .	Blackrock, . . .	Dispensary.
Do., . . .	Bray, ...	Do.
Do., . . .	Dundrum and Glencullen.	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Rathdrum, . .	Newbridge, . . .	Dispensary.
Do., . . .	Aughrim, . . .	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Do., . . .	Arklow, ...	Do., do.
Do., . . .	Dunganstown, . .	Do., do.
Do., . . .	Annamoe, . . .	Do., do.
Rathkeale, . .	Pallaskenry, . . .	Do., do.
Do., . . .	Shanagolden, . .	Do., do.
*Shillelagh, . .	Tinahely, . . .	Dispensary Residence.
Skull, . . .	Skull, ...	Do.
Do., . . .	Goleen, ...	Do.
Sligo, . . .	Riverstown, . . .	Do.
Do., . . .	Carney (1), . . .	Do.
Do., . . .	Carney (Carrigeens), .	Dispensary.
Do., . . .	Ballymote, . . .	Dispensary Residence.
Swineford, . .	Foxford, . . .	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Do., . . .	Lowpark, . . .	Do., do.
Do., . .	Swineford, . . .	Dispensary.
Do., . . .	Kilkelly, . .	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Thomastown, .	Knocktopher, . .	Dispensary.
Do., . .	Graigue, ...	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Thurles, . . .	Thurles, ...	Dispensary Residence.
Tipperary, . .	Bansha, ...	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Do., . .	Emly, ...	Do., do.
Tobercurry, . .	Tobercurry, . . .	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.†
Tralee, . . .	Castleisland, . . .	Dispensary.
Do., . . .	Ardfert, ...	Dispensary Residence.
Do., . . .	Tralee, ...	Dispensary.
Trim, . . .	Innfield, . . .	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Tuam, . . .	Abbey, ...	Do., do.
Tullamore, . .	Clara, ...	Do., do.
Do., . .	Killoughy, . . .	Do., do.
Do., . . .	Philipstown, . . .	Do., do.
Do., . . .	Kilbeggan, . . .	Do., do.
Wexford, . .	Bridgetown, . . .	Dispensary Residence.
Do., . . .	Bannow, ...	Dispensary and Dispensary Residence.
Youghal, . .	Killeagh, . : .	Do., do.
Do., . . .	Ardmore, . . .	Do., do.

* Residence has been taken on lease under Sec. XI. of the Act.
† Dispensary and Residence have been taken on lease under Section XI. of the Act.

APPENDIX C.

Orders &c., under the Public Health, &c., Acts.

I.—ORDERS.

(i.) General Orders.

No. 50,191.—1907.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907, Registration of Butter Factories, etc.

BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

To the Owners and Occupiers for the time being of Butter Factories and Manufactories of Margarine, Margarine-cheese, or Milk-blended Butter in Ireland; to the owners and Occupiers of Premises wherein the business of a Wholesale Dealer in Margarine, Margarine-cheese, or Milk-blended Butter is carried on; to the several Local Authorities in Ireland; and to all others whom it may concern:

Whereas by section 9 of the Margarine Act, 1887 (which Act is hereinafter referred to as the Act of 1887), provision is made for the registration with the Local Authority of every manufactory of margarine (as defined by the said Act) in Ireland from time to time in such manner as We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, may direct:

And whereas by section 5 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899 (which Act is hereinafter referred to as the Act of 1899), it is enacted that the provisions of the Act of 1887, as amended by the Act of 1899, shall extend to margarine-cheese:

And whereas by sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Act of 1899, it is enacted that the provisions of the said section 9 of the Act of 1887, relating to registration of manufactories shall extend to any premises wherein the business of a wholesale dealer in margarine or margarine-cheese is carried on:

And whereas by sub-section (1) of section 1 of the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907 (which Act is hereinafter referred to as the Act of 1907), it is enacted in effect that the provisions of the said section 9 of the Act of 1887, amended as aforesaid, shall with the necessary adaptations apply to butter factories (as defined in the said section of the Act of 1907), and any premises on which there is manufactured any milk-blended butter (as defined in the said section of the Act of 1907), or on which there is carried on the business of a wholesale dealer in milk-blended butter:

And whereas by section 13 of the Act of 1887 the expression "local authority" is defined as meaning "any local authority authorized to appoint a public analyst under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875," and the local authorities in Ireland authorized to appoint a public analyst under the said last-mentioned Act, as amended by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, are the county council of every county and the town council of every borough:

And whereas We, the said Local Government Board, did, by an Order under Our Seal of Office, bearing date the 16th day of January, 1900 (hereinafter referred to as the Order of 1900), give certain directions as

to the manner in which manufactories of margarine or margarine-cheese or of any premises wherein the business of a wholesale dealer in margarine or margarine-cheese is carried on in Ireland should be registered with the local authorities as defined by the Act of 1887:

Now therefore We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, acting in exercise of all powers in this behalf enabling Us, do hereby revoke and rescind the Order of 1900, and do order and direct as follows:—

Article 1.—This Order shall come into operation on the first day of January, 1908 (hereinafter referred to as the commencement of this Order), and shall remain in force until we shall otherwise direct; provided that in every case where a manufactory of margarine, or margarine-cheese, or any premises in which the business of a wholesale dealer in margarine or margarine-cheese has or have been duly registered, and such registration has effect at the commencement of this Order, such registration shall notwithstanding the rescission of the Order of 1900 but subject to the provisions of Article IV. of this Order continue to have effect; provided also, that any book which prior to the commencement of this Order has been used by a local authority in pursuance of the Order of 1900 for purposes of registration, shall, so far as such book contains any entry applicable to any such case as aforesaid be deemed to be part of the register of the local authority for the purposes of this Order.

Article 2.—Every owner or occupier of a butter factory, a manufactory of margarine, margarine-cheese, or milk-blended butter, or of any premises wherein the business of a wholesale dealer in margarine, margarine-cheese or milk-blended butter is carried on in Ireland who shall make application to the proper local authority for a certificate of registration under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907, shall, in his application, state the following particulars:—

(*a.*) The name and address of the owner or occupier carrying on business in such factory, manufactory, or premises as aforesaid and making the application.

(*b.*) The situation of such factory, manufactory, or premises.

Every such application shall be signed by the person making the same, or in the case of an application by a joint stock company, by some person duly authorised to act on behalf of such company.

Article 3.—If the application is in due form, the local authority shall cause such factory, manufactory, or premises to be registered by entering in a book the particulars of the application for registration; and thereupon a certificate, in the Form A, the Form C, or the Form E, as the case may require, set forth in the schedule hereto, shall be issued by the local authority to the person applying for the same.

Article 4.—Where any change occurs in the ownership or occupation of any such factory, manufactory, or premises as aforesaid written notice thereof shall be given by the owner or occupier of the factory, manufactory, or premises to the local authority, and the register shall thereupon be amended by making therein the requisite alteration, and an endorsement shall be made by the local authority on the certificate in accordance with Form B, the Form D, or the Form F, as the case may require, set forth in the said schedule.

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Eleventh day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

[L.S.]

(Signed),

H. A. Robinson.

T. J. Stafford.

Note.—In Section 1. (1) (*b*) of the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907, milk-blended butter is defined as "any mixture produced by mixing or blending butter with milk or cream other than condensed milk or cream."

SCHEDULE.

Form (A).

Margarine, Margarine-cheese [or Milk-blended Butter].

Certificate under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907.

This is to certify that the manufactory known as the
situate at at which
the manufacture of Margarine, Margarine-cheese [or Milk-blended Butter] is at present carried on by
the owner [or occupier] thereof has been duly registered by (1)
in accordance with the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907, in that behalf

(1) Here insert the name of the Local Authority within whose District the Manufactory is situate.

Dated this day of in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and

Signed,

Secretary of the (2)

or

Town Clerk of (2)

(2) Here insert name of Local Authority.

Form (B).

Endorsement on Certificate in case of Change in the ownership or occupation of the Manufactory.

This is to certify that
has been duly registered as the owner [or occupier] carrying on the manufacture of Margarine, Margarine-cheese [or Milk-blended Butter] in the within-named Manufactory in the place of

Dated this day of in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and

Signed,

Secretary of the (3)

or

Town Clerk of (3)

(3) Here insert name of Local Authority.

Form (C).

Wholesale dealers in Margarine, Margarine-cheese [or Milk-blended Butter]

Certificate under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907.

This is to certify that the premises known as
situate at
wherein the business of a wholesale dealer in Margarine, Margarine-cheese [or Milk-blended Butter] is at present carried on by
the owner [or occupier] thereof has been duly registered by (4)
in accordance with the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907, in that behalf

(4) Here insert the name of the Local Authority within whose District the premises are situate.

Dated this day of in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and

Signed,

Secretary of the (5)

or

Town Clerk of (5)

(5) Here insert name of Local Authority

FORM (D).

Endorsement on Certificate in case of Change in the ownership or occupation of premises in which the business of a wholesale dealer in Margarine, Margarine-cheese [or Milk-blended Butter] is carried on.

This is to certify that
has been duly registered as the owner [or occupier] carrying on the business of a wholesale dealer in Margarine, Margarine-cheese [or Milk-blended Butter] at the within-named premises in the place of

Dated this day of in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and

Signed,

Secretary of the (1)
or
Town Clerk of (1)

(1) Here insert name of Local Authority.

FORM (E).

Butter Factory.

Certificate under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 *to* 1907.

This is to certify that the Butter Factory situated at
in which business is at present carried on by
the owner [or occupier] thereof has been registered by (2)
in accordance with the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907, in that behalf

Dated this day of in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and

Signed,

Secretary of the (3)
or
Town Clerk of (3)

(2) Here insert the name of the Local Authority within whose District the Factory is situate.

(3) Here insert name of Local Authority.

FORM (F).

Endorsement on Certificate in case of change of ownership or occupation of a Butter Factory.

This is to certify that
has been registered as the owner [or occupier] of the within-mentioned Butter Factory in the place of

Dated this day of in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and

Signed,

Secretary of the (4)
or
Town Clerk (4)

(4) Here insert name of Local Authority.

No. 10M.—1908. (21*st January*, 1908.)

Regulations as to Cholera, Yellow Fever, and Plague: Ships arriving from foreign Ports.

General.

To the Officers of Customs in Ireland; to the Port Sanitary Authorities in Ireland; to all other Sanitary Authorities as herein defined; to all Medical Officers of Health of the Sanitary Authorities aforesaid; to all Masters of Ships; to all Pilots; and to all other persons whom it may concern:

Whereas We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, are empowered by section 148 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, as amended by the Public Health Act, 1896, from time to time to make, alter and revoke such Regulations as to Us may seem fit, with a view to the treatment of persons affected with cholera or any other epidemic, endemic, or infectious disease, and preventing the spread of cholera and such other diseases, as well on the seas, rivers, and waters of the United Kingdom, and on the high seas within three miles of the coasts thereof, as on land; and may provide for the enforcement and execution of such Regulations:

And whereas by sections 1 and 4 of the Public Health Acts, 1896, it is enacted that Regulations of the Local Government Board for Ireland made in pursuance of section 148 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, may provide for such Regulations being enforced and executed by the Officers of Customs and the officers and men employed in the Coastguard as well as by other authorities and officers, and without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by the said section of the said last-mentioned Act may provide for—

(*a.*) the signals to be hoisted by vessels having any case of epidemic, endemic, or infectious disease on board; and

(*b.*) the questions to be answered by masters, pilots, and other persons on board any vessel as to cases of such disease on board during the voyage or on the arrival of the vessel; and

(*c.*) the detention of vessels and of persons on board vessels; and

(*d.*) the duties to be performed in cases of such disease by masters, pilots, and other persons on board vessels: Provided that the Regulations shall be subject to the consent—

(*a.*) so far as they apply to the officers of Customs, of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs; and

(*b.*) so far as they apply to officers or men employed in the Coastguard, of the Admiralty; and

(*c.*) so far as they apply to signals, of the Board of Trade.

And whereas by sub-section (1) or section 1 of the Public Health Act, 1904, it is enacted as follows:—

"1.—(1) The power of making regulations under the Public "Health Act, 1896, and the enactments mentioned in that Act, shall "include the power of making regulations authorising measures to "be taken for the prevention of danger arising to public health from "vessels arriving at any port, and for the prevention of the con-"veyance of infection by means of any vessel sailing from any port, "so far as may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of carrying "out any treaty, convention, arrangement, or engagement with any "foreign country, and the regulations may in particular provide "for the recovery of any expenses incurred in disinfection and of

"any charges authorised to be made by the regulations for the pur-
"pose of those regulations or any services performed thereunder,
"and also for any powers and duties under the regulations being
"executed and performed by local authorities:

"Provided that the regulations shall not be made except after
"consultation with the Board of Trade."

And whereas by an Order dated the 30th day of November, 1900, We made Regulations with a view to the treatment of persons affected with cholera, yellow fever, or plague, and for preventing the spread of any of those diseases, and by an Order dated the 27th day of January, 1903, We made Regulations with respect to the signals to be hoisted by ships infected with cholera, yellow fever, or Plague, and it is expedient that the said Orders should be revoked, and that Regulations should be made as hereinafter mentioned;

And whereas the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and the Board of Trade have respectively signified their consent to the said Regulations so far as they respectively apply to the Officers of Customs and to signals, and the said Regulations, so far as they apply to any matter in respect of which We are empowered by the Public Health Act, 1904, to make Regulations, have been made after consultation with the Board of Trade;

Now therefore We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do hereby revoke the aforesaid Orders, except in so far as they may apply to any proceedings now pending, and We do, by this Our Order, and in the exercise of the powers conferred on Us by the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1900, the Public Health Act, 1896, and the Public Health Act, 1904, end every other power enabling Us in that behalf, make the following Regulations, and Declare that the said Regulations shall apply and have effect throughout Ireland, and shall be enforced and executed by the Authorities and Officers hereinafter mentioned:

PART I.

Article I.—In this Order—

The expression "Ship" includes a vessel or boat;

The expression "Foreign Port" means a port or place situate elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man;

The expression "Officers of Customs" includes any person acting under the authority of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs;

The expression "Master," used in relation to a ship, includes the officer, pilot, or other person for the time being in charge or command of the ship;

The expression "Sanitary Authority" means every Port Sanitary Authority, and every Urban or Rural District Council whose district includes or abuts on any part of a Customs port, which part is not within the jurisdiction of a Port Sanitary Authority;

The expression "Local Authority" means any Urban or Rural District Council;

The expression "Medical Officer of Health" includes any duly qualified Medical Practitioner appointed or employed by a Sanitary Authority to act in the execution of this Order;

The expression "Infected Ship" means a ship which at the time of its arrival from a foreign port has on board a case of cholera, yellow fever, or plague, or which has had on board a case of cholera or plague, within a period of seven days, or of yellow fever within a period of eighteen days, prior to that time;

The expression "Suspected Ship" means a ship which has had on board during a voyage or during the stay of the ship in the port of departure or in a port in the course of the voyage a case of cholera, yellow fever, or Plague, but which has not had on board a fresh case of cholera or plague within a period of seven days, or of yellow fever within a period of eighteen days prior to the time of its arrival from a foreign port.

Part II.

Article II.—(1.) The Officer of Customs who visits a ship on its arrival from a foreign port shall ascertain, so far as possible, whether the ship is an infected ship or a suspected ship, or whether the ship has come from or has, during the voyage, called at a port infected with cholera, yellow fever, or Plague, and with that object, shall require the master of the ship or the surgeon, if the ship carries a surgeon, to state whether there is or has been on board during the voyage any case or suspected case of cholera, yellow fever, or plague, or of any other fever or sickness, and if he have any reason to suppose that the ship is an infected ship or a suspected ship or has come from or has, during the voyage, called at any port infected with cholera, yellow fever, or plague, the Officer of Customs shall require the master or the surgeon, as the case may be, to give (in writing under his hand and in the form hereunto appended or in a form to the like effect) a true answer to the following question:—

Question.—Has any case or suspected case of
Cholera,
Yellow Fever, or
Plague
occurred in the ship , of which you are , during the voyage from , or during the stay of the ship in that port or in any other port in the course of the voyage?

Answer. cases or suspected cases of occurred on board the during the voyage from [*or* during the stay of the ship in the port of];

or

No case or suspected case of cholera, yellow fever, or plague occurred on board the during the voyage from , or during the stay of the ship in that port or in any other port in the course of the voyage.

Signed
Master [*or* Surgeon] *of the*

(2.) The Officer of Customs who visits a ship on its arrival from a foreign port shall, if he find, or have reason to suppose, that the ship is an infected ship or a suspected ship, and may, if he find or have reason to suppose that the ship has come from, or has, during the voyage, called at a port infected with cholera, yellow fever, or plague, detain the ship, and order the master forthwith to moor or anchor it in such position as the Officer of Customs directs; and thereupon the master shall forthwith moor or anchor the ship accordingly.

Article III.—No person (other than an Officer of Customs or a person acting in the execution of this Order) shall leave a ship while it is detained by the Officer of Customs in pursuance of sub-division (2) of Article II.

Article IV.—The Officer of Customs who detains a ship in pursuance of sub-division (2) ofArticle II. shall forthwith give notice thereof, and of the cause of detention, to the Sanitary Authority of the place where the ship is lying.

Article V —The detention of a ship by the Officer of Customs in pursuance of sub-division (2) of Article II. shall cease as soon as the ship has been duly visited and examined by the Medical Officer of Health; or, if the ship, upon examination by the Medical Officer of Health be found to be an infected ship or a suspected ship as soon as it has been moored or anchored in pursuance of Article X.:

Provided, that if the examination be not commenced within twelve hours after the ship has been moored or anchored in pursuance of sub-division (2) of Article II., the ship shall, on the expiration of the said twelve hours, be released from detention.

PART III.

Article VI.—Every Port Sanitary Authority and every other Sanitary Authority within whose district persons are likely to be landed from any ship coming from a foreign port shall, with the approval of the Chief Officer of Customs of the port, fix some place where a ship may be moored or anchored for the purpose of Article X.; and shall make provision for the reception of patients removed under Articles XIII. and XIV. as persons certified by the Medical Officer of Health to be suffering from cholera, yellow fever, or plague, or certified by the Medical Officer of Health to be suffering from an illness which, in his opinion, may prove to be cholera, yellow fever, or plague. The place to be fixed as aforesaid, where a ship may be moored or anchored for the purpose of Article X., shall be some place within the jurisdiction or district of the Sanitary Authority, unless We otherwise consent; in which case the place so fixed shall, for the purposes of this Order, be deemed to be within that jurisdiction or district:

Provided that, in the case of a Dockyard Port in Ireland for which a King's Harbour Master has been or may hereafter be appointed, the place where a ship shall be moored or anchored for the purpose of Article X. shall from time to time be fixed by the Port Sanitary Authority with the approval of the King's Harbour Master, instead of with that of the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port:

Provided also, that where, in pursuance of the above-cited Order of the 30th day of November, One thousand nine hundred, or of any Order by the said Order revoked, or of any consent given by Us in pursuance of any of the said Orders, places have been fixed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for the purposes of the regulations by this Order revoked, such places shall be deemed to have been so fixed in pursuance of and for the purposes of this Order.

Article VII.—The Sanitary Authority, on notice of the detention of a ship being given to them by an Officer of Customs, under Article IV. shall fortwith cause the ship to be visited and examined by their Medical Officer of Health for the purpose of ascertaining whether the ship is an infected ship or a suspected ship.

Article VIII.—The Medical Officer of Health, if he have reason to suppose that a ship coming or being within the jurisdiction or district of the Sanitary Authority, whether the ship has or has not been visited and examined by the Officer of Customs is an infected ship or a suspected ship, shall, or, if he have reason to suppose that the ship has come from, or has, during the voyage, called at a port infected with cholera, yellow fever, or plague, may visit and examine the ship for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is an infected ship or a suspected ship; and may make the like visit and examination in the case of a ship coming or being within the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Authority which has come from, or has, during the voyage, called at a port infected with cholera, yellow fever, or plague. The master of any such ship shall permit the ship to be so visited and examined.

The master of any such ship shall also, on being required so to do by the Medical Officer of Health, cause the ship to be brought to, and, if

necessary, moored or anchored in some convenient place while it is visited and examined; but due regard shall be had to the safety of the ship and to the convenience of navigation.

Article IX.—If the Medical Officer of Health on making an examination of a ship under Article VII. or under Article VIII. be of opinion that the ship is an infected ship or suspected ship, he shall forthwith give a certificate in duplicate in the following form, or to the like effect, and shall deliver one copy to the master, and retain the other copy or transmit it to the Sanitary Authority. He shall also give to Us information as to the arrival of the ship, and such other particulars as We may require.

Certificate.

day of————————, 19—.

————————District [or Town] Council,

or

————————Port Sanitary Authority.

I hereby certify that I have examined the ship , of , now lying in the port of [*or detained at*], and that I find that the said ship is an infected ship *or* a suspected ship by reason of cholera, *or* yellow fever, *or* plague.

————————

Medical Officer of Health [or Medical Practitioner appointed or employed by the Sanitary Authority].

Note.—The expression "Infected Ship" means a ship which at the time of its arrival from a foreign port has on board a case of cholera, yellow fever, or plague, or which has had on board a case of cholera, or plague within a period of seven days, or of yellow fever, within a period of eighteen days, prior to that time. The expression "Suspected Ship" means a ship which has had on board during the voyage or during the stay of the ship in the port of departure or in a port in the course of the voyage a case of cholera, yellow fever, or plague, but which has not had on board a fresh case of cholera or plague within a period of seven days, or of yellow fever within a period of eighteen days, prior to the time of its arrival from a foreign port.

Article X.—The master of any ship so certified to be an infected ship or a suspected ship shall as soon as possible moor or anchor the ship at the place fixed for that purpose under Article VI., and the ship shall remain there until the requirements of this Order have been duly fulfilled.

Article XI.—No person (other than an Officer of Customs or a person acting in the execution of this Order) shall leave a ship moored or anchored in pursuance of Article X. until the examination hereinafter mentioned has been made.

Article XII.—The Medical Officer of Health shall, as soon as possible after a ship moored or anchored in pursuance of Article X. has been certified to be an infected ship or a suspected ship, examine every person on board the ship, and in the case of any person suffering from cholera, yellow fever, or plague, or from any illness which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health may prove to be cholera, yellow fever, or plague, shall certify accordingly.

Article XIII.—Every person certified by the Medical Officer of Health to be suffering from cholera, yellow fever, or plague shall be removed, if his condition admit of removal, to some hospital or other suitable

place appointed for that purpose by the Sanitary Authority; and a person so removed shall not leave the hospital or place until the Medical Officer of Health has certified that the person is free from the said disease.

If a person so certified to be suffering from cholera, yellow fever, or plague cannot be removed, the ship shall remain subject, for the purposes of this Order, to the control of the Medical Officer of Health; and the person shall not be removed from or leave the ship, except with the consent in writing of the Medical Officer of Health.

Article XIV.—A person certified by the Medical Officer of Health to be suffering from any illness which, in the opinion of that Officer, may prove to be cholera, yellow fever, or plague may either be detained on board the ship for a period not exceeding two days, or may be taken to some hospital or other suitable place appointed for that purpose by the Sanitary Authority, and detained there, for a like period, in order that it may be ascertained whether the illness is or is not cholera, yellow fever, or plague.

If any such person, while so detained, be certified by the Medical Officer of Health to be suffering from cholera, yellow fever, or plague the provisions of Article XIII. shall apply.

Article XV.—A person who is on board a ship certified to be an infected ship, and who has not been certified as required by Article XII., shall not be permitted to land unless he satisfy the Medical Officer of Health as to his name, intended place of destination, and intended address at the said place of destination.

The name, intended place of destination, and address shall forthwith be given by the Medical Officer of Health to the Clerk of the Sanitary Authority, and the said Clerk shall thereupon transmit the particulars to the Local Authority of the district in which the intended place of destination is situate.

Every such person who, within five days after landing, arrives at any place of destination or address other than such place or address as aforesaid, shall forthwith upon his arrival notify in writing his place of destination and address to the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary Authority, or to the Local Authority, of the district in which the said place is situate.

Article XVI.—The Medical Officer of Health shall, in the case of every ship certified to be an infected ship or a suspected ship, give such directions, and take such steps as may appear to him to be necessary, for preventing the spread of infection, and the master of the ship shall forthwith carry into execution all such directions as are so given to him.

Article XVII.—In the event of a death from cholera, yellow fever, or plague taking place on board a ship detained under Article X., the master shall, as directed by the Sanitary Authority or the Medical Officer of Health, either cause the dead body to be taken out to sea, and committed to the deep, properly loaded to prevent its rising, or shall deliver the dead body into the charge of the Sanitary Authority, who shall thereupon cause it to be otherwise lawfully and properly disposed of.

Article XVIII.—The master shall cause any clothing or bedding or any other article of personal use which is likely to retain infection, and which has been used by any person who has suffered from cholera, or plague, on board a ship detained under Article X., or who, having left the ship, has suffered from cholera, or plague, during the stay of the ship in any port, to be disinfected or destroyed; and if the master has neglected to do so before the ship arrives in port, he shall forthwith, upon the direction of the Sanitary Authority or the Medical Officer of Health, cause the aforesaid clothing, bedding, or other article to be disinfected or destroyed, as the case requires.

Article XIX.—The master shall cause those parts of a ship detained under Article X. which have been used as quarters by a person suffering from cholera, or plague, or which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, are infected with cholera, or plague, to be disinfected.

The master shall also cause every article on board which is not included among those mentioned in Article XVIII., and which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, may be infected with cholera, or plague, to be disinfected or destroyed, according to the directions of the Medical Officer of Health.

Article XX.—Where a ship is not certified to be an infected ship, but is certified to be a suspected ship, or where a ship has on board any person who is certified by the Medical Officer of Health to be suffering from an illness which in the opinion of that officer, may prove to be cholera, yellow fever, or plague, or where a ship has come from or has, during the voyage, called at a port infected with cholera, yellow fever, or plague, or where a ship is one which has passengers on board who are in a filthy or otherwise unwholesome condition, or where a ship is one in which there are rats infected with plague, or in which there is or has been during the voyage an unusual mortality among rats, the Medical Officer of Health may, if in his opinion it is desirable with a view to checking the introduction or spread of cholera, yellow fever, or plague, give a certificate in duplicate in the following form, or to the like effect, and shall deliver one to the master, and retain the other or transmit it to the Santiary Authority:—

Certificate.

day of————————, 19—.

————————District [or Town] Council,
or
————————Port Sanitary Authority.

I hereby certify that I have examined the ship
from , now in the port of
and that the ship is a suspected ship by reason of cholera *or* yellow fever *or* plague, *or* the ship has on board a person or persons suffering from illness which, in my opinion, may prove to be cholera, *or* yellow fever, *or* plague, *or* the ship has come from or has, during the voyage, called at a port infected with cholera, *or* yellow fever, *or* plague, *or* the ship has passengers on board in a filthy or otherwise unwholesome condition, *or* the ship is one in which there are rats infected with plague, *or* the ship is one in which there is or has been during the voyage an unusual mortality among rats.

* And that, in my opinion, it is desirable with a view to checking the introduction or spread of cholera, *or* yellow fever, *or* plague, that the persons on board the ship should not be allowed to land unless they satisfy me as to their names, places of destination, and addresses at those places.

Medical Officer of Health (*or* Medical
Practitioner appointed or employed
by the Sanitary Authority).

Note.—The expression "Suspected Ship" means a ship which has had on board during the voyage or during the stay of the ship in the port of departure or in a port in the course of the voyage a case of cholera, yellow fever, or plague, but which has not had on board a fresh case of cholera or plague within a period of seven days or of yellow fever, within a period of eighteen days, prior to the time of its arrival from a foreign port. Where, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, it is necessary or desirable to render Article XXI. applicable, the passage marked with an asterisk should always form part of the certificate.

Article XXI.—When a certificate has been given, in pursuance of Article XX., a person on board the ship shall not leave or be allowed to leave the ship unless he satisfy the Medical Officer of Health as to his name, intended place of destination, and intended address at that place.

The name, intended place of destination, and address shall forthwith be given by the Medical Officer of Health to the Clerk of the Sanitary Authority, and the said Clerk shall thereupon transmit the particulars to the Local Authority of the district in which the intended place of destination is situate.

Every such person who, within five days after landing, arrives at any place of destination or address other than such place or address as aforesaid shall, forthwith upon his arrival, notify in writing his place of destination and address to the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary Authority or to the Local Authority of the district in which the place of actual destination or address is situate.

Article XXII.—Where a ship coming or being within the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Authority has been certified by the Medical Officer of Health to be an infected ship or a suspected ship by reason of cholera, or where the Medical Officer of Health has ascertained that a ship has come from or has, during the voyage, called at a port infected with cholera, he may direct all bilge water and water ballast to be pumped out in some suitable place before the ship enters any dock or basin:

Provided that, in every case where there is reasonable cause to apprehend that the ship may be endangered by the removal of the water ballast, the Medical Officer of Health may cause any tank or other receptacle containing the water ballast to be sealed, and thenceforward, so long as the ship remains within the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Authority, no person shall without the permission of the Medical Officer of Health, break or remove the seal, or discharge or remove from the tank or receptacle any part of the water ballast.

On the Sanitary Authority providing a proper supply of water for drinking and cooking purposes for persons on board any such ship, the Medical Officer of Health may direct all casks or tanks on board the ship containing water for the use of those persons to be emptied and cleansed, and the master shall cause the said direction to be carried into effect.

Article XXIII.—(1.) The master of a ship certified to be an infected ship by reason of plague shall, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health, and at and within such time as the Medical Officer of Health by a requisition in writing addressed to the master prescribes, employ suitable means for the effectual destruction of the rats in the ship.

(2.) The master of a ship certified to be a suspected ship by reason of plague shall, if the Medical Officer of Health make a requisition to that effect, employ, by and under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health, and at and within such time as the Medical Officer of Health by his requisition prescribes, suitable means for the effectual destruction of the rats in the ship.

(3.) Where the Medical Officer of Health is satisfied and certifies in writing that compliance with the requirements of this sub-division is necessary as a precaution against the introduction or spread of plague, the master of a ship which, though not certified to be an infected ship or a suspected ship by reason of plague, has come from or has, during the voyage, called at a port infected with plague, shall, at and within such time as the Medical Officer of Health by his certificate prescribes, and under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health, employ suitable means for the effectual destruction of the rats in the ship.

The Sanitary Authority shall repay all expenses which the Medical Officer of Health may certify in writing to have been reasonably incurred by the master for the purpose of compliance with the requirements of this sub-division.

(4.) Every requisition or certificate of the Medical Officer of Health for the purposes of this Article shall be in duplicate, and one copy shall be delivered by the Medical Officer of Health to the master and the other copy shall be retained by the Medical Officer of Health, or shall be transmitted by him to the Sanitary Authority.

Article XXIV.—(1.) Where the Medical Officer of Health certifies in writing that a rat in a ship is infected with plague, the master of the ship shall, at and within such time as the Medical Officer of Health by his certificate prescribes, and under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health, employ suitable means for the effectual destruction of the rats in the ship.

(2) The master of a ship which, by reason of plague, is an infected ship, or a suspected ship, or which has come from or has, during the voyage, called at a port infected with plague, or in which there are rats infected with plague, or in which there is or has been during the voyage an unusual mortality among rats shall, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health, take all such precautions or employ all such means for effectually stopping the access of rats from the ship to the shore, as in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health are measures reasonably necessary for the prevention of danger arising to public health from the ship.

(3.) Every certificate of the Medical Officer of Health for the purposes of this Article shall be in duplicate, and one copy shall be delivered by the Medical Officer of Health to the Master and the other copy shall be retained by the Medical Officer of Health, or shall be transmitted by him to the Sanitary Authority.

Article XXV.—(1.) Where the Medical Officer of Health certifies in writing that compliance with the requirements of this sub-division is necessary as a precaution against the introduction or spread of yellow fever, the master of a ship which has been certified to be an infected ship or a suspected ship by reason of yellow fever, or which has come from or has, during the voyage, called at a port infected with yellow fever shall, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health, employ suitable means for the effectual destruction of the mosquitoes and of the larvæ of mosquitoes in the ship.

The Sanitary Authority shall repay all expenses which the Medical Officer of Health may certify in writing to have been reasonably incurred by the master of a ship, which has not been certified to be an infected ship or a suspected ship by reason of yellow fever, for the purpose of compliance with the requirements of this sub-division.

(2.) Every certificate of the Medical Officer of Health for the purposes of this Article shall be in duplicate, and one copy shall be delivered by the Medical Officer of Health to the master, and the other copy shall be retained by the Medical Officer of Health, or shall be transmitted by him to the Sanitary Authority.

Article XXVI.—The master of a ship, or any other person, shall answer truly all such questions put to him by and give all such information to any Officer of Customs or Medical Officer of Health as are necessary for any purpose of this Order; and a person who is required in pursuance of this Order to give to the Medical Officer of Health or to notify to any Local Authority the name and intended place of destination and address of the said person shall not knowingly give or notify a false or fictitious name, place of destination or address, and shall not refuse or neglect to give or notify as aforesaid the true name, intended place of destination and address of the said person.

Article XXVII.—(1.) The Sanitary Authority may appoint one or more legally qualified medical practitioners to act in the execution of this Order, either in place of or as an assistant or assistants to the Medical Officer of Health, and may pay the said practitioner or practitioners reasonable remuneration for his or their services.

(2.) The Sanitary Authority, if We so require shall appoint a legally qualified medical practitioner to act in the execution of this Order in the place of the Medical Officer of Health.

The Sanitary Authority shall pay the medical practitioner appointed in pursuance of this sub-division such remuneration for his services as We direct.

Article XXVIII.—(1.) Where the master of a ship is required by or in pursuance of this Order to cause any clothing, bedding, or other article to be disinfected or destroyed, to cause any parts of the ship to be disinfected, to cause any casks or tanks containing water to be emptied and cleansed, or to employ suitable means for the effectual destruction of rats, or mosquitoes, or the larvæ of mosquitoes, the Sanitary Authority shall at the request of, in substitution for, and, if they think fit, at the cost of the master, cause anything to be done in compliance with any such requirement as aforesaid.

In that case the Sanitary Authority shall, on the completion of the work, and the payment to the Sanitary Authority of the authorised charge, furnish the master, if he so desire, with a certificate under the Seal of the Sanitary Authority to the effect that there has been compliance with any such requirement as aforesaid so far as regards the particular matter mentioned in the certificate.

Thenceforth, for the purposes of this Order, and so far as regards the particular matter aforesaid, the master shall be deemed to have complied with every requirement of or in pursuance of the Order.

For the purposes of this sub-division, the expression "the authorised charge" means, in relation to any work undertaken by the Sanitary Authority, such reasonable sum as, to the exclusion of any charge or claim in respect of profit, represents the actual or estimated cost of the work to the Sanitary Authority, and as does not in any case exceed the sum of Twenty Pounds, but the Sanitary Authority may, if they think fit, require the authorised charge or a part of the authorised charge to be paid to or deposited with them before any such work as aforesaid is begun.

(2.) Every charge authorised by sub-division (1) of this Article shall be recoverable by the Sanitary Authority as expenses or demands within the meaning of section 249 or of section 260 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, and those sections and any enactments referred to in or applied by those sections shall apply and have effect for the recovery of the said expenses as if the said sections and enactments were herein re-enacted and in terms made applicable to the case.

Part IV.

Article XXIX.—The master of an infected ship or of a suspected ship shall, when the ship is within three miles of the coast of any part of Ireland, or is within the limits of a port, cause to be hoisted—

(i.) At the masthead or where it can be best seen, during the whole of the time between sunrise and sunset, a day signal, consisting of a large flag of yellow and black borne quarterly; or

(ii.) At the peak or other conspicuous place where it can be best seen, and at a height of not less than twenty feet above the hull of the ship, during the whole of the time between sunset and sunrise, a night signal, consisting of three lights, which shall be arranged, at a distance of not less than six feet apart, in the form of an equilateral triangle, and of which the light at the apex of the triangle shall be white, and the other lights at the ends of the base of the triangle shall be red in colour.

No person (other than an Officer of Customs or a person acting in the execution of this Order) shall leave any such ship until after such visit of the Officer of Customs as is mentioned in Article II., or until after the visit of the Medical Officer of Health in pursuance of Article VIII.

Part V.

Article XXX.—Nothing in this Order shall render liable to detention, disinfection, or destruction any article forming part of any mail (other than a parcel mail) conveyed under the authority of the Postmaster-General, or of the postal administration of any Foreign Government, or shall prejudicially affect the delivery in due course of any such mail (other than a parcel mail) to the Post Office in accordance with the provisions of the Post Office Acts.

Given under Our Seal of Office this Twenty-first day of January, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight.

[L.S.]

(Signed), H. A. Robinson.
T. J. Stafford.

Notice.—The Public Health Act, 1896, provides by sub-section (3) of section 1 that if any person wilfully neglects or refuses to obey or carry out, or obstructs the execution of any regulation made under section 148 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, as amended by the Public Health Act, 1896, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding fifty pounds for every day during which the offence continues. The power of making regulations under the Public Health Act, 1896, and the enactments mentioned in that Act, is enlarged by the Public Health Act, 1904.

No. 11M.—1908. (21*st January*, 1908.)

Regulations as to Cholera and Plague (Ireland).

Coasting Ships.

To the several Port Sanitary Authorities in Ireland:

To all other Sanitary Authorities in Ireland as herein defined:

To all Medical Officers of Health:

To all Masters of Ships:

And to all others whom it may concern:

Whereas We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, are empowered by Section 148 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, as amended by the Public Health Act, 1896, from time to time to make, alter, and revoke such Regulations as to Us may seem fit, with a view to the treatment of persons affected with Cholera or any other epidemic, endemic, or infectious disease, and preventing the spread of Cholera and such other diseases, as well on the seas, rivers, and waters of the United Kingdom, and on the high seas within three miles of the coasts thereof, as on land; and may provide for the enforcement and execution of such Regulation;

And whereas by virtue of Section 1 (1) of the Public Health Act, 1904, the power of making regulations under the Public Health Act, 1896, as applied to Ireland, and the enactments mentioned in that Act, in so far as such enactments apply to Ireland, includes the power of making regulations authorising measures to be taken for the prevention of the conveyance of infection by means of any vessel sailing from any port, so far as may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of carrying out any treaty, convention, arrangement or engagement with any foreign country, and the regulations may in

particular provide for the recovery of any expenses incurred in disinfection and of any charges authorised to be made by the regulations for the purpose of those regulations or any services performed thereunder, and also for any powers and duties under the regulations being executed and performed by local authorities;

And whereas by Section 1 (1) of the Public Health Act, 1904, it is provided that the regulations thereby authorised shall not be made except after consultation with the Board of Trade;

And whereas it is expedient that regulations be made as hereinafter mentioned;

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon Us by the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, the Public Health Act, 1896, and the Public Health Act, 1904, and of every other power enabling Us in that behalf, do, by this Our Order, and after consultation with the Board of Trade, make the following Regulations (hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations") with respect to Cholera and Plague, and Declare that the Regulations shall be enforced and executed by the Authorities hereinafter mentioned:—

Article I.—Unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions shall throughout the Regulations have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to those expressions; namely—

The expression "Cholera-affected area" or "Plague-affected area" means an area which is within the United Kingdom and which, for the time being, is affected with Cholera or Plague, as the case may be;

The expression "Medical Officer of Health" includes any duly qualified medical practitioner appointed or employed to act in the execution of the Regulations;

The expression "Sanitary Authority" means every Port Sanitary Authority, and every Urban or Rural District Council in Ireland whose district includes or abuts on any part of a Customs port, which part is not within the jurisdiction of a Port Sanitary Authority;

The expression "the District" means the District of a Sanitary Authority;

The expression "Ship" includes a boat and every other description of vessel used in navigation;

The expression "Master" used in relation to a ship includes any officer or person for the time being in charge or command of the ship;

The expressions "Coasting Ship" and "Coast Voyage" mean respectively a ship employed, or in course of preparation for employment, in trading or going, and a voyage beginning and ending, within the following limits, that is to say, the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man; and

The expressions "Infected" and "Infection" mean respectively infected with Cholera or Plague, and infection from Cholera or Plague.

Article II.—The Regulations shall apply and have effect in relation to the District of every Sanitary Authority in Ireland.

Article III.—(1.) Where the District is or comprises a Cholera-affected or a Plague-affected area, the Medical Officer of Health may, or if he have reason to suppose that a coasting ship lying or being within the district is infected, shall at any time visit the coasting ship and examine the Master and crew and every other person who, as a passenger, or otherwise is aboard the coasting ship.

The Medical Officer of Health may also examine any clothing or bedding, or any other article of personal use which belongs to or is in use, or is intended for use by the Master, a member of the crew, or any other person aboard the coasting ship and which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, may have been exposed to infection.

(2.) The Medical Officer of Health may, if he think fit, by arrangement with the Master, examine ashore the Master or any member of the crew, or any other person who as a passenger or in any other capacity intends to be carried in the coasting ship, and every such examination shall be made within twelve hours before the time at which the Master, member of the crew, or such other person as aforesaid is required to go aboard the coasting ship, for the purpose of beginning a coast voyage.

Article IV.—For the purpose of the examination by the Medical Officer of Health of the Master and crew of a coasting ship, and of every other person who, as a passenger, or in any other capacity, is aboard the coasting ship, or is about to go aboard, the Master, every member of the crew, and every person as aforesaid, shall answer truly all such questions as may be put to him, and give all such information as may be required from him by the Medical Officer of Health.

Article V.—(1.) Subject to the Regulations, the Medical Officer of Health, if on his examination as aforesaid he is of opinion that the several persons examined are not suffering from Cholera or Plague, or from any illness which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, may prove to be Cholera or Plague, and that every part of the coasting ship and any clothing or bedding or any other article of personal use which belongs to, or is in use, or is intended for use by any such person, is free from infection may, if requested by the Master, give a certificate in writing recording any matters which he deems necessary, and also, where the circumstances so require, the fact that, under his supervision, any part of the coasting ship or any such clothing, bedding, or other article has been cleansed or disinfected, or the destruction of rats has been effected.

(2.) Every Certificate of the Medical Officer of Health for the purposes of this Article shall be in duplicate, and one copy shall be delivered by the Medical Officer of Health to the Master, and the other copy shall be retained by the Medical Officer of Health or shall be transmitted by him to the Sanitary Authority.

Article VI.—(1.) If the Medical Officer of Health on making such examination as aforesaid of the Master and crew, or of any other person aboard, or about to go aboard, a coasting ship, shall ascertain that any person so examined is suffering from Cholera or Plague, or from an illness which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health may prove to be Cholera or Plague, the Medical Officer of Health shall forthwith provide for the removal of the person to some hospital or other suitable place appointed for that purpose by the Sanitary Authority. Every person so removed shall be subject to the rules prescribed by any regulations made by us under the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1900 or any enactment amending the same, and in force in the District.

(2.) The Medical Officer of Health shall, as regards the coasting ship, take such steps as appear to him to be necessary for preventing the spread of infection, and the Master shall for that purpose forthwith carry into execution all such directions as shall be given to him by the Medical Officer of Health.

In particular, the Master shall cause any clothing or bedding or any other article of personal use which belongs to or is in use or is intended for use by the Master, a member of the crew, or any other person aboard the coasting ship which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, is infected, to be disinfected or destroyed.

The Master shall also cause the quarters of the ship which have been used by any person whom the Medical Officer of Health has ascertained to be suffering from Cholera or Plague or from an illness which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, may prove to be Cholera or Plague, and such other parts of the ship as in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health are infected, to be disinfected according to his directions.

(3.) The Master shall not cause or suffer the ship to proceed to sea for the purpose of a coast voyage until the work of disinfection or destruction has been completed to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health, and until that work is so completed the Medical Officer of Health may defer the giving and delivery in pursuance of Article V. of any such certificate as is therein mentioned.

Article VII.—During the stay of a coasting ship within a Plague-affected area, the Master shall, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health, take all such precautions or employ all such means for effectually stopping the access of rats from the shore to the ship as, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, are necessary for the prevention of the conveyance of infection by means of the ship.

Article VIII.—During the stay of a coasting ship within a Cholera-affected area, the Master shall take all necessary precautions for securing and maintaining the wholesome condition of any water taken on board for drinking purposes.

Article IX.—Where the Sanitary Authority on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health so require, the Master of a coasting ship shall, before any such certificate as is mentioned in Article V. is given or delivered by the Medical Officer of Health, pay to the Sanitary Authority or to the Medical Officer of Health on behalf of the Sanitary Authority, a sum which shall be fixed by the Sanitary Authority, and shall not exceed the amount which appears in the following Table as the prescribed rate of charge applicable to the coasting ship.

TABLE OF CHARGES.

Description of Ship.	Prescribed Rate of Charge.
For a coasting ship carrying not more than *ten* persons, including the Master and crew, . . .	Ten Shillings.
For a coasting ship carrying more than *ten* persons and not more than *thirty* persons, including the Master and crew, ...	One Pound.
For a coasting ship carrying more than *thirty* persons and not more than *one hundred* persons, including the Master and crew, ...	Two Pounds.
For a coasting ship carrying more than *one hundred* persons, including the Master and crew, . . .	Three Pounds.

Article X.—The Sanitary Authority may appoint one or more legally qualified medical practitioners to act in the execution of the Regulations, either in place of or as an assistant or assistants to the Medical Officer of Health, and may pay the practitioner or practitioners so appointed reasonable remuneration for his or their services.

Article XI.—Nothing in the Regulations shall render liable to detention, disinfection, or destruction any article forming part of any mail (other than a parcel mail) conveyed under the authority of the Postmaster-General or of the postal administration of any Foreign

Government, or shall prejudicially affect the receipt on board, and delivery in due course to the Post Office of any such mail (other than a parcel mail) in accordance with the provisions of the Post Office Acts.

[L.S.] Given under Our Seal of Office this Twenty-first day of January, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight.

(Signed), H. A. Robinson.
T. J. Stafford.

Notice.—The Public Health Act, 1896, provides by sub-section (3) of Section 1 that if any person wilfully neglects or refuses to obey or carry out, or obstructs the execution of, any regulation made under section one hundred and forty-eight of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, as amended by the Public Health Act, 1896, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding fifty pounds for every day during which the offence continues.

The power of making regulations under the Public Health Act, 1896, and the enactments mentioned in that Act is enlarged by the Public Health Act, 1904.

No. 12M.—1908. 21*st January*, 1908.

Regulations as to Cholera and Plague (Ireland).

Outward Bound Ships: Specified Articles.

To the several Port Sanitary Authorities in Ireland:
To the Councils of the several Municipal Boroughs and other Urban Districts in Ireland:
To the Councils of the several Rural Districts in Ireland:
To all Medical Officers of Health in Ireland:
To all Masters of Ships:
And to all others whom it may concern:

Whereas by virtue of Section 1 (1) of the Public Health Act, 1904, the power of making regulations under the Public Health Act, 1896, and the enactments mentioned in that Act, in so far as such enactments apply to Ireland, includes the power of making regulations authorising measures to be taken for the prevention of the conveyance of infection by means of any vessel sailing from any port, so far as may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of carrying out any treaty, convention, arrangement, or engagement with any foreign country, and the regulations may in particular provide for the recovery of any expenses incurred in disinfection and of any charges authorised to be made by the regulations for the purpose of those regulations or any services performed thereunder, and also for any powers and duties under the regulations being executed and performed by local authorities;

And whereas by the first-mentioned enactment it is provided that the regulations shall not be made except after consultation with the Board of Trade;

And whereas it is expedient that regulations be made as hereinafter mentioned;

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon Us by the Public Health

(Ireland) Act, 1878, the Public Health Act, 1896, and the Public Health Act, 1904, and of every other power enabling Us in that behalf, do, by this Our Order and after consultation with the Board of Trade, make the following Regulations (hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations" with respect to Cholera and Plague, and Declare that the Regulations shall be enforced and executed by the Authorities hereinafter mentioned:—

PART I.

Definitions.

Article I.—Unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions shall throughout the Regulations have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to those expressions; namely,

The expression "Cholera-affected area" or "Plague-affected area" means an area which is within the United Kingdom and which, for the time being, is affected with Cholera or Plague, as the case may be;

The expression "Medical Officer of Health" includes any duly qualified medical practitioner appointed or employed to act in the execution of the Regulations;

The expression "Ship" includes a boat and every other description of vessel used in navigation;

The expression "Master" used in relation to a ship includes any officer or person for the time being in charge or command of the ship;

The expression "Outward bound Ship" means a ship employed, or in course of preparation for employment, in trading or going beyond the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man;

The expression "Outward Voyage" used in relation to an outward bound ship means a voyage extending to any place beyond the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man; and

The expression "Infected" and "Infection" mean respectively infected with Cholera or Plague, and infection from Cholera or Plague.

Article II.—Unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions shall, in Part II. of the Regulations, have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to these expressions; namely:—

The expression "Sanitary Authority" means every Port Sanitary Authority and every Urban or Rural District Council in Ireland whose district includes or abuts on any part of a Customs Port, which part is not within the jurisdiction of a Port Sanitary Authority; and

The expression "the District" means the District of a Sanitary Authority.

Article III.—Unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions shall, in Parts III. and IV. of the Regulations have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to those expressions; namely:—

The expression "Local Authority" means every Urban or Rural District Council and each Port Sanitary Authority in Ireland.

The expression "the District" means the district of a Local Authority;

The expression "Specified Article" means:—

(i.) In relation to a Cholera-affected area or a Plague-affected area:

(*a*) Body linen or clothing which has been in use, or

(*b*) Bedding which has been in use.

(ii.) In relation to a Cholera-affected area:—

(*c*) Rags, except such rags as are compressed and carried in bales as merchandise in bulk; and

(iii.) In relation to a Plague-affected area:—

(*d*) Rags, including such rags as are compressed and carried in bales as merchandise in bulk.

The expression "Local Commodity" used in relation to a specified article means an article kept, placed, or deposited for any purpose of manufacture, trade or industry within a Cholera-affected area or a Plague-affected area; and

The expression "Owner" used in relation to a specified article includes any person who, as agent or otherwise, for the time being has or exercises such control over the specified article as would extend to the removal of the specified article from any part of Ireland.

Part II.

Outward Bound Ships.

Article IV.—Part II. of the Regulations shall apply and have effect in relation to the District of every Sanitary Authority throughout Ireland.

Article V.—(1.) Where the District is or comprises a Cholera-affected area or a Plague-affected area, the Medical Officer of Health, in the exercise of his discretion, may at any time, and, on the requisition in writing of the Master, shall, within twelve hours after receiving the said requisition, visit an outward bound ship and examine the Master and crew and every other person who, as a passenger, or otherwise, is aboard the outward bound ship.

The Medical Officer of Health may, and on the requisition of the Master, shall also examine any clothing or bedding, or any other article of personal use which belongs to or is in use, or is intended for use by the Master, a member of the crew, or any other person aboard the outward bound ship, and which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, may have been exposed to infection.

(2.) The Medical Officer of Health may, if he think fit, by arrangement with the Master, examine ashore the Master or any member of the crew, or any other person who as a passenger or in any other capacity intends to be carried in the outward bound ship, and every such examination shall be made within twelve hours before the time at which the Master, member of the crew, or such other person as aforesaid, is required to go aboard the outward bound ship, for the purpose of beginning an outward voyage.

(3.) Where the Master of an outward bound ship sends a requisition in writing to the Medical Officer of Health for the purposes of this Article, he shall so send the requisition not less than twenty-four hours before beginning an outward voyage, and shall in the said requisition inform the Medical Officer of Health of the time at which the outward bound ship will, for the purpose of the outward voyage, leave any dock, wharf, or place of embarkation within the District.

Article VI.—For the purpose of the examination by the Medical Officer of Health of the Master and crew of an outward bound ship, and of every other person who, as a passenger, or in any other capacity, is aboard the outward bound ship, or is about to go aboard, the Master, every member of the crew, and every person as aforesaid, shall answer truly all such questions as may be put to him, and give all such information as may be required from him by the Medical Officer of Health.

Article VII.—(1.) Subject to the Regulations, the Medical Officer of Health, if on his examination as aforesaid, he is of opinion that the several persons examined are not suffering from Cholera or Plague, or from any illness which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, may prove to be Cholera or Plague, and that every part of the outward bound ship and any clothing or bedding, or any other article of personal use which belongs to, or is in use, or is intended for use by any such person, is free from infection, may, if he has made the examination in the exercise of his discretion and shall, if he has made the examination on the requisition of the Master, give a certificate in writing recording any matters which he deems necessary, and also, where the circumstances so require, the fact that, under his supervision, any part of the outward bound ship or any such clothing, bedding, or other article has been cleansed or disinfected, or the destruction of rats has been effected.

(2.) Every Certificate of the Medical Officer of Health for the purposes of this Article shall be in duplicate, and one copy shall be delivered by the Medical Officer of Health to the Master, and the other copy shall be retained by the Medical Officer of Health, or shall be transmitted by him to the Sanitary Authority.

Article VIII.—(1.) If the Medical Officer of Health on making such examination as aforesaid of the Master and crew, or of any other person aboard, or about to go aboard, an outward bound ship, shall ascertain that any person so examined is suffering from Cholera or Plague, or from an illness which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, may prove to be Cholera or Plague, the Medical Officer of Health shall forthwith provide for the removal of the person to some hospital or other suitable place appointed for that purpose by the Sanitary Authority. Every person so removed shall be subject to the rules prescribed by any Regulations made by Us under the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1900, and any enactments amending the same, and in force in the District.

(2.) The Medical Officer of Health shall, as regards the outward bound ship, take such steps as appear to him to be necessary, for preventing the spread of infection, and the Master shall for that purpose forthwith carry into execution all such directions as shall be given to him by the Medical Officer of Health.

In particular, the Master shall cause any clothing or bedding or any other article of personal use which belongs to or is in use or is intended for use by the Master, a member of the crew, or any other person aboard the outward bound ship which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, is infected, to be disinfected or destroyed.

The Master shall also cause the quarters of the ship which have been used by any person whom the Medical Officer of Health has ascertained to be suffering from Cholera or Plague or from an illness which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, may prove to be Cholera or Plague, and such other parts of the ship as in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health are infected, to be disinfected according to his directions.

(3.) The Master shall not cause or suffer the ship to proceed to sea for the purpose of an outward voyage until the work of disinfection or destruction has been completed to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health, and until that work is so completed the Medical Officer of Health may defer the giving and delivery in pursuance of Article VII. of any such certificate as is therein mentioned.

Article IX.—During the stay of an outward bound ship within a Plague-affected area, the Master shall, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health, take all such precautions or employ all such means for effectually stopping the access of rats from the shore to the ship as, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, are necessary for the prevention of the conveyance of infection by means of the ship.

Article X.—During the stay of an outward bound ship within a Cholera-affected area, the Master shall take all necessary precautions for securing and maintaining the wholesome condition of any water taken on board for drinking purposes.

Article XI.—The Master of an outward bound ship shall, before any such certificate as is mentioned in Article VII. is given or delivered by the Medical Officer of Health, pay to the Sanitary Authority or to the Medical Officer of Health on behalf of the Sanitary Authority a sum which shall be fixed by the Sanitary Authority and shall not exceed the amount which appears in the following Table as the prescribed rate of charge applicable to the outward bound ship.

Table of Charges.

Description of Ship.	Prescribed rate of Charge.
For an outward bound ship carrying not more than *ten* persons, including the Master and crew, . .	Ten Shillings.
For an outward bound ship carrying more than *ten* persons and not more than *thirty* persons, including the Master and crew, ...	One Pound.
For an outward bound ship carrying more than *thirty* persons and not more than *one hundred* persons, including the Master and crew, . . .	Two Pounds.
and For an outward bound ship carrying more than *one hundred* persons, including the Master and crew, .	Three Pounds.

Part III.

Specified Articles.

Article XII.—Part III. of the Regulations shall apply and have effect in relation to the district of every Local Authority throughout Ireland.

Article XIII.—Except as is hereinafter provided—

The owner of a specified article, being a local commodity, shall not cause or suffer the specified article to be carried out of a Cholera-affected area or out of a Plague-affected area with the object of being placed aboard an outward bound ship for the purpose of an outward voyage; and

A person shall not knowingly carry any such specified article from a Cholera-affected area or from a Plague-affected area with the object of placing it aboard an outward bound ship for the purpose of an outward voyage, and shall not for that purpose knowingly place any such specified article or knowingly cause or suffer any such specified article to be placed aboard an outward bound ship, and shall not for the said purpose knowingly carry any such specified article or knowingly cause or suffer any such specified article to be carried on an outward bound ship:

Provided that the foregoing prohibitions shall not apply—

Where the specified article or any case or package containing the specified article is indelibly marked with words descriptive of a Cholera-affected area or a Plague-affected area as the place from which the specified article being a local commodity is sent, and also with the words "Not for export beyond the British Islands," or

Where the article, or any case or package containing the article, though not marked as hereinbefore required, is accompanied by a certificate of efficient disinfection under the hand of the Medical Officer of Health.

Article XIV.—Where for the purposes of Article XIII. a certificate of efficient disinfection under the hand of the Medical Officer of Health is required in the case of a specified article, being a local commodity, the owner of the specified article shall before the delivery of the certificate to himself or to any person whom he authorises to receive the same, pay to the Local Authority or to the Medical Officer of Health on behalf of the Local Authority the sum of Five Shillings.

Article XV.—Nothing in the Regulations shall have effect so as to prohibit the transit through a Cholera-affected area or a Plague-affected area to an outward bound ship for the purpose of an outward voyage of a specified article not being a local commodity, where the specified article is so packed and so carried as effectually to prevent actual and direct contact of the specified article with any person or with any infected article while the specified article is on its way to the outward bound ship.

Part IV.

Medical Assistants and Saving for Mails.

Article XVI.—The Local Authority may appoint one or more legally qualified medical practitioners to act in the execution of the Regulations, either in place of or as an assistant or assistants to the Medical Officer of Health, and may pay the practitioner or practitioners so appointed reasonable remuneration for his or their services.

Article XVII.—Nothing in the Regulations shall render liable to detention, disinfection, or destruction any article forming part of any mail (other than a parcel mail) conveyed under the authority of the Postmaster-General or of the postal administration of any Foreign Government or shall prejudicially affect the receipt on board and delivery in due course at the port or place of destination of any such mail (other than a parcel mail) in accordance with the provisions of the Post Office Acts.

[L.S.] Given under Our Seal of Office, this Twenty-first day of January, in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight.

(Signed), H. A. Robinson.
T. J. Stafford.

Notice.—The Public Health Act, 1896, provides by sub-section (3) of Section 1 that if any person wilfully neglects or refuses to obey or carry out, or obstructs the execution of, any regulation made under section one hundred and forty-eight of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, as amended by the Public Health Act, 1896, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding fifty pounds for every day during which the offence continues.

The power of making regulations under the Public Health Act, 1896, and the enactments mentioned in that Act is enlarged by the Public Health Act, 1904.

No. 24M./1908.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

General Order

With respect to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops, in pursuance of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 and 1886.

Whereas by section 34 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act of 1878"), it was enacted that the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland might, from time to time, make such General or Special Orders as they should think fit, subject and according to the provisions of that Act, for the purposes specified in that section relative to dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops:

And whereas the powers so vested in the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of making General and Special Orders for the purposes aforesaid were, by section 9 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act of 1886"), transferred to and declared to be henceforth exercisable by Us, the Local Government Board for Ireland:

And whereas it appears to Us to be desirable to revoke all existing Orders made in pursuance of the said provisions of the Acts of 1878 and 1886, and to make this Order for the purposes mentioned in section 34 of the Act of 1878, namely:—

(*a.*) For the registration with Local Authorities of all persons carrying on the trade of cowkeepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk;

(*b.*) For the inspection of cattle in dairies, and for prescribing and regulating the lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage and water supply of dairies and cow-sheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cowkeepers or dairymen;

(*c.*) For securing the cleanliness of milk-stores, milk-shops, and of milk-vessels used for containing milk for sale by such persons;

(*d.*) For prescribing precautions to be taken for protecting milk against infection or contamination;

(*e.*) For authorising Local Authorities to make regulations for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, subject to such conditions as We prescribe;

Now We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in Us under the said Acts of 1878 and 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, with respect to each Local Authority in Ireland, as follows:—

Registration of Cowkeepers, Dairymen, or Purveyors of Milk.

Article 1. (1.) Every Local Authority shall keep a register of persons from time to time carrying on in the district of the Local Authority the trade of cow-keepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk and shall once at a fixed time in every year and also from time to time as may be necessary revise and correct the register.

(2.) The Local Authority shall from time to time give public notice by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in their district, and, if they think fit, by placards, hand bills, or otherwise, of registration being required, and of the mode of registration.

(3.) It shall not be lawful for any person to carry on in the district of any Local Authority the trade of cow-keeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk unless he is registered as such therein.

(4.) The Local Authority shall register every person carrying on in their district the trade of cow-keeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk, but the fact of such registration shall not be deemed to authorise such person to occupy as a dairy or cow-shed any particular building, or in any way preclude any proceeding being taken against such person for non-compliance with or infringement of any of the provisions of this Order or any regulation made thereunder.

(5.) A person who carries on the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman for the purpose only of making and selling butter or cheese, or both, and who does not carry on the trade of purveyor of milk, shall not, for the purpose of registration, be deemed to be a person carrying on the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman, and need not be registered.

Inspection of Cattle in Dairies.

Article 2. Every occupier of a dairy wherein any cattle may be kept, and which the medical officer of health, sanitary sub-officer, or any other officer of the Local Authority specially authorised by them in that behalf, or other person so authorised, may visit for the purpose of inspecting cattle, and every person for the time being having the care or control of any such dairy, or of any cattle therein, shall afford such medical officer of health, sanitary sub-officer, or officer, or person so authorised, all reasonable assistance that may, for the purpose of the inspection, be required by him.

Lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, and water supply of cow-sheds and dairies in the occupation of persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairymen.

Article 3. Every cowkeeper shall provide that every cowshed in his occupation shall be sufficiently lighted with windows, or openings, whether in the sides or roof thereof, of not less than one-fifteenth of the floor area of such cowshed.

Article 4. Every cow-keeper shall cause every cowshed in his occupation to be ventilated by means of apertures to the open air, of which apertures a number not less than one-half of the number of cows for which the cowshed is used, with an area of not less than fifteen square inches for each cow, shall be provided in the sides of the cowshed, at a height of not more than six feet above the floor level, and these apertures shall be supplemented by an opening or openings at or near the highest point of the cowshed, of a total area of not less than twenty square inches for each cow.

Article 5. A cowkeeper shall not cause or allow any cowshed in his occupation to be used by a larger number of cows than will leave not less than five hundred cubic feet of air space for each cow in the case of a cowshed situated outside a county borough, and not less than seven hundred cubic feet of air space for each cow in the case of a cowshed situated within a county borough, and he shall cause all portions of the walls and partitions of such cowshed, if situated within a county borough, which are not more than four feet above the floor level to be covered with cement plaster finished smooth with a steel trowel, or finished with some other hard, durable, and impervious material, so that such portions of the walls or partitions may be easily washed and kept clean.

Provided that in calculating the air space for the purposes of this article no space shall be reckoned which is more than fourteen feet above the floor; but if the roof or ceiling is inclined, then the mean height of the same above the floor may be taken as the height thereof.

Article 6. Articles 3, 4 and 5 shall not apply to any cowshed constructed and used as such before the date of the commencement of this Order, if the Medical Officer of Health or a Veterinary Surgeon appointed by the local authority certifies that in his opinion the existing arrangements for the lighting and ventilation of, and for the

air-space of the cows kept in, such cowshed are sufficient to maintain and keep such cowshed in a wholesome condition and to protect the health of the cows therein as effectually as the aforesaid Articles.

Article 7. (1.) Every cowkeeper shall cause every part of the interior of every cowshed in his occupation to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to secure that such cowshed shall be at all times reasonably clean and sweet.

(2.) He shall cause the ceiling or interior of the roof, and the walls of every such cowshed to be properly limewashed twice at least in every year, that is to say, once during the month of May and once during the month of October, and at such other times as may be necessary.

Provided that this requirement shall not apply to any part of such ceiling, roof, or walls, that may be properly painted or varnished, or constructed of or covered with any material such as to render the lime-washing unsuitable or inexpedient, and that may be otherwise properly cleansed.

(3.) He shall cause the floor of every such cowshed to be properly asphalted, flagged, bricked, paved, concreted, or otherwise constructed of some hard and durable material so as to allow of the maintenance of necessary cleanliness, and to prevent such floor from becoming saturated with the excretions of animals kept therein, and he shall cause to be provided in the cowshed in the space immediately behind the cows, when they occupy their usual positions in the cowshed, a channel so constructed that the liquid excretions of the animals will drain away easily through such channel.

(4.) He shall cause the floor of every such cowshed to be thoroughly swept, and all dung and other offensive matter to be removed from such cowshed as often as may be necessary, and at least once in every day.

Article 8. (1.) Every cow keeper shall cause the drainage of every cowshed in his occupation to be so arranged that all liquid matter which may fall or be cast upon the floor may be conveyed by a suitable open channel to a properly trapped drain inlet situated in the open air at a proper distance from any door or window or other opening of such cowshed, or to a pit suitably lined or other suitable place of disposal which is so situate, or to a meadow for irrigation purposes.

(2.) He shall not cause or suffer the drainage of any such cowshed to accumulate or lodge on the surface of any ground or space in his occupation which is contiguous or adjacent to such cowshed.

(3.) He shall not cause or suffer any inlet to any drain to be within such cowshed.

Article 9. (1.) Every cow-keeper shall provide and keep in, or in connection with, every cowshed in his occupation a supply of water suitable and sufficient for all such purposes as may from time to time be reasonably necessary.

(2.) He shall cause any receptacle which may be provided for such water to be emptied and thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to prevent the pollution of any water that may be stored therein, and where such receptacle is used for the storage only of water he shall cause it to be properly covered and ventilated, and so placed as to be at all times readily accessible.

Article 10. (1.) In this article the expression "dairy" means a dairy in which cattle are not kept.

(2.) Every cow-keeper shall provide that every dairy in his occupation shall be sufficiently lighted with windows or openings, whether in the sides or roof thereof, of not less than one-fifteenth of the total floor area of such dairy.

(3.) Every cow-keeper shall cause every dairy in his occupation to be sufficiently ventilated, and for this purpose to be provided with a sufficient number of openings into the external air to keep the air in the dairy in a wholesome condition.

(4.) (*a.*) Every cow-keeper shall cause every part of the interior of every dairy in his occupation to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to secure that such dairy shall be at all times reasonably clean and sweet.

(*b.*) He shall cause the floor of every such dairy to be thoroughly cleansed with water at least once in every day.

(5.) (*a.*) Every cow-keeper shall cause the drainage of every dairy in his occupation to be so arranged that all liquid matter which may fall or be cast upon the floor may be conveyed by a suitable open channel to the outside of such dairy, and may there be received in a suitable gulley communicating with a proper and sufficient drain.

(*b.*) He shall not cause or suffer any inlet to any drain to be within such dairy.

(6.) (*a.*) Every cow-keeper shall cause every dairy in his occupation to be provided with an adequate supply of good and wholesome water for the cleansing of such dairy and of any vessels that may be used therein for containing milk, and for all other reasonable and necessary purposes in connection with the use thereof.

(*b.*) He shall cause every cistern or other receptacle in which any such water may be stored to be properly covered and ventilated, and so placed as to be at all times readily accessible.

(*c.*) He shall cause every such cistern or receptacle to be emptied and thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to prevent the pollution of any water that may be stored therein.

Cleanliness of milk-stores, milk-shops, and of milk-vessels used for containing milk for sale by persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairymen.

Article 11. Every cow-keeper who is the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop shall cause every part of the interior of such milk-store or milk-shop to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to maintain such milk-store or milk-shop in a thorough state of cleanliness.

Article 12. (1.) Every cow-keeper shall from time to time as often as may be necessary cause every milk-vessel that may be used by him for containing milk for sale to be thoroughly cleansed with steam or clean boiling water, and shall otherwise take all proper precautions for the maintenance of such milk-vessel in a constant state of cleanliness.

(2.) He shall, on every occasion when any such vessel shall have been used to contain milk, or shall have been returned to him after having been out of his possession, cause such vessel to be forthwith so cleansed.

Precautions to be taken for protecting milk against infection or contamination.

Article 13. (1.) Every purveyor of milk or person selling milk by retail shall take all reasonable and proper precautions, in and in connection with the storage and distribution of the milk, and otherwise, to prevent the exposure of the milk to any infection or contamination.

(2.) He shall not deposit or keep any milk intended for sale—

(*a.*) in any room or place where it would be liable to become infected or contaminated by impure air, or by any offensive, noxious, or deleterious gas or substance, or by any noxious or injurious emanation, exhalation, or effluvium; or

(*b.*) in any room used as a kitchen or as a living room; or

(*c.*) in any room or building, or part of a building communicating directly by door, window, or otherwise with any room used as a sleeping room, or in which there may be any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, or which may have been used by any person suffering from any such disease and may not have been properly disinfected; or

(*d.*) in any room or building, or part of a building, communicating by door, window or otherwise with any room or place from which it might be liable to become infected or contaminated by impure air, or by any offensive, noxious, or deleterious gas or substance, or by any noxious or injurious emanation, exhalation, or effluvium; or

(*e.*) in any room or building, or part of a building, in which there may be any direct inlet to or connection with any drain.

(3.) He shall not keep milk for sale, or cause or suffer any such milk to be placed, in any vessel or utensil which is not thoroughly clean.

(4.) He shall cause every vessel or utensil used by him for containing milk for sale to be thoroughly cleansed with steam or clean boiling water after it shall have been used, and to be maintained in a constant state of cleanliness.

(5.) He shall not wash or scald any vessel or utensil used by him for containing milk for sale in any boiler, tub, or other receptacle which is used for washing or boiling bed or body clothing.

(6.) He shall not milk or cause or suffer any cow belonging to him or under his care or control to be milked for the purpose of obtaining milk for sale—

(*a.*) Unless, at the time of milking, the udder and teats of such cow are thoroughly clean; and

(*b.*) Unless also the hands and clothing of the person milking such cow are thoroughly clean and free from all infection and contamination.

(7.) He shall not distribute milk or cause milk to be distributed by means of any person whose hands and clothing are not thoroughly clean and free from all infection and contamination.

Article 14. (1.) Every purveyor of milk, or person selling milk by retail, shall, immediately on the occurrence of any case of infectious or contagious disease within the buildings or upon the premises in which he keeps milk, or amongst the persons employed in his business, coming to his knowledge, give notice of such case to the Local Authority.

(2.) He shall also, immediately on the occurrence of such case coming to his knowledge, remove all milk for sale and all utensils for containing milk for sale from such building or premises, and shall cease to keep milk for sale or to sell milk in such building or premises until the same has or have been disinfected and declared by the medical officer of health of the district to be free from infection.

Article 15. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman, or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop—

(1.) To allow any person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis or any other infectious disorder, or having recently been in contact with a person suffering from any such other infectious disorder, to milk cows, or to handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way to take part or assist in the conduct of the trade or business of the cow-keeper or dairyman, purveyor of milk, or occupier of a milk-store, or milk-shop, as far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk; or

(2.) If himself so suffering, or having recently been in contact as aforesaid, to milk cows or handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way to take part in the conduct of his trade or business, as far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk—

until in each case all danger therefrom of the communication of infection to the milk, or of its contamination, has ceased.

Article 16.—(1.) If at any time disease exists among the cattle in a dairy or cowshed, or other building or place, the milk of a diseased cow therein—

(*a.*) Shall not be mixed with other milk; and
(*b.*) Shall not be sold or used for human food; and
(*c.*) Shall not be sold or used for food of swine, or other animals, unless and until it has been boiled.

(2.) For the purposes of the provisions of paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) of sub-section 1 of this article the expressions in the said sub-section which refer to disease shall include, in the case of a cow, such disease of the udder or teats as shall be certified by a veterinary surgeon to be tubercular, or otherwise dangerous to health.

Article 17. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop, to use a milk-store or milk-shop in his occupation, or permit the same to be used for any purpose incompatible with the proper preservation of the cleanliness of the milk-store or milk-shop, and of the milk-vessels and milk therein, or in any manner likely to cause contamination of the milk therein.

Article 18. (*a.*) Every cow-keeper shall provide a receptacle or pit, set apart for the purpose, where dung, manure, or other offensive or noxious matter may be temporarily kept or accumulated on the premises, farm, or other place in his occupation where cows are kept.

(*b.*) He shall cause such receptacle or pit to be so formed and situated at such a distance from any cowshed, dairy, milk-store or milk-shop in his occupation as not to render such cowshed, dairy, milk-store or milk-shop, or the air in or about such cowshed, dairy, milk-store or milk-shop unhealthy or offensive, and if the premises, farm, or other place in his occupation where cows are kept, do not admit of the receptacle or pit being so formed and situated, he shall not allow the dung, manure, or other matter to accumulate therein for more than four days at a time.

(*c.*) If any animal on the premises, farm, or other place in his occupation, shall become affected with disease, he shall cause the dung, manure, or other matter in such receptacle or pit to be disinfected with all reasonable despatch.

Article 19. No purveyor of milk and no person selling milk by retail shall convey or carry or permit to be conveyed or carried through any milk-store any excrementitious or offensive matter or any soiled bed or body clothing.

Article 20. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman or purveyor of milk to keep any swine in any cowshed or other building used by him for keeping cows, or in any milk-store or other place used by him for keeping milk for sale.

Article 21. Every purveyor of milk shall keep a register showing the names and addresses of all persons from whom at any time he obtains any supply of milk, and shall permit the sanitary sub-officer or any other officer of the Local Authority thereto authorised by them to inspect such register at all reasonable times.

New Dairies and Cowsheds.

Article 22.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman to begin to occupy as a dairy or cow-

shed any building not so occupied at the commencement of this Order, unless and until he shall have obtained from the medical officer of health a certificate stating that he has made provision, in accordance with the requirements of this Order, for the lighting and the ventilation, including air-space, and the cleansing, drainage, and water supply of the same, while occupied as a dairy or cowshed.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any such person to begin so to occupy any such building without first giving one month's notice in writing to the Local Authority of his intention so to do.

Sanitary state of all Dairies and Cowsheds.

Article 23. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman to occupy as a dairy or cowshed any building, whether so occupied at the commencement of this Order or not, if and as long as the lighting and the ventilation, including air-space, and the cleansing, drainage, and water-supply thereof, are not such as are necessary or proper—

(*a.*) For the health and good condition of the cattle therein; and

(*b.*) For the cleanliness of milk-vessels used therein for containing milk for sale; and

(*c.*) For the protection of the milk therein against infection and contamination.

Regulations of Local Authority.

Article 24. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make Regulations for the purposes mentioned in section 34 of the Act of 1873, or any of them, subject to the conditions following, that is to say:—

(*a.*) Every regulation shall be published by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the district of the Local Authority.

(*b.*) The Local Authority shall name a date on which every regulation is to come into force in their district, and shall send to Us a copy of every such regulation, not less than one month before such date.

(*c.*) If at any time We are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any regulation, that the same is of too restrictive a character or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall not come into operation, or shall thereupon cease to operate, as the case may be.

Appointment of Officers.

Article 25. A Local Authority shall, from time to time, with our approval, appoint so many inspectors or other officers as may be necessary for the execution and enforcement of this Order, or of any regulations made by them in pursuance of the next preceding article, and shall pay to such inspectors and other officers such salaries or additional salaries as We may from time to time approve.

Penalties.

Article 26. Every person who shall offend against any provision of this Order, or of any regulation made thereunder by a Local Authority, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of forty shillings for each day after written notice of the offence from the Local Authority.

Provided, nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this Order.

Commencement of Order.

Article 27. This Order shall commence and come into force in the district of every Local Authority in Ireland on and after the 1st day of May, 1908.

Interpretation.

Article 28. In this Order—

The expression "Local Authority" means the Council of a County Borough or other Urban District, or of a Rural District.

The expression "cowshed" includes any dairy in which milking cows may be kept.

The expression "cowkeeper" includes any person who keeps a cow or cows and continuously or regularly or habitually sells or supplies the milk of such cow or cows or the butter fat contained in it to any person, creamery or factory engaged in the making of butter, cheese, cream, or condensed milk.

The expression "purveyor of milk" includes any person whose business or part of whose business is the selling of milk, or who continuously or regularly or habitually sells milk.

Revocation of former Orders and Regulations thereunder.

Article 29. From and after the date on which this Order shall commence and come into force the Orders specified in the Schedule hereto are hereby revoked, and all regulations made by any Local Authority under or in pursuance of any of the Orders hereby revoked, shall, from and after such date, cease to operate and shall be of no effect: Provided that nothing in this Order shall invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the said Orders or regulations or any of them before such date, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against or any penalty incurred under such Orders or regulations or any of them.

Article 30. This Order may be cited as "The Dairies Cowsheds and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1908."

[L.S.] Given under our Hands and Seal of Office this Thirteenth day of February, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight.

(Signed), AUGUSTINE BIRRELL,
H. A. ROBINSON,
T. J. STAFFORD.

SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

Date of Order.	Title or Particular Subject of Order.
9 August, 1879, . .	"The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of August, 1879."
7 July, 1886, . .	"The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of July, 1886."
25 October, 1894, . .	"The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Amending Order of 1894."
19 July, 1899, . .	"The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1899."
19 July, 1899, . .	"Appointment and Salaries of Inspectors of Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops."

No. 23,325.—1907.

(ii) Local Orders.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

Urban County District of Newtownards.

To the District Council of the Urban County District of Newtownards; and to all whom it may concern.

Whereas in exercise of the powers given to them by the Newtownards Order, 1905, as confirmed by the Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1905, the Council of the Urban District of Newtownards (which Council is hereinafter referred to as the District Council) propose to carry out certain works without their District for the purpose of providing a supply of water for their District (which works are hereinafter referred to as the intended work):

And whereas the District Council duly gave notice of the intended work in the manner prescribed by section 35 as that section is extended in its application by section 64 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878;

And whereas certain persons who would be affected by the intended work having objected thereto We, the Local Government Board for Ireland on the application of the District Council did appoint A. D. Price, M.Inst. C.E., one of Our Inspectors, to make inquiry on the spot into the propriety of the intended work, and into the objections thereto, and to report to Us on the matters with respect to which such inquiry was directed:

And whereas the said A. D. Price has made the said inquiry and reported to Us on the matters with respect to which it was directed, and we deem fit to make an Order allowing, without any modification, the intended work:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, acting in exercise of the powers vested in Us by section 37 of the Act of 1878, and by all other statutes in this behalf enabling Us, do hereby allow, without any modification, the intended work.

[L.S.] Given under Our Seal of Office this Twenty-third day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

(Signed), T. J. Stafford.

No. 55,571.—1907.

(*Urban District of Armagh—Certificate under Section 32 of the Armagh Urban District Council Act*, 1907.)

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

Armagh Urban District Council Act, 1907.

To the Council of the Urban County District of Armagh; and to all others whom it may concern:

Whereas, by virtue of paragraph (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 32 of the Armagh Urban District Council Act, 1907 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), it is enacted in effect that the Council of the Urban County District of Armagh may independently of any other borrowing power borrow at interest for the purposes of sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Act the sum or sums certified by the Local Government Board for Ireland as necessary for the said purposes.

Now therefore, We, the said Local Government Board, in pursuance of the above-cited provisions of the Act, and in exercise of all powers vested in Us in this behalf, do hereby certify the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred and Seventy-eight Pounds Eight Shillings as necessary for the purposes of the said sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Act.

[L.S.] Given under Our Seal of Office this First day of November in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

(Signed), WM. L. MICKS.

No. 49,332.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

To the Council of the Rural District of Claremorris, being the Sanitary Authority of the Rural District of Claremorris; and to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS the Council of the Rural District of Claremorris (hereinafter referred to as the District Council) are the sanitary authority of the Rural District of Claremorris:

And whereas by section 15 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1896, it is enacted that where complaint is made to the Local Government Board for Ireland that a sanitary authority has made default in providing their district with a supply of water in cases where danger arises to the health of the inhabitants from the insufficiency or unwholesomeness of the existing supply of water and a proper supply can be got at a reasonable cost, the Local Government Board, if satisfied, after due inquiry, that the authority has been guilty of the alleged default, shall make an order limiting a time for the performance of their duty in the matter of such complaint:

And whereas complaint has been made to Us, the Local Government Board for Ireland, that the District Council have made default in providing the Village of Claremorris in their District with a supply of water where danger arises to the health of the inhabitants from the insufficiency and unwholesomeness of the existing supply of water and a proper supply can be got at a reasonable cost; and We are satisfied, after due inquiry, that the District Council have been guilty of the alleged default:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do hereby order and direct that the District Council shall set about the performance of their duty in the matter of the said complaint, within six months from the date of this Order, and proceed therewith with all proper and convenient speed until completion.

[L.S.] Given under Our Seal of Office this Twenty-eighth day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

(Signed), H. A. ROBINSON.
T. J. STAFFORD.

No. 46,946.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

Urban County District of Cavan.

To the Council of the Urban District of Cavan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, by section 38 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878 (hereinafter referred to as the Act of 1878), it is enacted in effect that any urban authority may purchase any premises (with the sanction of the Local Government Board for Ireland) for the purpose of making any new street:

And whereas, the Council of the Urban District of Cavan (hereinafter referred to as the District Council) being an urban authority within the meaning of the Act of 1878, are about to purchase the premises described in the schedule to this Order for the purpose of making a new street in the Urban District of Cavan:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, acting in exercise of the powers vested in Us as aforesaid, and of all other powers in any enactment in this behalf enabling Us, do hereby sanction the purchase by the District Council of the premises described in the schedule to this Order for the purpose of making a new street in the Urban District of Cavan.

[L.S.] Given under Our Seal of Office this Fourteenth day of January in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight.

(Signed), H. A. Robinson.
Wm. L. Micks.

Schedule referred to in the Foregoing Order.

A plot of ground in Farnham Gardens, lying between Market-street and Farnham-street, being a continuation of Market-street to Farnham-street, in length from east to west 60 yards or thereabouts, and in width from north to south 10 yards or thereabouts.

No. 61,333.—1907.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

Belfast County Borough.

To the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Belfast; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 2 of the Notification of Births Act, 1907 (which Act is hereinafter referred to as the Act), it is enacted in effect as follows:—

2. (1) "A local authority may by resolution adopt this Act in their "area and the provisions set out in the schedule to this Act "shall have effect with respect to the resolution of adoption."

(2) "A resolution of adoption shall not take effect until the "consent of the Local Government Board for Ireland has been "obtained thereto."

And whereas, by sub-section (4) of the said section 2 of the Act the expression "local authority" in the said Act is defined to mean in a borough the council of such borough:

And whereas the Council of the County Borough of Belfast have by a resolution passed in accordance with the provisions of the Act adopted the Act in the County Borough of Belfast (which resolution is hereinafter referred to as The Resolution of the Council):

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, acting in exercise of the powers vested in Us by the Act as aforesaid, and of all other powers in this behalf enabling Us, do hereby consent to The Resolution of the Council, and do order and direct that The Resolution of the Council shall come into operation on from and after the First day of February, 1908.

[L.S.] Given under Our Seal of Office, this Fifteenth day of January, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight.

(Signed), H. A. ROBINSON.

(*a.*) ORDER consenting to the Creation and Issue of Stock.

Local Authority.	Purpose in respect of which the Borrowing Power was conferred.	Amount of Borrowing Power authorized to be exercised by the creation of Stock.	Time prescribed for the purposes of Article 14 (3) (*b*) of the Urban Stock Regulations, 1892.	Date of Order
1.	2.	3	4.	5.
The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Cork.	Paving Streets, &c., .	£6,000	10 years,	19th June, 1907.

(*b.*) SCHEDULE of ORDERS determining the reasonable cost at which a proper supply of water can be furnished to certain houses within the districts of certain Sanitary Authorities:—

Sanitary Authority.	Date of Order.
The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Kilkenny, . .	31st May, 1907.
Do. do. . .	26th October, 1907.
Rural District Council of Loughrea, ...	6th June, 1907.

II.—CIRCULARS.

81. M./1907.—Miscellaneous.

Local Government Board,
Dublin, 12*th August*, 1907.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to state that for some time they have had under consideration the revision and codification of the existing orders and regulations relating to the administrative control of Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops in Ireland.

There are five orders at present in force on this matter, and, in addition, local authorities are empowered to make regulations applicable to their districts. Hitherto forty-four urban authorities and forty-five rural authorities have exercised this power.

Representations have been made to the Board by the authorities of districts which derive their milk supplies from outside areas, pointing out the need for closer supervision over the conditions under which milk is produced in rural districts, and the Board are satisfied that greater vigilance requires to be exercised by both urban and rural authorities and their officers. To illustrate the volume of the traffic in milk to centres of population, it may be mentioned that recent inquiry has shown that 1,200,000 gallons of milk are yearly carried into Dublin by the several railway companies. These figures do not, of course, include the deliveries of milk by road from adjacent districts. No doubt milk is conveyed to other large towns in proportionate quantities.

Consumers of milk are entitled to look for protection to sanitary authorities, so that it may not be possible for vendors to disseminate dangerous disease through the community, and it is a fully ascertained fact that milk is one of the commonest vehicles for the conveyance of disease. Year after year this fact is brought under the notice of the Board owing to the numerous outbreaks of disease, particularly enteric fever, traced to this cause. In the course of the year ended 31st March last the following outbreaks of enteric fever occurred in which the source of infection was traceable to a contaminated milk supply.

District.	No. of Cases.	Probable Source of Infection.
Manorhamilton Rural,	50	Separated milk from Creamery.
Larne Rural,	35	Infected milk.
Belfast Rural,		
Belfast County Borough,	26	Infected milk.
Lisburn Rural,		
Clonmel Urban,	32	Infected milk.

It is a noteworthy fact that in not one of the districts, where the contaminated milk supply was ultimately discovered, were there any regulations in force for the control of dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops at the date of the several outbreaks.

The foregoing table also exemplifies the risk of contracting enteric fever, to which the inhabitants of rural districts have become exposed with increasing frequency since the institution of the creamery system in Ireland, in recent years. The mixture of milk from a single contaminated source of supply is sufficient to infect the whole of the separated milk distributed from a creamery for local consumption, and the Board have for years past had to deal with extensive outbreaks of enteric fever, due to the distribution of separated milk from creameries.

District Councils would therefore do well to bear in mind that improved conditions of cleanliness and wholesomeness in the production of milk are likely to have a beneficial influence upon the public health of the districts under their charge.

Moreover, having regard to the excessive prevalence of tuberculosis in Ireland, it is a matter of urgent importance that no precaution should be omitted to guard against the spread of disease through the milk of tuberculous cows.

The Board are of opinion that the circumstances, which existed in 1879 and 1886, when the adoption of regulations to secure the sanitation of cowsheds and dairies and the wholesomeness of the milk supply was left to the discretion of local authorities, have undergone a material alteration owing to the extension of facilities for the conveyance of milk by rail, and the widespread development of creameries, and the Board have accordingly included in the accompanying draft order, standard provisions, the object of which is to provide for a wholesome milk supply.

The main effect of the order will be in the first place to consolidate previous orders, and in the second to enlarge and extend to the whole of Ireland regulations most of which are at present in operation in a limited number of districts.

The Board are chiefly concerned in securing a clean and wholesome milk supply, in the interests of the general health of the country, but the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, with whom the Board have been in consultation during the preparation of the order, have pointed out that the commercial success of the Irish Butter Industry demands that greater attention should be paid to the conditions under which milk is produced. It is necessary, in face of foreign competition, that every effort should be used to ensure that the reputation of Irish butter should not be allowed to suffer by reason of careless or defective arrangements in the production of milk. The Board trust that district councils in considering the terms of the order will realise the responsibility that rests upon them in connection with this aspect of the matter.

The Board think it desirable, before promulgating any order on the subject, to consult the various urban and rural sanitary authorities with regard to its terms. They, therefore, enclose herewith a copy of the draft order and request that it may be brought under the notice of the Council within the next month, and that any observations or suggestions which the Council wish to offer, may be transmitted to this Office without delay.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. Barlas,

Secretary.

To the Town Clerk of every County Borough;
The Clerk of every Urban Sanitary Authority;
The Clerk of every Rural Sanitary Authority.

No. 46,767: 1907—Miscellaneous.

RATES OF INTEREST ON LOCAL LOANS.

Local Government Board,

Dublin, 27*th September*, 1907.

Sir,

With reference to their Circular Letter of the 9th March, 1904, on the subject, I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to

transmit, herewith, a copy of a further Notice which has been issued by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in pursuance of the Public Works Loans Act, 1897 (60 & 61 Vict., c. 51).

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. Barlas.
Secretary.

To
Each Local Authority in Ireland
with statutory borrowing powers.

Copy.

RATES OF INTEREST ON LOCAL LOANS.

Notice.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury hereby give notice that in pursuance of the powers conferred upon Them by the Public Works Loans Act, 1897 (60 & 61 Vict., cap. 51, section 1), They have been pleased to direct by Their Minute of the 9th September, 1907, that on loans advanced out of the Local Loans Fund, on the security of local rates, subsequently to the date of that Minute, there shall be chargeable, in lieu of the rates of interest fixed by the Treasury Minute of the 3rd March, 1904, the following rates of interest, viz.:—

Period of Repayment.	*Rate of Interest.*
Not exceeding 30 years,	$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.
,, 50 ,,	$3\frac{3}{4}$,, ,,

No. 46,880: 1907—Misc.

Local Government Board,
Dublin, 30*th September*, 1907.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to refer to their letter of the 6th September, 1906, and to call attention to the revised Memorandum of Instructions with regard to Provisional Orders which accompanied it.

It will be observed from the letter and the Instructions that the petitions for Provisional Orders applying for compulsory powers of purchase of land under the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1900, should be presented to the Board not later than the 15th December, if the advertisements of the proposal were published in September or October, and not later than the 15th January, if they were published in November, and that applications for all other Orders requiring Parliamentary sanction should be made on or before the 1st January.

Standing Order 193 (A) of the House of Commons provides that no Bill originating in that House for confirming a Provisional Order shall be read the first time after Whitsuntide, and experience shows that unless this date is strictly adhered to it will probably be impossible for Bills to confirm Provisional Orders to reach the House of Lords by the date necessary to ensure compliance with the Lords' Sessional Order relating to the Second Reading of such Bills.

The Board have accordingly determined that applications for Provisional Orders which require, or which may require, Parliamentary sanction must be received by them not later than the dates mentioned in the Instructions, and it must be clearly understood that those dates are fixed as the latest on which such applications can be received, but it is obviously desirable that, wherever practicable, the applications should be made earlier, and the Board therefore trust that every local authority who may propose to apply for such an Order will make their application as soon as they are in a position to furnish the requisite particulars.

It was also pointed out in the Board's letter above referred to, that, in cases of applications for compulsory powers of acquiring land, the opportunity of publishing the preliminary advertisements in either of the months of September or October should be availed of when practicable, and that in all other cases (*e.g.*, the alteration or repeal of local Acts, the formation of united districts, the constitution of Port Sanitary Authorities) it is very desirable that the applications should be received before the 1st November. Applications of this nature generally require much consideration, and the Board are able to give more attention to those received before the end of the year than is possible if they are not presented until the beginning of the following year. Accordingly, they trust that their suggestion to have such applications made to them before the 1st November will be adhered to by local authorities.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. Barlas,

Secretary.

To

The Secretary to each County Council.
The Town Clerk of each County Borough.
The Clerk of each Urban District Council.
The Clerk of each Rural District Council.
The Clerk of the Commissioners of each Town.

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127 M/1907.—Miscellaneous.

Local Government Board,

Dublin, 30*th October*, 1907.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to forward to you the accompanying copy of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, and to request that you will bring it under the notice of the Sanitary Authority.

The Act embodies many provisions which have frequently been introduced into local Acts in recent years, and among other things it deals with streets and buildings, sanitary matters, infectious diseases, common lodging houses, and recreation grounds.

It will be observed that Part I. alone becomes operative on the date fixed for the commencement of the Act, viz., 1st January, 1908. The remaining Parts can be brought into operation by Order upon the application of the local authority of any district. Such application should be made to the Local Government Board as regards Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., and X., and to the Chief Secretary as regards Parts VII., VIII., and IX.

It will be open to any local authority to apply to the Local Government Board to declare any Part or Section of the Act to be in force in their district, or, where the local authority are a Rural District Council, in any contributory place. Notice of intention to make such appli-

cation must, two weeks at least before the application, be given by advertisement in one or more newspapers, circulating in the district, in each of two successive weeks.

The Board desire to suggest to local authorities that they should carefully study the terms of the Act with a view to deciding to what extent its provisions are applicable to the sanitary requirements of their respective districts.

The Board would draw special attention to Part IV. of the Act relating to infectious diseases.

Section 52 imposes a penalty on any person engaging in any occupation or business, when knowing that he is suffering from an infectious disease.

Section 53 enables the local authority to obtain from a dairyman, whose milk is suspected to be the source of infectious disease, a list of the farms, &c., from which his supply of milk is derived.

Section 54 requires every dairyman supplying milk within the district of the local authority to notify to the Medical Officer of Health cases of infectious disease among his employees.

Section 55 imposes a penalty on a person sending to a public washhouse, or a laundry, clothes, &c., which he knows to have been exposed to infection from an infections disease, without having taken proper steps for the purpose of disinfection.

Section 56 empowers the local authority to cleanse, purify or destroy filthy and dangerous articles in a dwelling-house.

Section 57 prohibits children suffering from infectious disease from attending school after notice from the Medical Officer of Health.

Section 58 requires the Principal of a school in which any scholar is suffering from infectious disease to furnish the local authority with the names and addresses of all the scholars attending the school.

Section 59 provides against the spread of infectious disease through the use of books from a public or circulating library.

Section 60 enables local authorities to forego the recovery of the cost of maintenance from patients in a hospital.

Section 61 empowers local authorities to provide temporary accommodation for persons compelled to leave infected premises, and on a Justices' Order to remove persons compulsorily from infected premises.

Section 62 amends Section 142 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, relating to the exposure of infected persons.

Section 63 prohibits the conveyance in a public vehicle of a person suffering from an infectious disease.

Section 64 provides for the disinfection of a public vehicle in which a person suffering from an infectious disease has been conveyed.

Section 65 extends the powers of removal to hospital given by Section 141 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, to all cases of persons suffering from dangerous infectious disease who cannot be effectually isolated.

Section 66 relates to the cleansing and disinfection of premises, &c., for the prevention of dangerous infectious disease.

Section 67 enables local authorities to provide nurses for attendance on patients suffering from infectious disease.

Section 68 prohibits the holding of a wake over the body of a person who has died of infectious disease.

It appears to the Board that these important provisions might be adopted by sanitary authorities.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. Barlas,
Secretary.

The Clerk of every Urban and Rural Sanitary Authority in Ireland.

No. 49,274, 1907.—Miscellaneous.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
DUBLIN, *20th November*, 1907.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to forward to you the accompanying copy of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, and to request that you will bring the Act under the notice of the Council.

Mode in which the Act may be put in force.

The Act may be adopted for their Districts by Urban and Rural District Councils. The Act also contains provision for its adoption by County Councils as regards the whole County or any County district therein, but as there are no County Medical Officers of Health in Ireland, this provision of the Act cannot under existing circumstances be brought into operation.

Resolution of Adoption.

The manner in which the Act can be adopted by the Local Authority is by a resolution of adoption, and the following provisions are to have effect with respect to the resolution:—

1. The resolution must be passed at a meeting of the Council.
2. One calendar month at least before the meeting special notice of the meeting and of the intention to propose the resolution must be given to every member of the Council.
3. The resolution, after being passed, must be published by advertisement in some one or more newspapers circulating within the area of the Council, and otherwise in such manner as the Council think sufficient for giving notice of it to all persons interested.
4. A copy of the resolution must be sent to the Local Government Board.
5. The resolution will come into operation at such time, not less than one month after the first publication of the advertisement, as may be fixed by the Local Government Board.

Provision as to Notification.

In the case of every child born within an area where the Act is in force, it will be the duty of the father of the child, if he is actually residing in the house where the birth takes place at the time of its occurrence, and of any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within six hours after, the birth, to give notice, in writing, of the birth to the Medical Officer of Health of the Local Authority who are acting in the execution of the Act in the area in which the child is born.

The enactment will apply to any child which has been born after the expiration of the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy, whether alive or dead.

The notice is to be given by posting a prepaid letter or postcard addressed to the Medical Officer of Health at his office or residence, giving the necessary information of the birth within thirty-six hours after the birth, or by delivering a written notice of the birth at the office or residence of the Medical Officer within the same time. The Local Authority are required to supply, without charge, addressed and stamped postcards containing the form of notice to any medical practitioner or midwife residing or practising within their area who applies for them.

A person who fails to give the requisite notice of a birth will be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding 20*s*., but he will not be liable to a penalty if he satisfies the Court that he had reasonable grounds to believe that notice had been duly given by some other person.

The notification is to be in addition to, and not in substitution for, the requirements of any Act relating to the registration of births; and any Registrar of Birth and Deaths whose District, or any part thereof, is situate within any area in which the Act is in force, is at all reasonable times to have access to the notices of births received by the Medical Officer of Health, or to any book in which these notices may be recorded, for the purpose of obtaining information concerning births which may have occurred in his District.

Attention of Medical Practitioners and Midwives to be called to Act on adoption.

Sub-Section (3) of Section 2 makes it the duty of any Local Authority by whom the Act is adopted, as soon as the consent of the Local Government Board is given to the resolution of adoption, to bring the provisions of the Act to the attention of all medical practitioners and midwives practising in their area.

Expenses of Local Authority.

In the case of an Urban District Council, the expenses of executing the Act will under Sub-Section (6) of Section 1 be defrayed as part of the expenses of the Council in the execution of the Public Health Acts, and in the case of a Rural District Council such expenses are to be paid as general expenses.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. Barlas,

Secretary.

To the Clerk of every Urban and Rural District Council in Ireland.

50191/1907.—Miscellaneous.

Local Government Board,

Dublin, 19*th December*, 1907.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to advert to their Order of the 16th January, 1900, issued under Section 9 of the Margarine Act, 1887, as amended by the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, as to the registration of manufactories of margarine and margarine-cheese, and of premises wherein the business of a wholesale dealer in margarine or margarine-cheese is carried on.

I am to point out that Section 1 (1) of the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907, has extended the provisions with regard to such registration to butter factories and premises used for the manufacture of and trade in milk-blended butter, and the Board have, accordingly, deemed it expedient to rescind the Order above-mentioned, and to issue a fresh Order* directing the manner of registration with the local authority by the owner or occupier of premises in Ireland as follows:—

(*a*) manufactories of margarine or margarine-cheese;

(*b*) premises wherein the business of a wholesale dealer in margarine or margarine-cheese is carried on;

* See page 162.

(*c*) butter factories, that is to say, any premises on which, by way of trade, butter is blended, re-worked, or subjected to any other treatment but not so as to cease to be butter;

(*d*) any premises on which there is manufactured any milk-blended butter, that is to say, any mixture produced by mixing or blending butter with milk or cream (other than condensed milk or cream), or on which there is carried on the business of a wholesale dealer in milk-blended butter.

The new Order provides that registrations which have been duly made in pursuance of the rescinded Order and are effective at the present time shall, subject to the terms of Article IV. of the Order, continue in force, but only to the extent covered by such registration.

Facilities for registration similar to those hitherto afforded by the local authority in respect of the manufacture of and trade in margarine should, on and after the 1st January, 1908, be provided for butter factories and premises on which the manufacture of or wholesale trade in milk-blended butter is carried on.

Copies of the Order are enclosed herewith.

The Board desire to direct attention to the provisions of sec. 9 (1) of the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907, to the effect that milk-blended butter shall be dealt with under such name or names as may be approved by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. Barlas,

Secretary.

The Secretary of every County Council in Ireland.

The Clerk of the Town Council of every Borough in Ireland.

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16. M. 1908.—Miscellaneous.

DISEASED CATTLE.

Local Government Board,

Dublin, 13*th February*, 1908.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to state that they have had under consideration the question of the sale for human food of diseased cattle, and especially of cows suffering from tuberculosis or other wasting disease.

The Board have reason to fear that the practice of selling diseased cattle for human consumption prevails to a considerable extent; and, accordingly, they are desirous of drawing the attention of sanitary authorities to the matter.

With the object of anticipating and so averting possible or intended infringements of the law, the sanitary authority should instruct the sanitary sub-officers and other officers engaged in the supervision of the meat and milk supplies to observe particularly the condition of the cows which come under their notice, and, where any animal is clearly diseased and unfit for food, to take such steps as are practicable to ensure that, in the event of the animal being slaughtered, the carcase will be disposed of properly.

The Board would also suggest that officers of the sanitary authority should be instructed to watch closely the cattle markets, slaughter-houses and knackers' yards in the district, with the view of satisfying themselves that no animal, the condition of which appears to render it unfit for human consumption, is disposed of in such a manner that it is likely to be used for this purpose.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. BARLAS,

Secretary.

The Town Clerk of every County Borough.
The Clerk of every Urban District Council.
The Clerk of every Rural District Council.

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10 M/1908.

Circular.
Port and other Sanitary Authorities.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER AND PLAGUE.

(SHIPS ARRIVING FROM FOREIGN PORTS.)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
DUBLIN, 19*th February*, 1908.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to state that they have had under consideration questions arising out of the International Sanitary Convention of Paris, 1903, and that they have deemed it desirable to rescind the existing regulations as to Cholera, Yellow Fever and Plague prescribed by their Orders of the 30th November, 1900, and the 27th January, 1903, and to issue further regulations on this subject. The regulations are made in pursuance of Section 148 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, as amended and extended by the Public Health Act, 1896, and the Public Health Act, 1904, with a view to the treatment of persons affected with Cholera, Yellow Fever or Plague, and for preventing the spread of the disease both on land and water. Two copies of the new Order are enclosed.*

The regulations have been so framed as to apply to every Port Sanitary Authority, as well as to every Council of an Urban or Rural District, whose District includes or abuts on any part of a Customs Port, which part is not within the jurisdiction of a Port Sanitary Authority; and in the Order and in this Circular the expression "the Sanitary Authority" includes each of the Port Sanitary Authorities and each of the Councils above referred to.

The majority of the provisions contained in the regulations hitherto in force are reproduced in the new regulations, and it does not appear necessary to set them out in detail in the present Circular. But it is desirable to give the following explanation of the general effect of the additions and alterations which, as indicated above, have been introduced chiefly for the purpose of securing the observance of principles embodied in the Paris Convention of 1903.

As the Sanitary Authority are aware, the main principles on which the regulations in this matter have proceeded are that a report with regard to infected vessels arriving from foreign ports should be made by the Officers of Customs to the Sanitary Authority of the place of arrival; that infected vessels should be temporarily detained pending

* See page 166.

visitation by the Medical Officer of Health of the place; and that after visitation by the Medical Officer of Health of such vessels, or of any other vessels to which suspicion of infection attaches, the measures indicated by the regulations should be taken. Such measures have included, according to circumstances, the further detention of the vessel, the removal of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from Plague, Cholera or Yellow Fever, the adoption of steps to free the vessel from causes of infection, and such other action as is expedient for the purpose of tracing the further movements of persons allowed to leave the vessel.

Some modifications of the regulations have now been made in regard to most of the matters above mentioned.

In relation to vessels arriving from foreign ports a new classification is adopted. The term "infected ship" is limited to a ship on which there is actually on board at the time of arrival a case of Cholera, Yellow Fever or Plague, or on which there has been a case of Cholera or Plague within seven days before arrival or a case of Yellow Fever within eighteen days before arrival. At the same time the term "suspected ship" is used as applying to a ship on which there has been a case of Cholera or Plague more than seven days before the arrival of the ship or a case of Yellow Fever more than eighteen days before arrival, whether the case has occurred in the port of departure or in another port in the course of the voyage, or at any time during the voyage, and on which no fresh case of Cholera or Plague has occurred within the seven days or of Yellow Fever within the eighteen days.

Visitation by Officers of Customs, and Detention of Ships.

The action of Officers of Customs under Article II., *et seq.*, of the Order is in the first instance to extend both to infected and suspected ships. The question which the Officer of Customs is to address to the Master or Surgeon of the ship, and which has to be answered in the form set forth in Article II., is designed to bring out the actual facts as to the occurrence of cases or suspected cases of Cholera, Yellow Fever or Plague upon the ship. The Officer of Customs is to give notice of the cause of the temporary detention of any ship to the Sanitary Authority. It will be observed that under Article II. (2) of the new regulations a ship may be detained if the Officer of Customs, although not satisfied that a ship is "infected" or "suspected," has reason to suppose that the ship has come from, or has during the voyage called at, a port infected with Cholera, Yellow Fever or Plague.

In this connection the Board would point out that, in order to secure efficiency in applying the last-mentioned provision and to avoid unnecessary interference with shipping, it is important that the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary Authority should keep himself informed as to the ports that may be infected and should advise the local Officers of Customs as to the ports from which it is anticipated that ships liable to detention by those officers under Article II. (2) might come, or at which they might have called.

Detention in Ships of persons aboard.

If a ship is certified to be "infected," the Regulation in Article XV. (except as regards any person certified to be suffering from Cholera, Yellow Fever or Plague, or from any illness which may prove to be Cholera, Yellow Fever or Plague) prohibits the landing of any person who is on board, unless he satisfies the Medical Officer of Health as to his name, intended place of destination, and intended address at such place. It will be observed that under this Article the Regulation comes into force automatically in the case of an "infected" ship. As regards, however, a "suspected" ship and certain other ships, a similar provision under Articles XX. and XXI. does not come into operation unless the Medical Officer of Health gives a certificate

declaring it desirable that the provision should take effect, with a view to checking the introduction or spread of Cholera, or Yellow Fever, or Plague.

In either case, when the provision is in force, the permission to land can only be given after the Medical Officer of Health has been satisfied as to the person's name, intended place of destination, and intended address at that place; and even then the permission is coupled with an obligation that if any person who has stated his intended destination and intended address arrives at a different destination or address within five days after landing, he is forthwith to notify his destination and address to the Medical Officer of Health or the Local Authority of the district in which the place of actual destination or address is situate. A person who fails to comply with this obligation would be liable to a penalty for infringement of the Regulations.

The attainment of the effective safeguarding of the public health, aimed at by these provisions, will, as it seems to the Board, be materially furthered if any person permitted to land be made fully acquainted with the conditions under which the permission is granted; and, accordingly, it is suggested that the Sanitary Authority should furnish every such person with a short printed statement of the obligation imposed on him under Article XV. or Article XXI. as the case may be, and of the penalty to which he becomes liable in the event of his failure to comply with the obligation.

Disinfection of Ships.

It will be observed that under Article XIX. of the new regulations the measures of disinfection that may be applied to an "infected" or a "suspected" ship, as apart from articles in it, are restricted to instances in which the infection is due to Cholera or Plague, and that they are to be confined to those parts of the ship which have been used as quarters by a person suffering from Cholera or Plague, or which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, are infected with either of these diseases.

The disinfection or destruction of articles on board the ship, under Articles XVIII. and XIX. is also restricted to those which may be infected with Cholera or Plague.

Precautions for the prevention of the spread of Cholera.

Certain proceedings for dealing with bilge water and water ballast, and also for substituting for any existing supply of water a proper supply of water for drinking and cooking purposes, were under the former regulations to be taken when requisite in the case of Yellow Fever and Plague, as well as in the case of Cholera; under Article XXII. these proceedings are now made available only in those instances where Cholera is in question.

Precautions for the prevention of the spread of Plague.

New provisions have been made in Articles XXIII. and XXIV. prescribing the procedure to be followed with a view to prevent the transmission of Plague by rats on board ship, and the escape from the ship to shore of rats that may be infected with Plague. With a view to obviating the first of these dangers, rats are in all cases to be destroyed when the ship is infected with Plague, or when rats in the ship are infected with that disease. In the case of a ship which is not infected but is a suspected ship by reason of Plague this procedure is not obligatory, except where the Medical Officer of Health requires it to be followed.

Where a ship is neither infected nor suspected by reason of Plague, but has come from, or has during the voyage called at, a port infected with Plague, the danger from rats is comparatively small. Nevertheless, in the case of such a ship where the Medical Officer of Health is satisfied that measures for the destruction of rats in the ship are

necessary and certifies accordingly, these measures are to be applied, and the cost will be borne, not by the Master of the ship, but by the Sanitary Authority.

With a view to averting danger that might ensue from the escape to shore of rats on board a ship which is infected or suspected by reason of Plague, or which has come from or called at a port infected with Plague, or in which there are rats either infected with Plague or affected by an unusual mortality, such precautions are to be taken for effectually stopping the access of rats from the ship to the shore as the Medical Officer of Health may deem reasonably necessary.

PRECAUTIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF YELLOW FEVER.

In view of the part now known to be taken by a certain species of mosquito in the transmission of Yellow Fever to man, a new provision is made in Article XXV. enabling the Medical Officer of Health to give a certificate requiring the taking of measures intended to secure the destruction of mosquitos and their larvæ on board ship subject to the conditions set out in that Article.

EXECUTION OF WORK BY SANITARY AUTHORITY AND RECOVERY OF THE COST

By the provisions of Article XXVIII. the Sanitary Authority are placed under the obligation to do any such work as is therein specified at the request of and in substitution for the Master of a ship. They may, if they think fit, recover from the Master of the ship the cost of the work so done; but they may not derive any profit by reason of the sum charged, and the amount recoverable may not in relation to any piece of work exceed £20.

PURCHASE OF COPIES OF ORDER AND CIRCULAR.

The Order and this Circular will be placed on sale, so that copies may shortly be obtained either directly or through any bookseller from Mr. Edward Ponsonby, 116, Grafton-street, Dublin.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. BARLAS,

Secretary.

To the Clerk to the Port Sanitary Authority, *or*
The Town Clerk, *or*
The Clerk to the Urban District Council, *or*
the Rural District Council.

Circular.
Port and other Sanitary Authorities.

CHOLERA AND PLAGUE.

(OUTWARD BOUND AND COASTING SHIPS.)

11 M./1908.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
DUBLIN, 19*th February*, 1908.

I.—*Outward Bound Ships.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to state that they have had under consideration questions arising out of the International Sanitary Convention of Paris, 1903, and that they have deemed

it desirable to issue an Order* prescribing as regards Outward Bound Ships Regulations in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, the Public Health Act, 1896, and the Public Health Act, 1904.

The Regulations embodied in the Order provide for the taking of certain measures with the view of preventing the transmission to foreign countries of Cholera or Plague, whether through the medium of infected persons or things, or of rats in the case of Plague, or of drinking water in the case of Cholera, in the event of a District or part of a District in Ireland becoming affected with one of those diseases.

The Order has been framed in four parts, and it seems to the Board to be desirable to make the following observations as to the provisions contained in each part.

Definitions

As regards the definitions which are used in the Regulations, it will be observed that in Part II. of the Order the expression "Sanitary Authority" means every Port Sanitary Authority, and every Urban or Rural District Council in Ireland, whose district includes or abuts on any part of a Customs Port, which part is not within the jurisdiction of a Port Sanitary Authority, and that in Parts III. and IV. the expression "Local Authority" means every Urban or Rural District Council and each Port Sanitary Authority in Ireland.

Visitation and Examination of Outward Bound Ships.

Where an Outward Bound Ship is in a district which is, or comprises an area affected with Cholera or Plague, the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary Authority under the provisions of Article V. may, in the exercise of his discretion, and, on the requisition of the Master of the ship, must, visit the ship and examine the Master, crew, and every other person aboard, and any clothing or bedding or other articles of personal use which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, may have been exposed to infection. An option is, however, given to the Medical Officer of Health by arrangement with the Master of the ship to examine ashore the Master, the members of the crew or any other persons intending to go aboard as passengers or otherwise. By Article VII. it is provided that if the Medical Officer of Health is of opinion that the persons examined are not suffering from Cholera or Plague, or from any illness which may prove to be Cholera or Plague, and that the ship and clothing or bedding or articles above referred to are free from infection, he may (if the examination was made in the exercise of his discretion), and must (if the examination was made on the requisition of the Master of the ship) give a Certificate as mentioned in the Article. The Board anticipate that the granting of the certificate to a Master of a ship may lead to the application at foreign ports of less stringent treatment than is likely to be applied in the absence of such a Certificate.

Precautions for Preventing the Spread of Infection.

By Article VIII. provision is made for the removal to a hospital or other suitable place appointed for the purpose by the Sanitary Authority of persons ascertained by the Medical Officer of Health on his examination to be suffering from Cholera or Plague or from an illness which in his opinion may prove to be Cholera or Plague, and in this Article and in Articles IX. and X. the measures to be taken by the Medical Officer of Health and the Master of the ship for preventing the spread of infection are prescribed.

Charges to be Paid by Masters of Ships.

By Article XI. power is given to the Sanitary Authority to fix the sum which the Master of the ship may be required to pay to them or to the Medical Officer of Health on their behalf before the Certificate

* See page 180.

above referred to is given to the Master. Such sum must not exceed the amount prescribed in the Table of Charges set out in the Article. It will be seen that the sum may be paid to the Medical Officer of Health, but in that case it must be handed over by him to the Sanitary Authority.

SPECIFIED ARTICLES.

Certain articles termed "Specified Articles" are defined in Part I. of the Order and in Part III. regulations are made for prohibiting, except under certain conditions, the conveyance of any such Articles out of a Cholera-affected area or out of a Plague-affected area with the object of being placed aboard an outward-bound ship for the purpose of an outward voyage. These regulations have been so framed as to secure observance of the principles embodied in the Sanitary Convention of Paris above referred to.

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS AND SAVING FOR MAILS.

In Part IV. provision is made for the appointment of one or more medical practitioners to act in the execution of the Regulations, and for their remuneration, and provision is also made for exempting articles forming part of certain mails from the operation of the Regulations.

II.—*Coasting Ships.*

Another set of Regulations* is enclosed dealing with ships sailing from Irish ports in areas affected with Cholera or Plague and sailing to other ports in the United Kingdom or in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man. These Regulations, which are on similar lines to those in Parts II. and IV. of the Order as to Outward Bound Ships, will apply to the same Authorities as those to which the provisions of Part II. of that Order are applicable. It will, however, be observed that only in the case where the Medical Officer of Health has reason to suppose that a coasting ship is infected is it compulsorily on him to visit the ship and examine the Master and crew and other persons aboard.

PURCHASE OF COPIES OF ORDERS AND CIRCULAR.

The two Orders and this Cicular will be placed on sale, so that copies may shortly be obtained either directly or through any bookseller from Mr. Edward Ponsonby, 116, Grafton-street, Dublin.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. BARLAS,

Secretary.

To the Clerk to the Port Sanitary Authority, *or*
The Town Clerk, *or*
The Clerk to the Urban District Council, *or*
the Rural District Council.

No. 24 M. 1908—Miscellaneous.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

DUBLIN, 25*th February*, 1908.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to enclose herewith, for the information of the Local Authority, a copy of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1908, which the Board have made under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 and 1886.†

* See page 176. † See page 136.

The existing provisions dealing with the administrative control of the milk supply are contained in five Orders bearing various dates between August, 1879, and July, 1899. In addition, there are local regulations which have been put in force by certain local authorities in their respective districts.

The new Order consolidates the previous Orders on the subject, and applies as from the 1st May next uniformly to all districts in Ireland without the preliminary procedure of adoption. It prescribes standard provisions for securing a clean and wholesome milk supply, which it becomes the duty of all Local Authorities to enforce in their respective districts.

Registration.

The Order requires every Local Authority to register cowkeepers, dairymen, and purveyors of milk in their district, and any person carrying on the trade of cowkeeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk becomes liable to a penalty if he is not registered in the district in which such trade is carried on. Public notice of the necessity of registration is to be given by newspaper advertisement from time to time. Attention is specially directed to the definition of the expression "cowkeeper" in Article 28, which includes any person who keeps a cow or cows, and continuously or regularly or habitually sells or supplies the milk of such cow or cows or the butter fat contained therein to any person, creamery, or factory engaged in the making of butter, cheese, cream, or condensed milk. Accordingly regular suppliers of milk to creameries will become subject to registration, as well as to the other requirements of the Order. A person who carries on the trade of cowkeeper or dairyman for the purpose only of making and selling butter or cheese, and does not carry on the trade of purveyor of milk, need not be registered. Every Local Authority should arrange that suitable registers are provided for the purpose of registration, and that due notice of the obligation to register is given to cowkeepers and others affected by the Order. It is desirable that all registrations of dairies and cowsheds should be notified to the inspecting officers, so that the premises may be kept under observation.

Inspection of Cattle in Dairies.

Every occupier of a dairy is required to afford all reasonable assistance to officers of the Local Authority for the purpose of inspecting cattle in such dairy. Inspection is a most important part of the execution of the Order, and should be systematically undertaken. The inspecting officers should be instructed to keep written records of their work for submission to the Local Authority from time to time.

Sanitary Condition of Cowsheds and Dairies.

Provision is made in the Order for the lighting and ventilation of, and air-space in, cowsheds, but cowsheds constructed and used as such at the date fixed for the commencement of the Order will be relieved from compliance with the specific requirements of Articles 3, 4, and 5, if the Medical Officer of Health or a Veterinary Surgeon appointed by the Local Authority certifies that the existing arrangements in such cowsheds are sufficient to secure their wholesome condition and to protect the health of the cows therein as effectually as the provisions of the Articles mentioned. In this connection, it is necessary to point out that the officers appointed for the execution of the Order should make a thorough examination of their districts in order to ascertain what premises appear to come within the special provisions applicable to existing cowsheds, and to inform the occupiers of such cowsheds of the obligation to obtain the prescribed certificate.

Appointment of Officers.

The inspection of cattle in dairies (Article 2), the certification of the sanitary condition of existing cowsheds (Article 6), and the detection of tubercular disease of the udder or teats and other diseases dangerous to health (Article 16), call for expert knowledge of the diseases of animals, which is possessed in a special degree by Veterinary Surgeons. The Board desire to draw attention to this matter and at the same time to refer the Local Authority generally to the provisions of the Order in regard to the appointment of Officers.

Local Regulations.

Power is conferred on Local Authorities to make regulations applicable to their respective districts for the purposes mentioned in Section 34 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878. Public notice of such regulations is to be given in a newspaper circulating in the district of the Local Authority, and a copy of the regulations should be sent to the Board at least one month before the date named by the Local Authority for their coming into force.

The Board have received from Local Authorities, for inclusion in the Order, a number of suggestions relating to the procedure incidental to registration, the covering of milk-vessels and the cleanliness and the special clothing of milkers. These suggestions, while of a useful and practical character, did not appear to be suitable for insertion in an Order of general application. The Board, however, will be prepared to consider draft regulations dealing with these and other provisions submitted by Local Authorities, so that they may be ready to come into force without delay after the commencement of the Order.

It should be noted that the Order revokes all regulations previously made by Local Authorities, but does not invalidate or interfere with any proceedings taken or anything done under existing Orders or regulations.

The Order comes into operation on the 1st May, 1908.

In conclusion, the Board desire to point out that through the control of the milk supply, Local Authorities are in a position to exercise an important influence on the general welfare and health of the people, having regard to the universal use of milk as an article of food, and to the frequent communication of such diseases as enteric fever, scarlatina, and tuberculosis through its medium. The Board trust that the Local Authorities will recognise their responsibilities, and will administer the present Order in an efficient manner so as to secure a higher standard of purity and wholesomeness in the milk supply.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. Barlas,
Secretary.

The Town Clerk of every County Borough.
The Clerk of every Urban and Rural District Council in Ireland.

III.—REPORTS OF MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

No. 21,093.—1908. Miscellaneous.

(*a.*) Report of Dr. T. J. Browne, Medical Inspector, on the Public Health of the District under his charge.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the following report dealing with the principal outbreaks of infectious diseases and the sanitation of the district under my charge for the year ended the 31st March, 1908.

My district comprises the Counties of Cork, Waterford, Tipperary, Kerry, with the exception of Listowel Union, and portion of County Limerick, and includes two County Boroughs, Cork and Waterford, nineteen Urban Sanitary Districts, and forty-six Rural Sanitary Districts.

Small-pox.

During the past year the district was free from small-pox. The last case reported occurred in the Fermoy Urban District in July, 1906.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

No case of the epidemic form of this disease was reported during the past twelve months.

Enteric Fever.

Thurles Urban District.—In September last a sharp outbreak of enteric fever occurred amongst the students of St. Patrick's College, Thurles, resulting in thirty-five seizures and three deaths. The outbreak was traced to pollution of the water supply of the Institution. The water supply was obtained from a pump well in the College grounds, and probably became polluted by percolation of sewage from a sewer in the vicinity of the well. This source of supply has been discontinued, and the Town water supply introduced.

Cork County Borough.—Forty-four cases of enteric fever were notified as having occurred during the past year. Eleven of these occurred in the month of September last; the remainder were fairly evenly distributed over the other months of the year. The incidence of the disease in the borough is not abnormal, and, compared with the past three years, shows a decrease. The causes to which the disease was attributed were defects in the sewerage and sanitation of the houses in which the cases occurred. The Sanitary Authority have now appointed a qualified plumber as Sanitary Sub-Officer, whose special duty it will be to examine house drains, and report all defects discovered.

Waterford County Borough.—Sixteen cases of enteric fever were notified in this sanitary district during the past year. This number does not indicate an undue prevalence of the disease. The causes assigned were usually defective sanitation of the houses in which the cases occurred.

The other sanitary districts in which the largest number of cases occurred are as follows, viz :—Kanturk Rural District, fifteen cases, mostly attributed to pollution of the water supplies, which were generally obtained from open wells. Mallow Rural District, thirteen cases, same cause assigned. Cahirciveen Rural District, ten cases, polluted water supplies the suspected cause. Clonmel Urban District, 9 cases, defective sewerage and insanitary condition of premises the suspected cause. Dingle Rural District and Tralee Rural District, nine cases in each, polluted water supplies the suspected source of disease. Nenagh Rural District, seven cases, attributed to the same cause. Thurles Rural District, twelve cases, due to polluted water obtained from surface wells. Six cases of enteric fever were notified in each of the following districts :—Tralee Urban, Cork Rural, Killarney Rural, and Tipperary No. 1 Rural Districts. In Mallow Urban District, Kinsale Urban District, Dungarvan Rural District, Clonakilty Rural District, Kilmallock Rural District, and Clonmel No. 1 Rural District, three cases of enteric fever were notified. In the Urban Districts insanitary conditions of the premises, and in the Rural Districts polluted water supplies, were assigned as the probable causes of the outbreaks. In all instances the necessary preventive measures were adopted.

Typhus Fever.

Cahercíveen and Killarney Rural Districts.—An outbreak of typhus fever occurred in Cahercíveen Rural District in April last at a place named Gleesk, and extended to the Killarney Rural District through inter-communication with relatives of the family affected. Particulars are given in a special report.*

Bantry Rural District and Skull Rural District.—An outbreak of typhus fever occurred at Bantry in May last. Eight persons contracted the disease. The infection was subsequently conveyed to the Skull Rural District by a relative of the family affected at Bantry, and six persons contracted the fever in the Skull District. The cause of the outbreak was probably insanitary conditions, overcrowding and filth which are common in the Bantry Rural District, where outbreaks of typhus fever are of common occurrence.

Dingle Rural District.—Seven cases of typhus fever were reported from this district during the past year, and were attributed to insanitary conditions which prevail throughout the Dingle Rural District. During the previous year a very widespread outbreak of typhus fever occurred in this Rural District, over one hundred persons having contracted the disease. Typhus fever outbreaks are of common occurrence in the Dingle Rural

*See page 220.

District owing to the insanitary conditions under which the people live, the houses as a rule being clustered together in small villages without adequate provision for ventilation, lighting, and air-space. There is no provision for drainage, and their surroundings are of the most filthy description, manure being stored close up to the doors and cattle frequently housed in the dwellings.

Cork County Borough.—Ten cases of typhus fever were notified as having occurred in this district during the past year. The cases occurred in the poorer parts of the city and were caused by overcrowding. The requisite preventive measures were adopted.

Lismore Rural District.—Three cases of typhus fever were reported from this district during the past year. The patients all belonged to one family and the infection is supposed to have been conveyed into the district by persons of the tramp class.

Tralee Rural District.—During the past year two cases of typhus fever were notified in the Tralee Rural District, and were due to insanitary conditions; the necessary preventive measures were adopted and the infection did not spread.

One case of typhus fever was reported from each of the following districts, viz.:—Kenmare Rural District, Cork Rural District, Waterford County Borough and Waterford No. 2 Rural District.

Diphtheria.

The cases of diphtheria reported from the districts under my charge were as follows, viz.:—

Cork County Borough	37	cases.
Thurles Rural District	18	„
Cork Rural District	9	„
Cashel Rural District	6	„
Waterford County Borough	5	„
Fermoy Urban District	4	„
Skull Rural District	4	„
Tralee Urban District	2	„
Waterford Rural District No. 1	2	„

and one case each from the following districts:—Dungarvan Urban, Carrick-on-Suir Urban, Fermoy Rural, Kanturk Rural, Macroom Rural, Clonakilty Rural, Kenmare Rural, Kilmallock Rural, Clogheen Rural, Tipperary No. 1 Rural, Nenagh Rural, and Clonmel Urban Districts.

The infection in some of the districts in which the largest number of cases occurred was said to have been spread through the medium of the school by pupils attending from infected families. The schools were closed temporarily and other precautionary measures adopted.

Scarlatina.

Waterford County Borough.—During the past year 166 cases of scarlatina were notified as compared with 80 during the previous year. The type of the disease was very mild, and the infection spread through contact with unrecognised cases. On the notification of cases to the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, the requisite precautionary measures were promptly carried out.

Cork County Borough.—Fifty cases of scarlatina were notified during the past year as compared with 26 cases in the previous year; the disease was generally of a very mild form, and when notified prompt steps were taken to prevent the spread of infection.

Clonmel Urban District.—In this district 20 cases of scarlatina were notified during the past year as compared with 25 cases during the preceding year; the type of the disease was mild, to which circumstance was probably due to the spread of infection, as some cases owing to their extreme mildness probably escaped notice. The requisite precautionary measures were adopted in all cases notified.

Other Districts.—Minor outbreaks of scarlatina occurred in the following districts, and the necessary precautionary measures adopted. The infection was believed to have been imported from other parts of the country and spread by direct contact:—

Cork Rural District	16 cases.
Clonmel No. 2 Rural District	9 „
Waterford No. 1 Rural District	7 „
Tralee Rural District	3 „
Dingle Rural District	3 „
Clogheen Rural District	3 „
Mallow Rural District	3 „
Borrisokane Rural District	3 „
Carrick-on-Suir No. 2 Rural District	2 „
Tipperary No. 1 Rural District	2 „
Killarney Urban District	2 „
Cahirciveen Rural District	1 „
Kilmallock Rural District	1 „
Tralee Urban District	1 „
Lismore Rural District	1 „
Fermoy Urban District	1 „

Measles.

Measles was very prevalent during the past year, a wave of infection having spread to almost every district in the province of Munster. The type of the disease was generally very mild, and medical aid was not as a rule sought except when complication arose. A few deaths resulted in Waterford County Borough and Tralee Urban District from bronchial and pulmonary complications. Owing to the fact that the disease is not notifiable

unless specially added to the list of notifiable diseases under Sec. 7 of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, and to the general belief that the disease is a trivial, infantile disorder which all young persons must contract sooner or later, it is very difficult to prevent the spread of infection with any degree of success.

The closure of schools in infected areas has generally been resorted to, and the disinfection of infected premises; but owing to the very general prevalence of the disease isolation of the affected could not in many instances be effectually carried out, either in the patients' houses, or by removal to hospital, the accommodation in the latter having been generally overtaxed.

Whooping Cough.

Whooping Cough was prevalent in the Mallow, Macroom and Killarney Urban Districts during the past year. The affected children were not allowed to attend school, but otherwise very little was done as regards prevention.

General Observations upon the Sanitation and Sanitary Administration of the District under my Charge.

The sanitation of the district generally shows an improvement in many respects, notably in the housing of the labouring class in the rural districts, the various Sanitary Authorities having availed largely of the provisions of the Labourers' Acts in providing cottages to replace insanitary dwellings. Many large improvement schemes are at present under consideration, so that in the near future the wants of the labouring class in rural districts in respect of sanitary dwellings should be fully met. As regards the housing of the working classes in towns a great deal requires to be done in order to provide sanitary dwellings.

In nearly all the towns in my district the working classes are very badly housed. Overcrowding is very general. Insanitary dwellings are the rule. The houses are damp, with earthen floors; deficient as regards ventilation, lighting, air-space, and without sanitary convenience or proper provision for drainage, ashes, manure, &c., being allowed to accumulate in the vicinity, while pigs are frequently kept in the small yards attached to the dwellings, thereby adding greatly to the general insanitary conditions.

The dairies and cowsheds are very generally unsatisfactory as regards cleanliness, ventilation, lighting and drainage. It is to be hoped that the new Order dealing with dairies, cowsheds and milkshops will in a short time lead to a vast improvement in the condition of these buildings.

With regard to the practice of storing manure in close proximity to dwelling-houses referred to in previous reports, I am glad to observe that a marked improvement is noticeable generally.

The Sanitary Sub-Officers have displayed more zeal during the past year in making inspections of their districts and in reporting nuisances discovered. In many districts defects in water supplies have been remedied or are being dealt with. The towns are generally provided with good water supplies on the gravitation system.

In the following districts water supplies are required, viz. :—

Carrick-on-Suir Urban District.

Kinsale Urban District.

Dungarvan Urban District.

Crosshaven Village (Kinsale Rural District).

Clogheen Town (Clogheen Rural District).

Dingle Town and Annascaul Village (Dingle Rural District).

Kenmare Town and Kilgarvan Village (Kenmare Rural District).

Drimoleague Village (Skibbereen Rural District).

Courtmacsherry Village (Clonakilty Rural District).

Ballyheigue, Abbeydorney, Barrow, and Castlemain Villages in Tralee Rural District.

Enniskean Village (Bandon Rural District).

Portions of Killarney Rural District and of Roscrea No. 2 Rural District.

Goleen Village (Skull Rural District).

Glengariff Village (Bantry Rural District).

In the following towns the sewerage system is defective, viz. :—Dungarvan, Dingle, Macroom, Kanturk, Millstreet, Kenmare, Templemore, Caherciveen, Charleville, Carrick-on-Suir, Clonakilty, Youghal, Tralee, Killarney, Mallow, Nenagh, Thurles, Roscrea, Castleisland, Newmarket, Mitchelstown, Kildorrery, Fermoy, Kilmallock, Skibbereen and Bantry.

The defects in the sewerage systems have frequently been brought under the notice of the Sanitary Authorities concerned, but little or nothing has been done to remedy matters.

I am, &c.,

THOMAS J. BROWNE,

Medical Inspector.

No. 65,924—1907.

(*b.*)—Report of Dr. T. J. Browne, Medical Inspector, on the incidence of Typhus Fever in the Caherciveen and Killarney Rural Districts.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

Gentlemen,

Typhus Fever outbreaks are of such common occurrence in the County of Kerry that the disease may be said to be endemic. In the Caherciveen Rural District since the beginning of the year 1900, 226 cases of typhus fever were treated in the Fever Hospital at Caherciveen. As will be seen from the following table, the disease has occurred from time to time in every one of the Dispensary Districts of the Caherciveen Union.

Table.

Dispensary District.	Number of cases which came under treatment in year.								
	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Total.
Caher, . . .	18	6	–	2	1	3	6	4	40
Darrynane, . .	–	1	–	12	–	16	–	–	29
Emlagh, . . .	3	2	3	21	1	2	2	2	41
Glanbehy, . . .	–	–	–	5	1	4	3	28	41
Valencia, . . .	1	8	50	3	1	12	4	–	79
Total, . .	22	17	53	43	4	37	15	34	230

In addition, the number of cases of typhus fever treated at home, or which were not medically attended and escaped observation, would probably amount to as many more, making a total of between 500 and 600 cases in the past eight years. The most serious outbreaks occurred in the years 1902, 1903, and 1905, and during the present year. In the most recent outbreak the first case occurred in April last in a family residing at Gleesk in the Caher Dispensary District, and was not medically attended or notified. In the following month two additional members of this family developed typhus fever, and were visited by the Medical Officer of the District. When seen, one of the patients was in a dying state, and died on the same day. The other patient was a child who had been ill for some time, and was recovering from an attack of typhus fever. The woman who nursed these patients was the next to contract the disease, and was removed to hospital, where she died on the 10th July. On the 8th July another member of this family was removed to hospital, and on the 17th July two more of the members of the family, all suffering from typhus fever. During the illness in this family I was informed that a relative from Ballyclare in the Killorglin District of Killarney Union visited the house, and was probably the medium of conveying the infection to that district, from whence the infection spread to the Glanbehy District of

Caherciveen Union. In the beginning of July a man named H——, residing at Curraheen in the latter District, died from typhus fever. On the 15th July a family named Sw——, residing at Curraheen, contracted typhus fever; six members of the family were removed to hospital, and one was treated at home, being unfit for removal. On the same date a child named Sh——, residing at Curraheen, was removed to hospital; this child was attending the local National School up to the date of its contracting the fever, as also were the Sw—— children. A family of the tramp class visited at one of the infected houses and went to stay with a family named K——, residing at Spunkane in the Emlagh District, and during the stay of this family at K's one of the children of the tramp was ill with suspicious symptoms. Subsequently, on the 27th July, two of the K—— family contracted typhus fever and were removed to hospital. No further case of the disease occurred in the Emlagh District. On the 8th August two additional members of the Sh—— family at Curraheen and a girl named F—— from the same townland were removed to hospital suffering from typhus fever. In September three cases of typhus fever occurred at Reenalagawn in a family named Sw——, and two at Keelnabrack in the C—— family, also another in the Sh—— family at Curraheen. Since September there has been no further development of the outbreak.

The families attacked belonged to the small farming or labouring class, and had free intercommunication. The conditions under which they lived were most favourable to the development and spread of typhus fever. The houses are one-storied thatched cabins, with earthen floors, containing two apartments, a living and a sleeping room. The houses are damp, badly lighted, and devoid of means of proper ventilation, having only one small window in the front wall of each apartment; these windows usually do not open, and at night, when the door of the cabin is closed, the only means of ventilation is the chimney of the living room. The families, which usually consist of from six to twelve individuals, are huddled together during the night in the small sleeping apartment under the most unhealthy conditions of overcrowding and insufficient ventilation, etc. The surroundings of the houses are usually of a very insanitary description. At the door-step is a foul pit containing manure, liquid filth, and decomposing refuse of every description giving forth noxious odours which permeate the dwellings and render the occupants susceptible to attacks of disease. The cowsheds usually adjoin the dwellings, and are in a similar insanitary condition from accumulation of manure at the doors, foul interiors, and defective ventilation and lighting. In many instances it is the practice to house the cattle during the winter months in the living apartment of the dwelling-house. There is a general absence of proper means of drainage, and commonly the yards attached to the dwellings are covered with foul slush which is carried into the houses on the feet of the occupants. The frequent outbreaks of typhus fever which occur are undoubtedly due to the insanitary conditions described—over-

crowding, filth, and want of ventilation in the houses. If greater attention were given to personal and domestic cleanliness and to the proper ventilation of the houses, the recurrence of these outbreaks would eventually be prevented.

I have on frequent occasions, both in my annual reports and personally when attending meetings of the Sanitary Authority, brought under notice the insanitary conditions detailed, and urged the necessity of taking action to have the defects remedied. At a recent meeting of the Caherciveen Rural District Council which I attended, orders were given to the Sanitary Sub-Officers to make house to house inspections of their districts and to report all insanitary conditions discovered. When these Officers furnish their reports, steps will be taken, if necessary, to enforce the permanent abatement of all insanitary conditions, and every effort made to place the district in a satisfactory sanitary state.

The preventive measures adopted during the continuance of the outbreak were the removal of the sick to hospital when possible, disinfection and lime-washing of infected houses, burning of infected articles of bedding, clothing, etc., and a general cleansing and lime-washing of houses in the infected areas. The local National School was closed temporarily and thoroughly disinfected.

The Medical Officers of Health and the Sanitary Sub-Officers were most active in seeing that the requisite preventive measures were strictly carried out.

Killarney Rural District.—The number of cases of typhus fever treated in the Fever Hospital at Killarney in each of the years 1900 to 1907 inclusive is as follows :—

1900,	29	cases.
1901,	13	,,
1902,	27	,,
1903,	9	,,
1904,	23	,,
1905,	6	,,
1906 & 7,	14	,,
Total,	121	cases.

Some of these cases occurred in Killarney Urban District.

In addition, it is probable that almost as many more cases were either treated at home or escaped detection owing to medical aid not having been requisitioned, as there is a tendency amongst the people to conceal the fact of the occurrence of cases of infectious disease in their families, and free intercourse is permitted with the neighbouring families, with the result that infection is spread, notwithstanding the fact that the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act is in force in the Rural District.

The outbreak during the present year commenced about the end of May or beginning of June in a family residing in the townland of Ballyclare in the Killorglin Dispensary District, the infection having probably been conveyed to the family by a person who visited at a house at Gleesk in the Caherciveen Union, where the disease existed at the time. Sub-

sequently, in the month of July, a family of the tramp class named T——, who had been staying with the family affected at Ballyclare, about a month previously, and had afterwards been at Spunkane in the Emlagh District of Caherciveen Union, returned to Ballyclare, and on the 10th of July two members of the T—— family were removed to hospital at Killarney suffering from typhus fever. Whilst at Ballyclare they were attended by the District Nurse, Miss De L——, who later on contracted the fever, but was treated at her home, as she was unfit for removal to hospital. A child named Sh——, residing at Tremanagh, next contracted the disease; this child had been attending the National School at Curraheen, and doubtless contracted the fever through coming in contact with children attending the school from infected families. Subsequently, in August, four other members of the same family and a girl named T——, of Cromam, developed typhus fever, and all were removed to hospital. In September four members of a family named D——, residing at Curramahone, developed typhus fever. There is no history of exposure to infection in the case of the D—— family, and the outbreak appears to have been due to overcrowding and the insanitary conditions under which the family lived.

Although it would appear that in the first cases which occurred the infection was introduced from the Caherciveen Union, the houses in which the fever occurred were in a very unsatisfactory sanitary state from overcrowding, defective ventilation, and filthy surroundings sufficient to cause an outbreak of typhus fever, and most favourable to its spread. Similar sanitary defects are very common throughout the Killarney Rural District, to which the attention of the sanitary authority has frequently been drawn by their sanitary officers and by myself, both in my annual reports and personally at their meetings, which I have frequently attended. Notices have from time to time been served requiring the abatement of nuisances and other insanitary conditions reported, and have been complied with, but unfortunately the nuisances, etc., are only temporarily abated, and, as a rule, recur in a short period.

At the last meeting of the Sanitary Authority which I attended, orders were given to the Sanitary Sub-Officers to make house to house inspections of their districts and to report all nuisances and insanitary conditions discovered, by which means it is hoped that energetic measures will be taken by the Sanitary Authority to secure their abatement and to place the district in a satisfactory sanitary state.

The necessary preventive measures were adopted during the fever outbreak, and the spread of infection checked. A proper disinfecting apparatus is required, which would effect a considerable saving to the ratepayers, as the cost annually in replacing articles of bedding, clothing, etc., exposed to infection and destroyed amounts to a considerable sum.

THOMAS J. BROWNE,
Medical Inspector,

28th December, 1907.

(*c.*)—PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Report of Dr. T. J. Browne, Medical Inspector.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

Gentlemen,

This disease is unfortunately very prevalent throughout the district under my charge, particularly in the Counties of Cork and Kerry, and is due to some extent to persons in an advanced stage of the disease returning from America to end their days with their relatives at home. Many instances of the spread of tuberculosis through this means have been from time to time brought under my notice by Medical Officers of Health in these counties, from which emigration to the United States is on a much larger scale than from other counties in Ireland.

The visit of the Tuberculosis Exhibition to Cork City and many other towns in the Province of Munster has had the effect of directing public attention to the prevalence of the disease, and the lectures delivered in connection with the Exhibition have been the means of enlightening and educating the people as to the causes and prevention of consumption. The crusade against consumption has been taken up very enthusiastically by the Sanitary Authorities and leading people in the several towns visited by the Exhibition. Branches of the Women's National Health Association have been formed, one of the chief objects of the Association being the prevention of consumption, so that there is great reason to hope that in a short time the ravages caused by this disease will be greatly lessened.

A site for a Sanatorium for Consumptives for the County of Cork has been obtained, and building operations will soon be commenced, so that in a short time provision will be made in this county for the curative treatment of persons in the early stages of the disease.

A conference of representatives of the Sanitary Authorities of the Counties of Waterford, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Wexford was recently held at Waterford to consider the question of providing a Sanatorium for consumptives for these counties. Resolutions in favour of the project were passed unanimously and were referred to the several Sanitary Authorities for further consideration. When replies have been received it is intended to summon a further conference and decide what action will be taken in the matter.

A proposal was made some time ago to provide a Sanatorium for consumptives for the Counties of Kerry, Limerick, and Clare, but up to the present no definite steps have been taken in the matter.

The distribution of leaflets and posters containing information as to the prevention of consumption has been systematically carried out and has been most useful in spreading information as to the causes and prevention of the disease. Isolation of the affected, precautionary measures as to the disposal of the sputum, and disinfection, are now very generally resorted to.

Thomas J. Browne,
Medical Inspector.

No. 21,092—1908.—Miscellaneous.

(*d.*) REPORT of Dr. CLIBBORN, Medical Inspector, on the Public Health of the District under his charge.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ended the 31st March, 1908, dealing generally with the sanitation of the district under my charge, and particularly with outbreaks of infectious diseases therein. My district, as in the previous year, consists of Counties Antrim, Armagh, Down, and Monaghan, and portions of Counties Louth, Meath, Cavan, Tyrone, and Londonderry. The District comprises 1 County Borough (Belfast), 29 Urban Sanitary Districts, and 35 Rural Sanitary Districts.

SMALL-POX.

During the period under report no case of small-pox was notified. This is most satisfactory, as for some years past cases of small-pox occurred not only in Belfast, but in other portions of my district. I may mention that the result of my inspection of children vaccinated by the Dispensary Medical Officers has been most satisfactory, and I found that almost invariably the instructions of the Local Government Board as to the manner in which the operation of vaccination should be performed, are duly carried out. All the Medical Officers spoke in the highest praise of the lymph supplied by the Department.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

As stated in last year's Report, this disease made its appearance, in an epidemic form, in Belfast County Borough, the first cases having been notified there on the 29th December, 1906. The inception and progress of the outbreak in 1907 was fully dealt with in my previous report. I append a special report respecting the outbreak in Belfast, and shall now proceed to deal with cases of the disease which occurred in other portions of my district.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever (outside Belfast).

The following cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis occurred (outside Belfast) in the year under report :—

Lurgan Rural District,		...	...	5	Lurgan Urban District,	...	... 3
Antrim	do.,	...	...	2	Lisburn	do.,	 2
Lisburn	do.,	...	...	3	Banbridge	do.,	 2
Ballymena	do.,	...	...	2	Ballymena	do.,	 1
Bailieborough	do.,	...	...	2	Ballyclare	do.,	 2
Crossmaglen	do.,	...	...	1	Cookstown	do.,	 1
Belfast	do.,	...	...	8	Holywood	do.,	 1
Castlereagh	do.,	...	...	2	Larne	do.,	 1
Downpatrick	do.,	...	...	2			—
Larne	do.,	...	...	3			13
Moira	do.,	...	...	1			34
Newtownards	do.,	...	...	3			—
				—	Total cases as above,	...	... 47
	Total,	...	...	34			

In the same period last year, 27 cases were notified from Rural Districts, and 5 from Urban Districts, making in all 32 cases.

No definite source of infection could be traced in any of these cases, while in a few instances no complaint could be advanced respecting the sanitary condition of the premises occupied by the patients or the personal cleanliness of the inmates, but in many cases, and, as a rule, in the worst type of the disease, overcrowding was usually present. In the bad cases referred to there was also a want of attention to personal cleanliness, and the dirty internal condition of the premises occupied by the patients was evident. In every instance infected articles of clothing and bedding were burned, and the premises were thoroughly disinfected.

Enteric Fever.

Outbreaks of enteric fever occurred during the period under review in Banbridge Urban and Larne Rural Districts. In the previous year outbreaks of the disease were notified in five districts. In Belfast County Borough enteric fever has, for some years past, been more or less endemic; this year, however, it has, unlike other years, been free from excessive or local exacerbations.

Larne Rural District.—The outbreak in this district occurred at Whitehead, a seaside resort, with a considerable number of residents living in good class villa houses. I furnished a special report soon after the outbreak, in which I stated that, as a result of my inquiries, I was of opinion that the local water supply was the source of infection, being due to pollution of one of the reservoirs. My recommendations to prevent a recurrence of the disease were forwarded to the local authority by the Board. About half-a-dozen cases were notified.

Banbridge Urban District.—In September, 1907, about eleven cases of enteric fever came under notice in "Factory Row." No definite source of infection could be traced for the outbreak, the water and milk supplies affording no tangible grounds for suspicion. I made certain recommendations with respect to improvements in the condition of dairies, etc., in the Urban District, which were conveyed to the Sanitary Authority.

During the period under report the district in my charge has been more exempt from outbreaks of enteric fever than usual, and this beneficial result must, I think, be attributed to the greater attention which is now paid by Sanitary Authorities to the protection of their local water supplies. The provision of fresh supplies of water, where needed, and the observance of greater cleanliness in the surroundings of dwelling-houses by the occupants, the better housing of the poor by the building of labourers' cottages under the Labourers Acts, these are factors which have contributed materially to diminish the prevalence of enteric fever and other zymotic diseases in my district. The number of cases of enteric fever

notified in Belfast County Borough for the year ended 31st March, 1907, was 431; the deaths registered 81, giving a death-rate, per 10,000, of 2·2. For the year ended 31st March, 1908, the number of cases notified declined to 282, and the number of deaths was 68, thereby reducing the death-rate per 10,000 to 1·8.

The large decrease in the number of cases notified is satisfactory, but it should be explained that a considerable number of the cases which were reported as continued fever proved, after admission to hospital, to be enteric fever.

Typhus Fever.

Outbreaks of typhus fever occurred in Newry Urban District, and in Belfast County Borough. In both places the disease was, I consider, caused by either overcrowding, or by the dirty habits of the occupants of the infected houses. In both places mentioned the disease was not at first accurately recognised, and in consequence it made greater headway than it would have done if its true nature had been promptly diagnosed.

Newry Urban District.—The total number of cases reported was 18, of which 16 were notified and treated; the remaining two patients presented themselves at the Fever Hospital, and were detained.

The primary case of the disease appears to have occurred on or about the 12th of April, 1907 (J. M'G.). The patient was sent into the Newry Workhouse Fever Hospital, and succumbed to the disease. Four further cases followed (a man, his wife and two children). The patients had been ill for some days prior to their removal to hospital, and they were supposed to be suffering from enteric fever. A private practitioner had previously been in attendance on the family. The husband died after a short illness. Subsequently B.F. and his wife contracted the disease, the former dying in the Fever Hospital, and the latter in her own home. These patients, however, resided near Mayo Bridge, which is in proximity to Newry town; but I believe that they contracted the infection in Newry, and I have included these cases. Dr. O'Haire, the Acting Medical Officer of Health, contracted the disease from the primary case already referred to, upon whom he had been in attendance. The first symptom of his illness became manifest just twelve days after his having been in contact with the patient, and I regret to say that the illness of this promising young doctor had a fatal termination. The remaining cases could be traced to contact with prior cases, either directly or indirectly.

There is no doubt in my mind that the outbreak arose from overcrowding, dirty surroundings and want of proper ventilation in the dwellings invaded by the disease. Two of the patients slept in a room, only 6 feet × 10 × 8; there was but one other room in the house, viz., the kitchen, which measured 12 feet × 8 × 8. The dwelling-house referred to is one of 15 houses situated in Moore's-lane, off Castle-street—13 houses

are on the right-hand side, as one enters the lane, and two are on the left. A high blank wall extends for a distance of about 6 feet from the front of the houses on the right side, thereby preventing a proper flow of fresh air in the lane, which is a *cul-de-sac*. No sanitary conveniences of any sort are provided for the occupants of these houses, but at the lower end of the lane, and within a few feet of the last house, a large board, 15 feet in height, is placed about 2 feet from the wall—which thus forms a rude trough—and this receptacle is in general use as a privy by the occupants of the houses in the lane. On the first day of my inspection I observed a quantity of human fæces exposed outside this primitive trough, and I was told that the receptacle had been partially cleaned out early on the day of my visit. If such were the case it must have been in an awful condition previously. Close to the trough there is an ashpit, which also had been partially cleaned out, but a most offensive odour proceeded from it.

At the foot of the blank wall, already described, was a badly paved channel, into which slops and all sorts of filth were usually thrown, and from this accumulation a most objectionable smell proceeded. In the second house invaded by the disease no proper sanitary arrangements existed, excreta, etc., being thrown out on a dung pit, situated in a garden at the rear of the premises. From measurements which I made I found that overcrowding generally existed in the premises in Moore's-lane. I ascertained that originally all these small houses were used as stables or out-offices to larger houses, and that they were subsequently converted into dwelling-houses for the poorer classes.

The Urban District Council were supplied with a copy of my report on the outbreak, and my recommendations in connection therewith.

With a view of endeavouring to prevent the spread of the disease, I had interviews with the Medical Officers of Health of the district, and the Executive Sanitary Officers of the Newry Urban and Rural Districts. I also attended a special meeting of the Urban District Council, and conferred with them as to the best steps to be taken to stamp out the disease as quickly as possible.

Diphtheria.

The only portion of my district (outside Belfast County Borough) from which an outbreak of diphtheria was notified, occurred in Newry No. 2 Rural District.

Between 5th February, 1907, and 4th December, 1907, 12 cases came under notice, which practically all arose in the Mount Norris Dispensary District. I am informed that no fatal case occurred. The infection was apparently imported from a neighbouring district, where, for some years past, sporadic cases of diphtheria have been of frequent occurrence. The district referred to is Market Hill, in Armagh Rural District. A child resident therein died, early in the year 1907,

from diphtheria in Newry Workhouse Fever Hospital. The patient had previously been attending Lisdrumchor National School, where many of the affected children from the Mount Norris Dispensary District attended. Eight families in all were affected, six of which occupied good houses, capable of being well ventilated and heated. Of the remaining two houses, one is of bad construction and damp, and the other has been condemned as unfit for human habitation.

As regards the water supply, only one house had a deep well, the others had shallow wells.

The families (except two) used their own milk supply, while the two exceptions obtained their supply from different farms, on which no case of the disease had apparently occurred. Ten of the patients affected were children and two adults. Three cases were isolated at home, and nine were removed to hospital. The schools were closed and thoroughly disinfected. I am informed that anti-diphtheritic serum was universally used. Disinfection of the houses, and the usual precautions were adopted to stamp out the disease in the locality.

Belfast County Borough.—The number of cases of diphtheria in Belfast this year, as in other years, is higher than it should be, but there is a slight decrease for the year ended 31st March, 1908, compared with the previous year. In the year ended 31st March, 1907, the number notified was 254; out of which 38 deaths were registered, the death-rate being 1·0 per 10,000. For the year ended 31st March, 1908, the number notified was 244, the deaths registered being 40, and giving a death-rate per 10,000 of 1·08. The usual precautions to prevent the spread of the disease were taken, viz.—Removal of patients to hospital, where possible; disinfection of their houses, and disinfection or destruction of infected articles belonging to them.

Scarlatina.

Scarlatina appeared in an epidemic form in Bangor, County Down, but owing to the prompt precautionary measures taken by the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Sub-Officer, and the energy displayed by the Urban District Council, the epidemic was soon checked, and it therefore requires no special notice.

Scarlatina appeared also in the Dispensary District of Stewartstown (Rural District of Cookstown), and between 24th June, 1907, and 23rd September, 1907, 19 cases were notified. Two of the cases arose in the town of Stewartstown, and the others in the Lough Neagh portion of the district. All the cases were of a mild form, and none terminated fatally. Dr. Harris, Medical Officer of Health, took all necessary precautions to prevent the spread of the disease, and he was aided considerably by the action of the local school authorities in preventing children from infected houses attending school.

In Belfast County Borough scarlatina made its usual appearance in an epidemic form, but the year under report compares very favourably with the previous year. For the year ended 31st March, 1907, the number of cases notified was

1,013; deaths registered, 19; death-rate per 10,000=0·5. For the year covered by this report the number notified fell to 403; deaths registered, 10; death-rate per 10,000, 0·2.

On the disease making its appearance Dr. Bailie, Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, at once warned all the school managers of the fact, and asked them to inform him of the names and addresses of children absent from school through illness. The Medical Superintendent Officer of Health further advised the managers of schools of actual cases under treatment of children attending their establishments. No child resident in an infected house was permitted to attend school except on production of a medical certificate signed by the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, or other qualified practitioner. To this action, and the adoption of other precautions of a like nature, I attribute the noticeable decrease in the number of scarlatina cases to which I have referred.

General Observations.

In my previous report for the year ended 31st March, 1907, I referred to the failure of the Urban and Rural District Councils of Tanderagee to provide a proper supply of pure water for the town of Tanderagee, and for that portion of the Tanderagee Rural District known as Laurelvale. Complaints under the 15th Section of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1896, having been lodged, the Local Government Board ordered inquiries to be held, and default having been proved in the case of the Tanderagee Rural District Council, the Board required the Council, as the Sanitary Authority, to provide a proper supply of water for Laurelvale. In the case of the Urban District of Tanleragee the order was held in abeyance, as though default was proved, the Council appeared anxious to provide a supply, but were divided in opinion as to the best means of doing so.

The absence of a proper scheme of sewerage, and the insufficiency of the water supply for the use of the inhabitants of the town of Cootehill, to which subjects I made special reference in last year's report, are still unremedied by the Sanitary Authority.

The Monaghan Urban District Council notwithstanding frequent and urgent reports from their Medical Officer of Health and from me, have not taken the necessary steps to provide a proper scheme of sewerage, and other necessary sanitary works for their district; and the sanitation of this town is, at present, in a very defective condition.

In Larne Urban District, the system of sewerage is not in a satisfactory condition, especially with regard to the final disposal of the sewage. The Urban District Council have obtained reports from experts, but so far they have not taken any steps to give effect to their recommendations.

The zymotic death-rate in Belfast County Borough was very high notwithstanding the considerable diminution which occurred in the number of cases of enteric fever. The high death-rate is to be attributed to the prevalence of cerebro-spinal fever, scarlatina, and to an epidemic of measles, of

which 1,249 cases were notified to the Health Authorities. The Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, recognising that the mortality was caused by the prevalence of measles and pertussis (non-notifiable diseases) in the city, arranged with the principals of the various schools to notify him immediately on their becoming aware of any cases of infectious disease among the pupils, for which purpose they were supplied with prepaid postcards. The system was found to be of great value in ascertaining information as to cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases. In addition, the majority of the Medical Officers of Health voluntarily notified all cases of the latter kind occurring in their dispensary practice. The School Attendance Officers also gave valuable aid in this direction.

As each case arose, one of the Sanitary Sub-Officers visited the infected house, and gave full instructions and left literature regarding isolation, disinfection, etc., for the information of those in charge.

The houses were re-visited from time to time, and on the recovery or death of the patient, disinfection was promptly carried out, and notice then served on the owner or agent to cleanse and limewash the premises.

During the past year cases of non-notifiable diseases were thus dealt with as follows :—

Measles,	1,249
Phthisis,	1,089
Diarrhœa,	462
Pertussis,	104
Mumps,	17
Chicken Pox,	15

Special attention is being paid by the Sanitary Authority to the lessening of Infantile Mortality in Belfast. Memoranda as to the care of infants and young children have been freely distributed through the city.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, has been adopted in the city, and came into operation on the 1st February, 1908. Two female Sanitary Sub-Officers have been detailed specially to instruct the people from whom notifications of births are obtained as to personal cleanliness, and as to the proper feeding and care of infants and children. The Officers will make inquiries regarding the condition of newly-born infants, and, in such cases as may be deemed necessary, the assistance of the Health Authorities will be continued for twelve months. The female Sanitary Sub-Officer will call weekly for the first four weeks, and then monthly for the remaining eleven months.

I attach a statement showing, as regards Belfast County Borough, the deaths from notifiable diseases in 1907 and 1908 respectively.

I am, etc.,

C. J. Clibborn,

Medical Inspector,

County Borough of Belfast.

Table showing the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, also the number of Deaths registered as having been caused thereby, and the Annual Rate of Mortality per 10,000 of the Population, during the year ended March, 1908, as compared with 1907.

Disease.	1908.			1907.		
	No. of Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths Registered.	Death Rate per 10,000.	No. of Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths Registered.	Death Rate per 10,000.
Typhus Fever, ...	11	7	0·18	3	4	0·1
Typhoid Fever, ...	282	68	1·8	431	81	2·2
Scarlet Fever, ...	403	10	0·2	1,013	19	0·5
Simple Continued Fever, ...	263	2	0·05	304	2	0·05
*Puerperal Fever, ...	27	–	–	19	–	–
Small-Pox, ...	–	–	–	1	–	–
Diphtheria, ...	244	40	1·08	254	38	1·0
*Membranous Croup, ...	36	–	–	35	–	–
*Erysipelas, ...	332	–	–	338	–	–
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis,	469	377	10·2	237	154	4·2
Total, ...	2,067	504	–	2,635	293	–

* The number of deaths registered as having been caused by these diseases is not available.

No. 21092: 1908.—Miscellaneous.

(*e.*) Report of Dr. Clibborn, Medical Inspector, on an Outbreak of Typhus Fever in Belfast County Borough.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

Gentlemen,

The first case of typhus fever that was notified occurred on the 6th September, 1907, the patient being a woman (M. M'K.) living in Argyle-street. The disease was diagnosed in the Workhouse Fever Hospital, and the authorities there immediately apprised Dr. Bailie, Medical Superintendent Officer of Health of the County Borough of Belfast. The source of infection could not be traced accurately, though the disease was thought to have been contracted from the wearing of second-hand clothes. A case of suspected cerebro-spinal fever had occurred about a month previously in the house occupied by the typhus fever

patient, which had terminated fatally. There was no overcrowding observable in the premises, but the dwelling-house was far from clean internally. No further case came under the notice of the Public Health Authorities until the 6th November, 1907, when three cases, which had been notified as "continued fever," were on removal to the Workhouse Fever Hospital found to be cases of typhus fever. The house in which the patients resided was found to be in a filthy and overcrowded condition. Thenceforward other cases were reported at intervals—about 48 in all. Of the total cases 11 were at first notified as "continued fever," but, on subsequent diagnosis, they turned out to be cases of typhus fever. The error was unfortunate as it led to delay in removing "contacts" to the isolation hospital; 14 cases were notified simply as "fever" with the addition, on the notification form, that probably they would prove to be typhus fever. The latter cases were, however, dealt with by the Public Health Authorities in the same manner as if they had been actual cases of typhus fever.

Deaths occurred in three cases (not included in the above 48) which were registered as being due to "continued fever," but as a near relative who was in contact with the three fatal cases referred to was soon afterwards admitted into the fever hospital suffering from typhus fever, it is more than probable they were also cases of typhus fever. The disease made its appearance in 19 streets and in 19 houses. In 9 of the houses the disease was contracted by contact with patients, or inmates, from other infected houses.

The original cause of infection was undoubtedly due to overcrowding, or to uncleanly habits of the inmates and dirty condition of the houses. As is usual in the majority of outbreaks of this disease, the cases occurred in districts in which there is a considerable amount of poverty. Though the portion of the district which was affected is constantly visited by the Sanitary Sub-Officers, with a view to enforcing cleanliness, it is difficult to keep a constant watch over these houses and their inmates. The class of persons who inhabit them are constantly changing their residence; one month the house may be fairly clean and the next month it is occupied by a new tenant, and on an inspection the house and surroundings will be found in an insanitary condition.

Precautions.—On the appearance of the disease constant house-to-house inspections were made in the affected areas in order to secure cleanliness and, as far as possible, prevent the continuance of overcrowding Inquiries at the same time were made with a view to ascertaining any existing suspicious cases of illness, not already under medical care, and when such cases were discovered, the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health was promptly informed. The necessary steps were then taken to have the patients visited by one of the Medical Officers of Health.

All patients were, as soon as possible, removed to hospital, and every contact who could be discovered was removed to the Isolation Hospital and there kept under observation for three weeks;

thirteen of the cases thus removed to the Isolation Hospital eventually developed typhus fever. Not only the infected houses, but also the dwellings of contacts who visited such premises, were thoroughly disinfected.

Strict inquiry and search was made for the discovery of clothing and articles from infected houses which had been deposited in pawn shops. Such articles, when discovered, were removed and disinfected by the steam disinfector; the pawn shops were also disinfected as far as the circumstances permitted.

Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining reliable information from the friends of the patients regarding contacts and pawned clothing, but to supply this omission inquiries were made at the several pawn shops in the affected districts. Each house in which typhus fever had occurred was thoroughly disinfected, first with carbolic vapour, and afterwards sprayed with a strong solution of cyllin; bedding and wearing apparel were destroyed and the houses were whitewashed. Other houses situated in the streets affected were, as far as practicable, disinfected, and notices were served on the owners to limewash them. Special cleansing of the streets and ash-pits was carried out by the Works and House Cleansing Department. The surface of the streets and the yards were also sprayed with a strong solution of cyllin.

The number of patients treated in the two local Fever Hospitals for typhus fever are shown in the following table :—

—	Between 31st March, 1907, and 31st March, 1908.	Died.	Mortality.
Purdysburn Fever Hospital, . .	28	4	14·2 per cent.
Union Fever Hospital, . . .	23	6	26·0 per cent.
Total, ...	51	10	19·6 per cent.

Thirteen of the above total number remain at the date of this report (May) in the two hospitals, seven in Purdysburn and six in the Union Fever Hospital, but all the patients are convalescent.

Since 1st April, 1908, four new cases have come under treatment, three in Purdysburn (including a probationer nurse who had been in attendance on the cases), and one case in the Workhouse Hospital.

I am, &c.,

C. J. Clibborn,
Medical Inspector.

No 21092 : 1908.—Miscellaneous.

(*f.*) Report of Dr. Clibborn, Medical Inspector, on an Outbreak of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis in Belfast County Borough (in continuation of Report on page 255 of last Annual Report).

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

Gentlemen,

In continuation of the report on this subject which I furnished for the year ended 31st March, 1907, I beg to submit further particulars of the progress of the outbreak during the year ended 31st March, 1908.

The total number of cases notified during the latter period was 469, and of this number 231 were admitted into the two local hospitals, viz., at Purdysburn and at the Union Workhouse Fever Hospital—186 cases were admitted into the former institution and 45 into the latter; 221 of the hospital cases came from the county borough, and the remainder (10) from rural districts outside of it: it would therefore appear that 238 cases were treated in their own homes, but it must be remembered that many of these cases, at date of notification, were unfit for removal to hospital.

A statement is appended showing the number of cases which occurred in each dispensary district of the county borough, and age periods of the patients attacked. It will be observed from this table that Dispensary Districts Nos. 7, 8, and 9 were comparatively free from the disease, but as they extend into the adjoining rural district, and contain but a small urban area, the figures furnish no proof that the areas in question were exempt from the disease. A reference to the numbers reported from each dispensary district will show that the disease spread over the entire city, as it did in the previous year, and that its incidence was felt most severely in the poorer parts of the city, especially in those portions where the want of proper attention to personal cleanliness is most noticeable. Again, as in last year, a larger number of males than females were attacked—the proportion being 245 males and 224 females. A similar remark applies to the age periods, the disease having been more prevalent among males, aged one to five, and five to twenty.

It is noteworthy that last year the greatest number of cases occurred between the age period of five and twenty. Dr. Robb, of the Purdysburn Fever Hospital, at my request kindly furnished me with a table (which I attach) of the cases treated

in both Fever Hospitals, showing the incidence of the death rates at the various age periods of the patients. The mortality is seen to be highest during the age period of one year and under, but the number of such cases was only eight.

The most interesting point connected with the present year's outbreak is the apparent success which has attended the treatment of the disease by the use of intra-spinal injections of Flexner and Jobling's anti-meningitis serum. Prior to the use of this serum no treatment seemed to have any good or reliable results. Of the 277 cases in hospital, 75 were treated with intraspinal injections of this serum, and 202 were treated without these injections, with the following results :—

Without Flexner & Jobling's serum, 202. Died 129. Mortality 63·8 per cent.
With „ „ „ 75. „ 25. „ 33·3 „

No selection was made in the cases to be treated with the serum. Since it was first used in the beginning of September, 1907, every case admitted to either of the hospitals, with one exception (a patient who died in less than two hours after admission), has been treated with the serum. As stated by Dr. Robb, in a paper read by him in January last before the Ulster Medical Society, a true and reliable estimate of the value of the serum treatment can only be made after a prolonged trial on a large number of cases, and under varying conditions and by many observers; but it is evident that the results already obtained from the treatment are far more satisfactory than from any serum previously adopted.

I should also mention that there has been no change observable in the type of the disease.

I am, &c.,

C. J. Clibborn

Medical Inspector.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever Cases in Purdysburn and Union Fever Hospitals, Belfast, 1st April, 1907, to 31st March, 1908.

Remaining in Hospital, 1st April, 1907.		Admitted Since.	Total.	*Remaining, 31st March, 1908.	Net.
Purdysburn Fever Hospital, ...	40	186	226	15	211
Union Fever Hospital, ...	6	45	51	1	50
Totals, ...	46	231	277	16	261

* The 16 cases remaining in hospitals (15 in Purdysburn and 1 in Union) on 31st March, 1908, are all convalescent and are included in cases recovered.

Age Periods and Mortality.

——	Cases.	Deaths.	Per Cent.
Under 1 year, ...	8	7	87·5
1- 5 years, ...	62	43	69·3
5-10 „	61	33	54·09
10-20 „	68	31	45·5
20-30 „	45	19	42·2
Over 30 „	33	21	63·6
Total, ...	277	154	55·5 (Average.)

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BELFAST.

TABLE showing by Age Periods and Sexes, the number of cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis notified pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, as having occurred in the several Dispensary Districts during the year (52 weeks) ended 31st March, 1908.

DISPENSARY DISTRICT.	AGE PERIODS.										Total Number of Males.	Total Number of Females.	General Total.
	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 years and under 20.		20 years and under 40.		40 years and under 60.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
No. 1, .	9	5	4	6	3	6	–	–	1	–	17	17	34
„ 2, .	1	4	11	6	14	8	6	4	–	2	32	24	56
„ 3, .	2	3	14	9	8	6	9	4	–	1	33	23	56
„ 4, .	2	1	5	4	8	6	–	4	–	–	15	15	30
„ 5, .	–	1	6	5	1	4	1	2	–	–	8	12	20
„ 6, .	1	2	5	13	8	9	1	2	–	–	15	26	41
„ 7, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 8, .	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
„ 9, .	–	1	1	3	6	7	1	–	–	–	8	11	19
„ 10, .	2	2	10	3	10	6	5	3	–	1	27	15	42
„ 11, .	3	4	11	15	14	13	9	7	1	–	38	39	77
„ 12, .	4	5	10	10	23	16	1	3	1	–	39	34	73
„ 13, .	4	–	3	4	3	3	1	–	–	–	11	7	18
„ 14, .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total, .	29	28	81	78	98	85	34	29	3	4	245	224	469

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BELFAST.

Table showing by Age Periods and Sexes, the number of deaths registered as having been caused by Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, during the year (52 weeks) ended 28th March, 1908.

Dispensary District.	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5 years.		5 years and under 20.		20 years and under 40.		40 years and under 60.		Total Number of Males.	Total Number of Females.	General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
No. 1, ..	10	2	3	4	4	5	1	–	1	1	19	12	31
„ 2, ..	2	4	5	3	7	8	2	3	1	1	17	19	36
„ 3, ..	4	3	9	5	9	4	4	5	–	2	26	19	45
„ 4, ..	1	–	4	5	7	2	3	3	–	–	15	10	25
„ 5, ..	1	1	6	4	–	1	3	1	–	1	10	8	18
„ 6, ..	3	2	4	8	5	9	3	1	–	–	15	20	35
„ 7, ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 8, ..	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 9, ..	–	1	2	3	4	6	1	–	–	–	7	10	17
„ 10, ..	–	3	10	–	7	3	3	1	–	1	20	8	28
„ 11, ..	5	5	6	12	13	5	6	2	1	–	31	24	55
„ 12, ..	5	3	12	12	20	14	3	2	–	–	40	31	71
„ 13, ..	1	–	3	3	3	1	2	–	–	–	9	4	13
„ 14, ..	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total, ..	33	24	65	59	79	58	31	18	3	6	211	165	376

No. 21,092: 1908.—Miscellaneous.

(*g.*) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Report of Dr. Clibborn, Medical Inspector.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

Gentlemen,

I am glad to be able to report that the majority of the Sanitary Authorities comprised in my district have taken an increased interest, during the past year, in the crusade against the ravages caused by Tuberculosis, and I consider that the various circulars issued by the Local Government Board, giving advice on the subject, are bearing fruit.

The Sanitary Authorities are providing better housing accommodation for the poor in place of the hovels formerly occupied.

I consider that greater attention is now paid on sanitary matters to the advice of Medical Officers of Health, and these officers, in the majority of cases, appear to me to take a greater interest in their duties than heretofore. They not only distribute the handbills and circulars issued by the Local Government Board, but explain the necessity and advantages of attending to the advice contained therein. Many Medical Officers of Health have delivered lectures on the subject. I find that the hygienic advantages resulting from the proper ventilation of houses are now more generally appreciated than formerly. The provision of pure milk supplies, as well as the improvement of the sanitary condition of cowsheds, has also received much consideration, but a good deal remains to be done in this way by Sanitary Authorities.

Tuberculosis Exhibitions, promoted by the Women's Health Association, and lectures given thereat, have aroused a keen interest on the question of the prevalence of the disease in Ireland. A most successful exhibition, attended by large numbers of people, was held in Belfast, and exhibitions of a similar character were also held in Lisburn, Armagh, and many other towns in my district, with equally good results.

Up to the present time, however, no Sanatoriums for Consumptives have been provided in my district, except in Belfast County Borough, where the Corporation are making arrangements with an existing institution (the Forster Green Hospital). The Belfast Board of Guardians have made arrangements to treat tuberculosis cases in an auxiliary building attached to the Union Workhouse, and much interest has been aroused in the experiment. I have great hopes that before long Sanatoriums will be provided in suitable localities. In Belfast County Borough the Medical Officers of Health have, as a rule, notified cases of Tuberculosis occurring in their districts. The houses in which the patients reside are visited by special officers of the Public Health Department, and advice and instructions are given as to the judicious treatment of the disease, and the destruction of the sputum of the patient. The paramount necessity for cleanliness, fresh air, and sunlight is also emphasized. Should the patient die or remove from his residence, the house is disinfected and limewashed, and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

During the year under report 65,636 cards ("Information for Consumptive People and those living with them") were distributed in mills and factories throughout the city, 35,225 copies in the various National schools, 7,837 in workshops, 3,250 in the dispensaries, and 2,614 in warehouses. In addition 4,021 large cards, suitable for hanging in workrooms, were distributed. It is satisfactory to notice that the number of deaths from tuberculosis in Belfast is being reduced. At Whiteabbey Sanatorium, which has been provided by the Belfast Board of Guardians, the staff consists of Dr. Hall, Visiting Medical Officer, a Resident Medical Officer, Lady Superintendent, two sisters, five charge nurses, and eighteen probationers. The Sanatorium, which is composed of four pavilions, provides accommodation for 115 patients (50 females and 65 males), and there is also a large

building, called the Hospital Block, for the treatment of 150 further cases. The pavilions are intended for the most hopeful cases, and the hospital building for patients more advanced in the disease. Patients are admitted on reception into the Infirmary at the Workhouse, Lisburn Road, and are then transferred to the Abbey Sanatorium as vacancies occur. At the present time, I am informed, there are 40 more cases in the Infirmary than can be provided with accommodation in the Sanatorium. It would be inadvisable to remove a number of these cases owing to the advanced condition of the disease in the patients. The Abbey House, an old dwelling-house, is used as an administrative building for the nursing staff, &c. The patients in the pavilions get their meals in two dining rooms in the House referred to, of which one is reserved for males and the other for females.

The patients who were treated during the period covered by this report were as follows :—

—	Males.	Females
Number in Abbey, 31st March, 1907,	65	50
Admitted during year,	193	147
	258	197
Died or discharged during year,	83	107
	175	90
Remaining under treatment on 31st March, 1908 (Males and Females).	265	

During the year 1907 (January to December) 311 patients were treated, of whom 115 are still under treatment; of 196 patients who left during the same period, 30 per cent. were so much improved that they returned to their ordinary avocations, 33 per cent. were much improved but not fit for work, 37 per cent. remained stationary or the disease, being too advanced on admission, did not respond to treatment. It may be added that of the *total* number (311) treated 10 per cent. died.

The advantage of the education imparted in Sanatoriums was very marked, as although a large number of the patients, prior to their admission to the Sanatorium, were living in badly ventilated houses; yet, when under treatment for a short time, the majority of them came to prefer an open-air life, and with marked benefit to themselves. At least 25 per cent. of the patients of their own choice slept on the veranda during the winter.

In conclusion, it is satisfactory to notice that during the past year many of the Boards of Guardians considered proposals to provide special wards in workhouses for the treatment of tuberculosis cases.

I am, &c.,

C. J. Clibborn,

Medical Inspector.

(*h.*) Report of Surgeon-Colonel D. Edgar Flinn, Medical Inspector, on the Public Health of the District under his charge.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on the Public Health of my district during the year ended March 31st, 1908 :—

I am glad to be able to state that the general health of the district under my charge has been satisfactory, and that no outbreak of a serious nature of zymotic disease occurred during that period.

The County Borough of Dublin has been exceptionally free rom diseases of an infectious character, and although a number of cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever occurred, the disease did not at any time assume epidemic proportions.

Smallpox.

Celbridge Rural District.—Three cases of Smallpox occurred in the Celbridge Rural District in October, 1907. The first patient was a girl employed at a Flock and Rag Mill at Leixlip, who had been working at a consignment of rags imported from Glasgow, where cases of the disease had occurred some time previously. Two other cases subsequently occurred, one being a contact and a sister of the first patient. Stringent preventive measures were carried out, the bed and bedding in each case was burned, the houses thoroughly disinfected, and all contacts vaccinated. The patients were removed to the Fever Hospital at Celbridge.

I ascertained in the course of my inquiries that imported rags are not subjected to disinfection. At the factory where the first patient was employed, I was informed that about one-half the rags that are imported are washed, and the remainder are put through a dusting machine in order to remove the dirt. It is obvious that there is great risk of infection being carried through the medium of rags, and diseases such as Smallpox, Diphtheria Scarlet and Typhus Fever may be easily disseminated by this means to places at a distance. Apparently there is no legislation directly bearing on this important question.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

County Borough of Dublin.—During the year ended March 31st, 1908, thirty-nine cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were reported to the Public Health Committee, twenty-four proving fatal.

The disease was practically confined to the poorer classes, and in nearly every instance the dwelling from which the patient

was removed was found to be in a filthy and insanitary condition. Each case was removed to hospital, and the contacts were brought to the Corporation Refuge in Nicholas-street, and there detained pending the disinfection of their dwellings, bedding and clothing.

A considerable number of the cases that occurred were of the "fulminant" type, death supervening in a short time after the onset of the disease.

Lumbar puncture was performed in several cases, and the diagnosis was bacteriologically confirmed.

In only two of the invaded houses did a second case occur.

I append a table illustrating the age and sex distribution of the cases, which has been compiled from particulars kindly placed at my disposal by Sir Charles Cameron:—

—	Total.	Under 1 year.	1-5 years.	5-10 years.	10-15 years.	15-20 years.	20-30 years.	30-40 years.
Males, .	20	3	4	5	1	5	2	—
Females, .	19	2	5	5	5	1	—	1
	39	5	9	10	6	6	2	1

It will be noted that the majority of those attacked were children under 10 years of age, among whom the fatal cases amounted to seventeen.

Steps have quite recently been taken in compliance with the terms of Section 7 (6) of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, to make the disease notifiable in the City of Dublin for a further period of one year, the previous period of notification having expired in August last.

Having regard to the localities where cases occurred, great vigilance will yet have to be exercised to prevent the possibility of a recrudescence of the disease. The incidence of the disease was not limited to one area of the City, but following up its usual history it appeared simultaneously in districts widely separated.

Rathmines Urban District.—In the Rathmines Urban District, eight cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were reported as having occurred during the year. They were all removed to the Rathmines and Pembroke Joint Hospital at Clonskeagh. The contacts were also removed and kept under observation for some days pending the disinfection and limewashing of their dwellings, and the disinfection of bedding and clothing. Four of the cases proved fatal.

The age period of attack was as follows.—

Under 1 year, ... 4 cases.
Over 1 year and under 20 years, ... 4 „

Three of the cases reported were of the "fulminant" type, death supervening rapidly after the onset of the disease.

Two cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were also reported as having occurred in the Pembroke Urban District and the Rathdrum Rural District, respectively. In both instances the disease proved fatal.

Typhus Fever.

County Borough of Dublin.—Twenty-seven cases of Typhus Fever were notified in the County Borough of Dublin during the year ended March 31st, as compared with ten cases notified during the previous year. In Cumberland-street and Upper Tyrone-street eight cases occurred in three families, the members of which were relatives and had visited at each other's houses. In Power's-court six cases occurred in three families which were also related to each other. Four cases were notified as having occurred at Castle-street and Vance's Buildings in two households which, it is stated, were also connected by family ties. About seventeen families were affected by the outbreak. The cases all occurred in the poorer and more congested districts of the city, and principally in localities where insanitary conditions, such as overcrowding, prevail. From inquiries that I have made it would appear that the disease was imported in the first instance into the city. Each case was promptly removed to hospital, and the contacts were, in every instance, sent to the Corporation "Refuge" in Nicholas-street and detained there pending the disinfection of bedding and clothing, and the cleansing and limewashing of their dwellings.

The disease was not of a malignant type, and at no period was there any apprehension that it would spread. Six cases proved fatal.

Although there was an increase in the number of cases notified during the year, this circumstance does not call for any special comment, as the cases occurred in localities and in dwellings that are, at all times, more or less favourable to the fostering of outbreaks of infectious disease. The active preventive measures that were taken limited the spread of the disease.

Drogheda Urban District—An outbreak of typhus fever, which was limited, practically, to one district occurred in Drogheda in November and the early part of December, 1907. Nine cases of the disease occurred. They were all removed to the Union Fever Hospital, and the contacts were sent to the disused Borough Gaol premises for the purpose of observation and pending the disinfection of the bedding and clothing, and the cleansing and limewashing of their dwellings.

The cause of the outbreak was clearly due to overcrowding. In one instance six persons occupied one small bedroom, which was only suitable for the accomodation of half that number. Owing to the strict preventive measures that were taken the outbreak was at once placed under control.

Diphtheria.

New Ross Urban District.—Seven cases of diphtheria occurred in the New Ross Urban District. The outbreak was limited to one locality, and was stated to be due to defective drainage. All the cases were removed to the Fever Hospital, and the infected houses were all disinfected, as well as the bedding and clothing.

Scarlatina.

Drogheda Urban District.—An outbreak of scarlatina, which at first threatened to assume serious proportions, occurred in the Drogheda Urban District, but owing to the active preventive measures that were taken, the outbreak was speedily placed under control. The schools were closed for a short period, and the disinfection and limewashing of infected premises was vigorously carried out. The disease was stated to have been imported into the district.

Rathdown No. 1, *Rural District*.—At intervals during the year, cases of scarlatina occurred in the Rathdown No. 1 Rural District. Thirty-five cases were notified. The disease was of a mild type and the majority of the cases were removed to hospital. The schools were closed for a brief period, disinfection was carried out in every instance, and the infected bedding and clothing were removed to the disinfecting chamber at Loughlinstown.

Several cases of scarlatina were notified as having occurred in the Wexford Urban and Rural Districts. The disease, owing to the preventive measures taken, did not spread.

Enteric Fever.

Enteric Fever, which at one time was very prevalent in the County Borough of Dublin and a source of grave public anxiety, still continues to decline. The total number of cases notified to the Public Health Committee during the year ended March 31st, 1908, was 319. This is the lowest number of notifications on record. This decline is eminently satisfactory, and may be attributed in great part to the fact that in recent years much greater care and closer attention has been directed to counteract the causes that are known to favour its spread. Moreover improvements in sanitary administration such as the abolition of the privy and ashpit system throughout the greater portion of the City, the more frequent removal of all cases to hospital for treatment, the closing of local oyster layings, and the comparative cessation of the gathering of shellfish from polluted foreshores such as exist at Clontarf and Dollymount, have each of them had a beneficient effect and contributed to the result. This improvement has been continuous now for some years.

Measles.

Pembroke Urban District.—During the year an outbreak of measles (which was of a mild type), occurred in the Pembroke Urban District. The usual preventive measures were taken, and the schools were closed for a brief period.

Measles was also prevalent in the Dunlavin District of the Baltinglass Union, as also in the Kingstown Urban District. In both districts the disease did not assume an epidemic form.

General Observations.

The important question of the provision of water supplies which has engaged the attention of several of the Sanitary Authorities in my District has now reached its final stage, and practically all the Urban Districts are in possession of excellent water supplies. The sewerage, however, in some of the districts is still defective, but steps are being taken to promote schemes in those Urban Districts requiring them.

The adoption of the Infectious Disease (Notification), Act, and the Infectious Disease (Prevention), Act has tended to limit the extension of diseases of an infectious character. If these useful Acts were in operation in every district, outbreaks of infectious disease would be much more limited, and could be placed more speedily under control. I believe that the adoption of these Acts in my district has exercised a beneficent influence in restricting the spread of infectious disease.

I have again to express regret that many important and populous Urban Districts are not yet provided with a properly equipped steam disinfecting apparatus. Considerable sums of money are annually expended in compensation for the destruction of infected bedding and clothing. This expenditure might be avoided if proper means were available for disinfection.

The sanitary condition of the cowsheds and dairies in the Rural Districts is not satisfactory. Improvements are still much required as regards the ventilation, cleanliness and drainage of these places. The absence of a water supply and the non-removal of manure accumulations (except at long intervals) further emphasize the existing insanitary conditions.

Prosecutions under the Public Health Acts are very rarely instituted in Rural Districts. In milk-producing districts a prosecution under the Public Health Act is quite the exception.

The housing conditions in the Urban Districts are on the whole improved, and schemes for the erection of dwellings for the working classes have been promoted in several towns. In some instances owing to limited borrowing powers and to the urgency of other sanitary requirements, the schemes have been of necessity modified.

In the Rural Districts the housing conditions are also improving, and a large number of cottages are being erected under the provisions of the Labourers Acts.

I am also glad to be able to record that no outbreak of Enteric Fever has occurred in the entire district under my charge during the past year.

I am, &c.,

D. Edgar Flinn.

Medical Inspector.

No. 27379—1908.

(*i.*)—PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Report of Surgeon-Colonel D. Edgar Flinn, Medical Inspector.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

Gentlemen,

I am glad to be able to state that more active measures have been taken during the past year by the Sanitary Authorities in my district in regard to the prevention of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Greater interest is now taken in the question, and the infectious character of the disease is more fully recognised than hitherto, the result being that the necessity for preventive measures is being largely discussed, and efforts are being made to prevent the spread of the disease.

In the great majority of the Urban and Rural Districts, the posters issued by the Local Government Board are distributed from time to time; in practically all the waiting rooms at the Dispensaries the posters are exhibited and are renewed at intervals.

The prevalence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Dublin has been fully referred to in the special report on the sanitary circumstances and administration of the city published last year; the preventive measures then outlined are still being carried out, and a Joint Hospital Board has since been established with a view to the provision of a Sanatorium for the treatment of patients suffering from the disease.

The system of voluntary notification that was inaugurated some years ago is still in operation in Dublin, but it is not largely availed of, and the number of notifications is, comparatively speaking, small. The disinfection of rooms occupied by phthisical patients is carried out by the Public Health Committee, and useful information is also given to the public by means of leaflets and posters; the number of rooms disinfected on account of phthisis for the past year amounted to 467, and is increasing each year. Nine hundred and seventy-four deaths were registered in Dublin as due to Phthisis during the year ended the 31st March, 1908.

In Dublin a large number of patients in the various stages of Phthisis occupy the same room in tenement houses with healthy persons, and are thus a source of grave danger not only to their own families but to those inhabiting the tenement house. The isolation of such cases for the protection of the community at large is very desirable, especially in the more advanced stages of the disease. With the prospect of Sanatorium treatment in the near future, these conditions, which have been so long a menace to the public health of the city, will be improved, and should eventually disappear.

During the year I attended several meetings at which the question of erecting Sanatoria for consumptive patients was discussed, and at which representatives from the Counties of

Wexford, Kildare, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Wicklow were present. At each meeting the necessity for taking active preventive measures was recognised as essential, but the question of the erection of Sanatoria was postponed for further consideration.

The crusade inaugurated in the Autumn of last year under the auspices of Her Excellency, the Countess of Aberdeen, has had an excellent effect in again drawing attention to this vital subject, and in focussing public interest on the high death-rate prevailing from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

I am glad to be able to state that negotiations are at present in progress with a view to obtaining a suitable site for the erection of a Sanatorium for the city and portions of the County of Dublin. In a few instances local committees were also appointed as suggested by the Board.

I am, etc.,

D. Edgar Flinn,
Medical Inspector.

No. 20,304 : 1908.

Miscellaneous.

(*j.*) Report of Sir Acheson MacCullagh, Medical Inspector, on the Public Health of the District under his charge.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the following report, dealing with the principal outbreaks of infectious disease that occurred in the district under my charge during the year ended 31st March, 1908.

Small-pox.

No cases of this disease occurred in my district during the year under report.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

There were no cases in my district during the year.

Enteric Fever.

A good many cases of enteric fever were reported from various localities throughout the district, but the only serious outbreak occurred in the village of Ballygar (Mount Bellew Rural District). Sporadic cases occurred throughout the year in the Galway Urban District, though nothing in the nature of an epidemic arose.

Mount Bellew Rural District.—Early in December 1907, Dr. Ffrench, Medical Officer of Health of the Killeroran Dispensary District, notified four cases of enteric fever in the village of Ballygar, which he attributed to the use of water from one of the local pumps. Further cases followed in rapid sequence, until in all twenty-three cases were notified. A sample taken from the suspected water supply was sent to Professor M'Weeney, who reported that it was very much polluted, the Bacilli Coli Communis being present in a very small quantity of the water. The use of water from the pump referred to was then prohibited, and the disease subsided. Three cases terminated fatally. On visiting Ballygar I found it in a most insanitary state. The lanes and yards were full of manure and in a filthy condition; the drainage from the yards was in most cases not directed into the mains, while some of the houses and premises had no drainage of any description. I found the principal main drain ran quite close to Kirkwood's pump (the condemned water supply), and it was quite apparent that from this source the cause of the pollution of the pump arose. A new scheme of improved sewerage has been formulated by the Rural District Council.

Limerick County Borough.—Twenty cases of enteric fever—six of which terminated fatally—were reported in the County Borough of Limerick during the year under report. These cases were sporadic in origin, occurring in different localities throughout the city and at various times. Such cases must always be expected in a city like Limerick, where the houses in the smaller streets, lanes and alleys are more or less insanitary.

Galway Urban District.—Though there was nothing in the shape of an epidemic or regular outbreak of disease in this Urban District during the year under report, yet a rather large number of cases of enteric fever occurred. Twenty-seven cases were reported, at intervals, from various places throughout the town. The probable cause of these cases could not be ascertained satisfactorily; they were not due to any common cause, such as milk or water, but probably arose from defective sewerage arrangements, as the present connections of houses and yards with the main drains of the town are generally of an unsatisfactory character.

Tuam Rural District.—There were some half dozen cases of enteric fever in this Rural District during the year, most of which occurred in the Dunmore Dispensary District.

Oughterard Rural District.—Twelve cases of enteric fever occurred in the Lettermore Dispensary District, one of the cases being the Medical Officer of Health. The cases arose in different parts of the rural district and were not attributable to any common cause.

With the exception of one or two isolated cases in other rural districts these were the only outbreaks of enteric fever during the past year.

Typhus Fever.

Again, as in 1907, typhus fever has shown a decrease compared with former years, and nothing in the nature of an epidemic has occurred in my district, though some few cases have been reported from different portions thereof. The largest number of cases in any one district was eleven, the patients being all members of one family.

Oughterard Rural District.—In April, 1907, Dr. O'Brien, Medical Officer of Health of the Oughterard Dispensary District, reported five cases of typhus fever, which were clearly traced to contact with affected persons in a previous outbreak in the locality, that occurred in February and March, 1907, and on which I reported in my last annual report.

Castlebar Rural District.—Eleven cases of typhus fever occurred at Manulla, in the Balla Dispensary District. The patients were all members of the same family, residing together. They were removed to hospital, the house and surroundings being cleansed and disinfected. The disease did not spread, but one case terminated fatally.

The cause of this outbreak was attributable to the dirt and filth of the premises occupied by the patients, and to their insanitary surroundings. An immense heap of manure (100 cart loads) was placed close to the door and windows of the dwelling house.

It is a curious coincidence that exactly forty years ago the owner of this house, and a couple of his brothers, suffered from typhus fever, and he informed me that sixty years ago he believed a sister had died from typhus fever in the same house.

Roscommon Rural District.—Eight cases of typhus fever occurred at Slieve, in the Athleague Dispensary District. The patients were removed to hospital, the premises cleansed and disinfected, and no further cases arose. The village of Slieve is insanitary from want of proper sewerage, &c. but though this sanitary defect has frequently been brought under the notice of the Rural District Council, nothing has been yet done by them to provide a remedy.

Killala Rural District.—Three cases, members of one family, occurred in the Ballycastle Dispensary District.

Loughrea Rural District—Five cases, all in one family, occurred in the Loughrea Dispensary District, and eight cases in the Woodford Dispensary district, six of these being members of the same family.

Westport Rural District.—Four cases occurred in the Achill Dispensary District. As the distance from the fever hospital was too great, the patients were isolated in their homes and nurses procured for their care. The infected premises were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. No further cases arose.

Scariff Rural District.—Three cases occurred in the Mountshannon Dispensary District. The necessary precautions were observed, and the disease did not spread.

Kilrush Urban District.—Four cases arose in Kilrush, the patients were promptly removed to hospital, the necessary precautions taken, and no further cases occurred.

Scarlatina.

There were comparatively few cases of scarlatina notified in the year under report. The disease, wherever it appeared, was of a mild type, and in no district were there more than three or four cases.

Diphtheria.

While there were a good many cases of diphtheria reported from various localities during the year, yet, as a rule, only one or two cases occurred in any one district, and nothing at all approaching an outbreak or epidemic. The largest number of cases in any one district was eight, in the Ballinrobe Dispensary District, and five in the Galway Urban District.

Measles.

Measles were very prevalent throughout my entire district The disease first appeared in the late autumn, and, in several places, assumed the form of an epidemic, particularly in the city of Limerick and the Urban District of Ballina (Mayo). In both these places a very large number of cases came under notice, and the mortality, from the disease and its sequelæ, was abnormal. Measles is not a notifiable disease under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, and, therefore, numbers of cases occur which are not seen by a medical practitioner. It was impossible to discover with accuracy the exact number of cases that occurred, but fifty-three cases were admitted to the fever hospital attached to Limerick Workhouse.

General Remarks.

As regards the prevalence of zymotic diseases, the year ended 31st March, 1908 (as in 1907), compares favourably with preceding years. With one or two exceptions, I cannot, I regret to say, report that any material change for the better has taken place in the sanitary conditions of the various Urban and Rural Districts in my charge. The Sanitary Authorities are disinclined to take legal proceedings to compel offenders to comply with their notices for the abatement of nuisances, &c., &c., and though numbers of reports are made by Medical Officers of Health, and notices are served by order of the Sanitary Authorities, no further steps are taken to enforce compliance in the great majority of cases. The prevailing insanitary conditions observable in my district are the accumulations of manure heaps being permitted

to remain in the back yards and lanes of towns and villages, while in the rural portions such nuisances are generally to be found close up to the doors and windows of houses. The dwelling-houses, too, in the rural districts are, as a rule, badly lighted and ventilated. In the western portion of my district cattle, pigs, and fowl are kept in the dwellinghouses, though this practice, as I have stated in former reports, is in some places being slowly abandoned, owing to the "Parish Grants" given by the Congested Districts Board for the improvement of dwellings and their surroundings.

Water supplies and sewerage improvements are being provided for the villages of Kiltimagh and Charlestown, in the Swineford Rural District, and the water supply for Lahinch (Ennistymon Rural District) will be in working order by June 1st, 1908. I held a Default Inquiry during the year in Claremorris, and, resulting therefrom, an order has been issued by the Board, in accordance with Section 15 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1896, directing the Rural District Council to provide the town of Claremorris with a sufficient supply of wholesome water.

I am, &c.,

J. Acheson MacCullagh, Knt.,
Medical Inspector.

No. 20,827: 1908.
Miscellaneous.

(*k.*) Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Report of Sir Acheson MacCullagh, Medical Inspector.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

Gentlemen,

There is a good deal of Tuberculosis in many parts of my district, the disease being partly due, I believe, to the bad housing conditions of the poor and to their insanitary surroundings.

Tuberculosis.

A large amount of literature dealing with the subject has been distributed by the different Urban and Rural District Councils. Leaflets and booklets were procured and circulated gratuitously, and posters were extensively placarded in most of the districts. Instructional posters, &c., are also displayed in the Dispensaries of the different unions.

A Tuberculosis Exhibition was opened in Limerick on the 30th November, 1907, when Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen was present, and lectures in connection with the "Tuberculosis crusade" were given by the Registrar-General, Professor M'Weeney, &c., &c. These lectures excited a good deal of attention and were very well attended. A branch of the Woman's National Health Association was subsequently formed in Limerick, and the question of erecting, in the workhouse grounds, an annexe for the treatment of patients suffering from Tuberculosis, is under consideration.

On the initiative of Mr. Glynn, Chairman of the Galway County Council, a meeting of representatives from the different Urban and Rural District Councils in Connaught, and also representatives chosen by the medical men in each county in that province, was held in Athlone on the 28th January, 1908, to consider the question of erecting Tuberculosis Sanatoriums in Connaught. The meeting, which was most successful, was addressed by several gentlemen, both lay and professional, who had given this subject special attention. A Committee was appointed to discuss the whole subject and draw up a report with suggestions, &c., to be submitted to another general meeting to be held after Easter 1908, so that I hope, in the near future, some practical steps may be taken for combating the spread of Tuberculosis in Connaught.

The Oughterard Rural District Council have granted three months leave to Dr. O'Byrne, of Leenane (Clonbur No. 2 Dispensary District), to allow him to deliver lectures in Irish on the subject of Tuberculosis, and to demonstrate how much may be done in the way of arresting the disease by giving attention to small details of sanitation in the house; the attendant expenses are being defrayed by the Gaelic League.

In Limerick County Borough, Limerick No. 1 Rural District, and Westport Dispensary District, disinfection of any house, in which a case of Tuberculosis has arisen, is carried out by the Sanitary Sub-Officers, if the occupants so desire.

From time to time I draw the attention of the Urban and Rural District Councils to the great importance of dealing with the question of Tuberculosis, and I take every opportunity of speaking to the various Medical Officers of Health on the subject.

I am, &c.,

J. Acheson MacCullagh, Knt.,
Medical Inspector.

No. 22,402:—1908.—Miscellaneous.

(*l.*) Report of Dr. Brendan MacCarthy, Medical Inspector on the Public Health of the District under his charge.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to report that the following outbreaks of infectious disease occurred in the district under my charge during the year ended March 31st, 1908:—

Small-Pox.

Enniskillen Rural District.—In June, 1907, two cases of small-pox were reported from Moher, Kinawley, in the Florence Court Dispensary District. The patients, father and son, were removed to the Workhouse Fever Hospital in Enniskillen, and there was no spread of the disease. The elder patient took sick on the 17th June. Previously, on the 5th idem, he had stayed the night in Belturbet, and had shared a bed with a man who was a stranger to him. Two other men slept in another bed in the same room. All were stopping in Belturbet to attend the fair on the following day. I made full inquiries as to the health of all the inmates, including the lodgers, but was unable to discover any previous case of small-pox.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Omagh Rural District.—A case was reported from this district on 2nd April, 1907. The patient had returned from Belfast on the 30th March. A bacteriological examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid gave a positive result. The patient was removed to the Omagh Workhouse Fever Hospital and died there.

Dunfanaghy Rural District.—On the 12th April, an outbreak of this disease occurred in Crossroads II Dispensary District. The outbreak was confined to a single household. Five children were attacked, three of whom died. Shortly before the outbreak, an uncle of the children had gone to Glasgow and returned the following day. He possibly carried the infection back with him. Neither he nor the parents of the children were affected. A Lingner's Formaldehyde Vapourising Apparatus was used for fumigating the house, and the walls, floors, etc., were also sprayed with disinfectant solution. No bacteriological examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid was made.

Cavan Rural District.—On the 3rd May, a case was reported from Arvagh Dispensary District. The patient was removed to hospital and died there. No bacteriological examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid was made.

Letterkenny Urban District.—On the 13th May a case occurred in this district. No connection could be traced with infected

places or persons. The patient was removed to the Fever Hospital and made a good recovery. No bacteriological examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid was made. Attention was drawn to the very insanitary condition of the court or yard in which this patient lived and several of the dwellings in it. No further cases of the disease occurred.

Inishowen Rural District.—On May 28th an outbreak occurred in a house in the Moville Dispensary District. Four children out of a family of seven were attacked and two of them died. No connection could be traced with infected places or persons. No bacteriological examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid was made.

Londonderry County Borough.—A patient was admitted into Foyle Hill Fever Hospital on the 5th December. He was treated with Flexner's serum and made a good recovery. A bacteriological examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid on two occasions gave a negative result.

Enteric Fever.

Dunfanaghy Rural District and Dispensary District.—Three families were attacked with enteric fever in June and September, 1907. In the case of two of them the Medical Officer of Health attributed the disease to the drinking of impure water. In the case of the third family it is remarkable that a child in the same house suffered from the disease five years ago.

Bawnboy Rural District.—I made a special report last year on an outbreak of enteric fever in the neighbourhood of Bawnboy Village. In July, 1907, three further cases of the disease occurred in which the source of infection was stated by the Medical Officer of Health to be "Bawnboy Village." Two other cases occurred in the Ballyconnell Dispensary District. In one of them the disease appears to have been contracted in Clones and in the other, which occurred in September, the acting Medical Officer of Health returned the source of infection as "unknown." But little has been done to insist that the houses in Bawnboy Village should be provided with suitable sanitary conveniences, and no steps have been taken to efficiently guard against the danger of the contamination of the water supply of the village by the workhouse drains.

Swanlinbar Dispensary District.—At Corlough enteric fever broke out simultaneously in five houses at the end of July 1907. The Medical Officer of Health was of opinion that the infection was conveyed by the separated milk from the Corlough Creamery.

Omagh Rural District.—About the middle of October, 1907, several cases of enteric fever occurred in the Greencastle portion of the Gortin Dispensary District. This district was visited in 1905-6 by a severe epidemic of the disease, and the Medical Officer of Health and Dr. Clibborn, Local Government Board Medical Inspector, who inquired into the matter, were of opinion that the

disease was then spread by the use of contaminated separated milk from the Greencastle Creamery. The Medical Officer of Health was of opinion that the infection was in the present outbreak conveyed in the same manner. Cases of the disease continued to occur until the first week in December, since when no further case has been reported.

Milford Rural District.—It was reported by the Medical Officer of Health of Rathmullan Dispensary District that enteric fever had broken out in four houses between March and May, 1907. The houses were close together or belonging to relations. The Medical Officer of Health considered the disease originated by drinking of polluted water.

Mohill Rural District.—A family of twelve were reported to be suffering from enteric fever by the Medical Officer of Health of Rynn Dispensary District in July, 1907. The Medical Officer of Health considered the outbreak was due to the insanitary condition of the premises, which he described as unfit for human habitation, and to the drinking of bog water.

Manorhamilton Rural District.—I have written a special report as to an outbreak of enteric fever in the Drumahaire Dispensary District. (See page 258).

Diphtheria.

Clones No. 2 Rural District.—An outbreak of diphtheria was reported by the Medical Officer of Health, Newtownbutler Dispensary District, at the beginning of July, 1907. He attributed the outbreak to the defective sewers of Newtownbutler. I believe that steps have since been taken to improve the sewerage of the village, which was at the time of my visit in a most dangerous condition.

General Observations.

But little alteration has taken place during the past year in the sanitary condition of the districts under my charge, though undoubtedly questions of health have been more discussed and thought about during the past year than in any previous year since I held my present office. This result has been in great measure due to the action of Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen in founding and supporting The Women's National Health Association, and in organising visits of a Tuberculosis Exhibition. I have no doubt that in the near future good results will appear in the improved habits of the people, the better sanitary condition and the care of the dwellings, and in the general health. I should like to mention again what seem to me the chief defects in the houses, especially in rural portions of my district:—

1. Want of good lighting and ventilation. The windows are small, frequently do not open, and are situated at one side of the house only. The advantages of the free entrance of light,

especially sunlight, and a free circulation of air cannot be too often impressed on the public. The box beds fixed in corners where no thorough ventilation is possible should be persistently condemned by all Medical Officers of Health.

2. The clay floor, or floor of rough, uneven concrete, which cannot be thoroughly washed or disinfected.

3. Damp walls from want of eave-spouting, and damp and dirty surroundings from which come dirty and polluted floors.

4. Cowhouses badly lighted and ventilated, and not kept clean, and manure pits close to dwellings.

5. The interior of the roof should be capable of being washed or lime-washed. These defects can all be remedied at very small cost, and a large number of houses would undoubtedly be improved in all these particulars were Medical Officers of Health, in their half-yearly returns and in speaking to the people, to remember to point them out as often as possible. The Sanitary Sub-Officers should also be instructed to recognise these defects, and point them out in their rounds of inspection.

Milk is too frequently stored in living rooms and sometimes even in bedrooms. The greatest carelessness exists as to the disposal of dangerous filth. I have made some suggestions as to this matter in my special report on an outbreak of enteric fever at Drumahaire (see page 258) in the Manorhamilton Rural District. The water supply generally in rural districts of the houses and villages is very defective. The sources are frequently unsuitable and no precautions are taken to guard against contamination. Sanitary conveniences where provided are frequently badly planned and badly kept. They are built without guidance by the Sanitary Authority or their Medical Officer of Health. This applies to sanitary conveniences at creameries and too frequently to those at schools, and even to those being built out of public funds at the labourers' cottages now in course of construction. The following are some remarks as to particular districts:—

Ballyshannon, Belleek and Kinlough Rural Districts.—Little attention appears to be paid to sanitary matters in these districts. The housing conditions are bad over a large part of the districts. Nothing has been done to improve the sanitary condition of Ballyshannon. The Rural District Council, Ballyshannon, have not attended to the water supply of Ballintra. It is now five years since the Local Government Board decided that they had made default as to this matter.

Bawnboy and Ballinamore Rural Districts.—The village of Bawnboy has not as yet been put in good sanitary order, nor the possible pollution of Bawnboy Water Supply by the Workhouse drains attended to. Ballyconnell sewerage still defective.

Boyle No. 1 and 2 Rural Districts.—The town of Boyle requires to be much improved as regards general cleanliness, the condition of the street, and the disposal of domestic refuse.

Cavan Urban District.—Many complaints are still being made as to the water supply of the town. The Urban District Council do not seem as yet to have dealt efficiently with this matter.

Donegal Rural District.—But little interest is taken in public health matters by the Sanitary Authority.

A public slaughter-house has not been provided for Donegal.

The water supply of Pettigo has been under consideration, and the Rural District Council have agreed to join with the Irvinestown Rural District Council to provide the village with water. The matter waits the agreement of the Councils as to their relative proportions of the cost. This matter should be settled without delay, an arbitrator if necessary being appointed.

Enniskillen and Enniskillen No. 2 Rural Districts.—Nothing has been done to improve the sewerage and general sanitary condition of Derrygonnelly. The Enniskillen Rural District Council was found by the Local Government Board to be in default as to this matter about three years ago. The water supplies of Derrygonnelly, Tempo, Belcoo, and Blacklion are most defective. The housing conditions in Enniskillen No. 2 are very defective.

Glenties.—The village of Dungloe is much in need of a pure water supply. The sanitary condition of the village of Burtonport and the nuisance arising from the pollution of the harbour bed require attention.

Granard Districts Urban and Rural.—Very many insanitary houses requiring the earnest attention of the Sanitary Authorities

Inishowen.—The water supply of Carndonagh is most defective and dangerous.

Irvinestown and Trillick Rural Districts.—Pettigo water supply—see Donegal. The water supply of Trillick is still most defective.

Londonderry County Borough.—I have made a special detailed report as to the condition of the County Borough.

Longford Urban District.—I have recently drawn attention to the pollution of the town water supply at its source, and to the number of houses in the town unfit for human habitation.

Manorhamilton Rural District.—See report on an outbreak of typhoid fever in Drumahaire Dispensary District (page 258).

Sligo Urban District.—The Sanitary Authority should endeavour to bring about a higher standard of sanitation.

I am, &c.,

BRENDAN MACCARTHY,
Medical Inspector.

(*m.*) Report of Dr. Brendan MacCarthy, Medical Inspector, on an Outbreak of Typhoid Fever in the Drumahaire Dispensary District, Manorhamilton Rural District.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

Gentlemen,

In last year's Annual Report I had the honour to report on the occurrence of an outbreak of typhoid fever in the Drumahaire Dispensary District of Manorhamilton Rural District, when I drew attention to certain defective arrangements at the Drumahaire Creamery, which have since, to a large extent, been remedied. Since the end of March, 1907, a large number of houses in Drumahaire Dispensary District have been invaded by typhoid fever, and it has been thought well that the question of its prevalence in this district should be fully inquired into. I have devoted special attention to the question whether or not the spread of the fever is to be attributed to the use of contaminated separated milk from the Drumahaire Creamery.

Dr. Carroll, Medical Officer of Health of the Drumahaire Dispensary District, reports that during his twelve years in the district he has met with only occasional cases of typhoid fever.

The history of the recent epidemic in the dispensary district for the past few years is as follows:—

In October, 1905, Dr. Carroll treated a case of typhoid fever in Garvagh. The patient was J. H., a lad of nine years of age. In January, 1906, a patient, C., was treated at Beagh. In March, 1906, a patient, Mrs. McSh., was treated at Mullagh. In October, 1906, Dr. Carroll found that Mrs. McQ., of Ardakip, was suffering from typhoid fever. Table A contains a list of the cases and address in the order in which they occurred from 1907 onwards. In January, 1907, typhoid appeared in three houses, and in March eleven houses were invaded. In April I visited the district and discovered a number of concealed cases. The Rural District Council took active measures for the discovery of concealed cases, and for the cleansing and disinfection of houses. These measures seem to have been temporarily effectual in checking the spread of the disease. During April, typhoid appeared in three more houses; in May two houses were invaded, and in June one. In July typhoid appeared in four houses. No fresh houses were attacked in August. In September the disease reappeared in two houses, and in October eight additional houses were invaded. In November, however, the Medical Officer of Health was treating cases in twenty-one houses scattered over a wide extent of country. In some cases entire families were stricken simultaneously with the disease. At the end of November I again visited the district, and the Rural District Council again took active measures for the cleansing and disinfection of houses and the abatement of nuisances. During December typhoid was treated in five houses.

No further cases were reported by the Medical Officer of Health until February 4th of this year, when two cases were reported from Gortnatresk.

In order to illustrate the distribution of the outbreak, I have marked on an Ordnance Map the boundaries of the Drumahaire Dispensary District, the area from which the Drumahaire Creamery drew its supply of milk, and the situation of the houses in which typhoid fever was treated by the Medical Officer of Health. It is to be noted that all the cases were confined to the area of the creamery supply, and it is a point of much significance that, although the north-east portion of the dispensary district, which is outside the limits of the creamery supply, was free from disease, a case occurred in a westerly direction, where the creamery area extends beyond the boundary of the dispensary district.

It may be explained that after the butter-fat has been extracted from the milk at the creamery, the residuum, usually called separated milk, is returned to the suppliers. In the poorer households separated milk forms an article of diet, while it is also disposed of for domestic use to persons who do not themselves supply milk to the creamery. In the succeeding remarks, the latter, for the sake of brevity, are described as non-suppliers.

The facts relating to the incidence of the disease also point to the creamery as the centre of infection. In the Drumahaire Dispensary District and the Electoral Division of Ballintogher East, there are at present 1,405 inhabited houses. The Drumahaire Creamery has 315 suppliers, all living in this area. The number of houses of non-suppliers in the district is, therefore, 1,090. From January, 1907 to the end of December of the same year, the total number of houses in which typhoid fever was treated was 60, of which 44 were suppliers, and 16 were those of non-suppliers. In the cases of two of these latter, the disease was traced to Sligo, so that for cases of typhoid originating in the area I have mentioned, the numbers are—suppliers, 44; non-suppliers, 14, or a little more than three to one. Of the 315 suppliers, 44, or 13·9 per cent., were attacked. Of the 1,090 houses of non-suppliers in the area, 14 were invaded, or 1·2 per cent. See Table B. Taking corresponding figures for the townlands, it appears that milk was sent to the creamery from 63 townlands, the total number of townlands in the area being 132, whilst no milk was sent from 69 townlands. Twenty-six, or 41·2 per cent. of the townlands sending milk were invaded by typhoid, whilst of the 69 townlands not sending milk, only 1, or 1·4 per cent. was visited by typhoid fever. I have made inquiries as to the valuation of the houses affected, and the results are set out in Table C. Separated milk was used in all houses of non-suppliers which were invaded, and the incidence of the disease was heaviest in the houses of lower valuation.

Table B shows the number of creamery suppliers in each townland, and the number of cases of typhoid fever among suppliers and non-suppliers.

The circumstances of the case may be summarised as follows:—

(1.) The geographical distribution of the disease coincides with the area served by the creamery;

(2.) The rate of incidence on the townlands supplying the creamery was out of all proportion heavier than on townlands not supplying the creamery;

(3.) The rate of incidence on the houses of persons supplying the creamery was similarly heavier than in the case of houses from which no supply was sent;

(4.) In all the households of non-suppliers which were invaded, separated milk from the creamery was used.

These facts taken with the remarkable figures I have already quoted leave no doubt on my mind that typhoid fever has been spread by the use of separated milk from the Drumahaire Creamery, which forms the only common factor linking the affected households together. It is probable that the number of persons treated for the disease is far less than the actual number of persons infected with the definite specific poison of typhoid. Quite lately, it has been recognised that certain persons can carry the typhoid germ about with them for years, and act as fresh and obscure starting points of widespread outbreaks, without themselves feeling sick or experiencing any inconvenience. Such persons are especially dangerous in a creamery area unless most exact precautions are taken to ensure that their excreta, urine and fæces, are carefully collected and disinfected. In order, therefore, that the disease may be successfully rooted out of this district, the following precautions seem to me essential:—

A.—*At the Creamery.*

1. All milk should be raised to a temperature sufficient to insure its being thoroughly pasteurised. At my last visit to the Creamery it was evident that this was not being done.
2. All cans should be thoroughly washed and steamed at the Creamery, and the appliances should be such that this can be done in a cleanly and efficient manner. As an example, I may mention that I saw at my last visit to the Creamery a boy engaged in steaming the lid of his can. In order to hold the lid in position he put his foot on it. The manure with which his boot was caked was dissolved and flowed on to the lid, which was then placed on the can. A number of the cans showed that holes had been roughly mended with solder, the inside surfaces not having been properly smoothed and finished. I satisfied myself that these rough surfaces retained old coagulated milk and other foul matter sufficient to contaminate the whole contents of the can.

No precautions at the Creamery will, however, be sufficient to insure a creamery district from the loss due to outbreaks of infectious disease, unless, at the farms, the methods of housing cattle and collecting and storing milk, and for the proper control and safe disposal of human excreta, are greatly improved.

B.—*At the Farms.*

1. The byres should be larger, with free openings for ventilation in addition to the door, and the floor should be concrete or other hard, cleanable material, and cleaned out daily. I have seen byres in this district in which the cattle lie in great collections of foul straw and their own evacuations. It is probable also that human excreta may be mixed with these accumulations. The udders of the cattle thus become fouled, and the milk must become contaminated.

2. At most farms no provision exists for the proper control and safe disposal of human excreta. Where a district has been visited by a widespread epidemic of typhoid fever, as this district has, it is essential that strict attention should be paid to this matter. Pending the provision at each farm of suitable and sanitary conveniences, a shallow pit should be dug, at a distance from byres or dwelling, into which all excreta, whether liquid or solid, should be emptied. Plenty of fresh limewash should be added, and the excreta covered with earth. I have satisfied myself, by personal observation, that the greatest carelessness exists as to the disposal of human excreta, even in households where typhoid fever has broken out, and particular instructions have been given by the Medical Officer of Health.

3. Separate, clean outhouses should be provided for storing milk, which should on no account be stored in bedrooms or in living rooms.

It would be a great advantage to the Creamery industry in Ireland if creamery managers were instructed to refuse to receive milk from any house unless the Medical Officer of Health certified that the necessary precautions I have mentioned were carried out.

I am, &c.,

BRENDAN MACCARTHY,

Medical Inspector.

TABLE A.—List of Houses of Suppliers and Non-Suppliers in which cases of Typhoid Fever were treated.

Date.	Suppliers.	Non-Suppliers.	Valuation.	Remarks.
1907.			£ s. d.	
Jany.,	—	E. M'H., Sriff, ...	1 5 0	
,,	—	E. C., Dromahair, ...	3 0 0	Contracted in Sligo.
,,	P. M'G., Tully, ...	—	17 0 0	
March,	—	J. M'G., Fawn, ...	Not rated.	
,,	—	P. D., Stonepark, ...	0 5 0	
,,	H. M., Mullaghdoo,	—	12 0 0	
,,	J. M'G., Carrigeen, ...	—	20 0 0	
,,	J. T., Fawn, ...	—	7 5 0	
,,	Mrs. R., Killeen, ...	—	10 0 0	
,,	H. C., Drumany, ...	—	5 5 0	
,,	J. K., Cloonbonniff, ...	—	6 0 0	
,,	D. F., Caddagh, ...	—	2 10 0	
,,	J. H., Garvagh, ...	—	6 10 0	
,,	O. H. Garvagh, ...	—	5 0 0	
April,	—	J. E., Kilcoosey, ...	4 0 0	
,,	J. O'H., Tullinascreen,	—	1 18 0	
,,	J. M'G., Caddagh, ...	—	6 10 0	
May,	—	M. C., Sweetwood, ...	5 15 0	
,,	—	B. M'K., Fenagh, ...	6 15 0	
June,	A. M., Drumlease, ...	—	6 10 0	
July,	—	J. L., Cleighran, ...	16 0 0	
,,	J. C., Tullinascreen,	—	3 5 0	
,,	P. G., Killarga, ...	—	2 0 0	
,,	M. K., Edergole, ...	—	9 0 0	
Sept.,	W. L., Cleen, ...	—	4 10 0	
,,	C. M., Drumkeel, ...	—	10 10 0	
Oct.,	J. M'M., Killarga, ...	—	23 10 0	
,,	—	C. S., Mullagh, ...	9 0 0	
,,	—	Mrs. G., Carrigeencor,	11 5 0	
,,	—	E. F., Mullagh, ...	1 10 0	
,,	B. H., Sradoon, ...	—	6 7 0	
,,	R. H., Carrigeen, ...	—	11 5 0	
,,	J. W., Tullinascreen,	—	2 8 0	
,,	W. F., Ballintogher,	—	1 10 0	
Nov.,	T. F., Flughanagh, ...	—	45 10 0	
,,	D. C., Kilcoon, ...	—	4 0 0	
,,	E. J., Cornamorriff,	—	46 10 0	
,,	G. R., Cornamorriff,	—	35 5 0	

TABLE A. (*continued*).—List of Houses of Suppliers and Non-Suppliers in which cases of Typhoid Fever were treated.

Date.	Suppliers.	Non-Suppliers.	Valuation.	Remarks.
1907.			£ s. d.	
Nov.,	M. B., Socknalougher,	—	14 5 0	
„	M. G., Garvagh, ...	—	6 10 0	
„	J. T., Sweetwood, ...	—	9 10 0	
„	T. M'A., Edergole...	—	9 10 0	
„	M. T., Fawn, ...	—	7 0 0	
„	J. A., Cleen, ...	—	10 5 0	
„	J. M A., Tullinascreen,	—	1 5 0	
„	E. C., Mullaghdoo, ...	—	18 0 0	
„	J. K., Drumkeel. ...	—	7 10 0	
„	—	C. H., Mullagh, ...	0 5 0	Contracted in Sligo.
„	—	J. M'M., Greaghnafarna.	9 0 0	
„	O. D., Fawn, ...	—	5 5 0	
„	P. K., Derrinaher, ...	—	22 0 0	
„	M. T., Killeen, ...	—	8 8 0	
„	C. G., Garvagh, ...	—	5 10 0	
„	J. F., Drumconor. ...	—	2 0 0	
„	—	T. C., Drumconor, ...	1 15 0	
Dec.,	—	B. F., Carrowerin, ...	1 10 0	
„	M. C., Tullycooly, ...	—	7 10 0	
„	—	M. W., Corrudda, ...	0 10 0	
„	C. M'S., Stonepark, ...	—	5 18 4	
„	T. M'P., Tullinascreen,	—	2 0 0	
1908.				
Feby.,	B. and P. F., Gortnatresk.	—	—	

TABLE B.—Showing the Number of Townlands and Houses in each Electoral Division in Drumahaire Dispensary District and the Electoral Division of Ballintogher East, the Number Supplying Milk to Drumahaire Creamery, and the Number of Non-Suppliers in each case; the Number of each invaded by Typhoid Fever, and the percentage rate in each case.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	TOWNLANDS.							HOUSES.						
	Total Number.	Number supplying Milk to the Creamery.	Number in which Typhoid Fever was treated.	Per centum.	Number not supplying Milk to the Creamery.	Number in which Typhoid Fever was treated.	Per centum.	Total Number, Census 1901.	Number supplying Milk to the Creamery.	Number in which Typhoid Fever was treated.	Per centum.	Number not supplying Milk to the Creamery.	Number in which cases of Typhoid Fever were treated.	Per centum.
Belhavel, ...	37	9	4	44·4	28	-	-	206	39	7	17·9	167	2	1·1
Clooncloughter, ...	21	2	1	50	19	1	5·2	230	6	1	16·6	224	1	·4
Drumahaire, ...	36	28	12	33·3	8	-	-	385	154	17	11	231	*8	3·4
Garvagh, ...	9	7	5	71·4	2	-	-	238	45	9	20	193	-	-
Killanummery, ...	14	13	3	23	1	-	-	203	56	9	16	147	3	2
Sligo Rural District, ... Collooney Dispensary District, Ballintogher East, ...	15	4	1	25	11	-	-	143	15	1	6·6	128	-	-
	132	63	26	41·2	69	1	1·4	1,405	315	44	13·9	1,090	14	1·2

* Two contracted in Sligo excluded.

TABLE C.

Valuation.	Suppliers.	Non-Suppliers.	Remarks.
£30 and upwards, ..	3	-	
£25 to £30, ...	-	-	
£20 to £25, ...	3	-	
£15 to £20, ...	2	1	All non-suppliers used the separated milk in their houses.
£10 to £15, ...	6	1	
£5 to £10, ...	20	4	
£2 to £5, ...	7	1	1 contracted in Sligo not included.
£1 to £2, ...	3	4	
Under £1, ...	-	3	1 contracted in Sligo not included.
Total, ...	44	14	

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

(*n*). REPORT of Dr. BRENDAN MACCARTHY, Medical Inspector. To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

During the past year a considerable amount of interest has been taken in the subject of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, its nature and prevention. Several factors have contributed to this result, but foremost among them must be mentioned the interest which Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen has taken in the subject, the spread of the Women's National Health Association, and the holding of Tuberculosis Exhibitions at various places to which matters I have referred in the general report on my district. A most successful Tuberculosis Exhibition was held in Derry in March, 1908. Lectures were given on five evenings, which were very well attended and listened to with the most remarkable interest and intelligence. Exhibitions were also held in Strabane, Sion Mills, and Omagh, and arrangements are being made for holding the Exhibition in many other towns.

In October, 1907, a Conference of representatives of Sanitary Authorities in the counties of Donegal, Derry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh, was brought together at the instance of the Tuberculosis Committee of the Derry Corporation. Representatives were appointed by eighteen Sanitary Authorities and there was a good attendance. Professor M'Weeney gave an address on the subject of Tuberculosis, and resolutions were unanimously passed by what was stated to be the most representative meeting ever got together in Derry, urging that active steps should be taken to control the spread of Tuberculosis, that County Councils should be empowered to provide funds for establishing sanatoriums, approving of the adoption of a scheme for providing a Sanatorium for the four counties represented, pending the carrying out by the Government of the Report of the Poor Law Viceregal Commission, and advising that skilled inspectors should be appointed in centres of population to instruct and help persons suffering from Consumption. During the Conference an offer was made by a gentleman who did not wish his name to appear to give £3,500, and further sums towards the cost of a

Sanatorium for the counties of Donegal, Derry, Tyrone and Fermanagh, provided the Sanitary Authorities in those counties agreed to contribute proportionately.

Subsequently the Derry Tuberculosis Committee recommended the appointment of a trained nurse as Sanitary Sub-Officer for Londonderry County Borough, whose special duty it would be to visit and advise in houses where persons suffering from Consumption lived. The Corporation adopted this recommendation of the Tuberculosis Committee, but delayed taking action until the question of the recoupment by the Local Government Board of half the salary of such an officer out of the Local Taxation Account was inquired into—a useless delay in the present state of the law. The Tuberculosis Committee recommended the Corporation to form a Joint Committee with other Sanitary Authorities to consider the question of providing a Sanatorium. Nothing has been done as yet towards the formation of this Committee, but the Executive Sanitary Officer of the Derry Corporation was directed to place before the various authorities the offer of the sum of £3,500. The appointment of a trained nurse as Sanitary Sub-Officer was further postponed until "the result of the negotiations in reference to a Sanatorium for the North-West" was ascertained, though it is difficult to see what the question of providing a Sanatorium has to do with the appointment of a suitably trained female Sanitary Sub-Officer for Derry. The Executive Sanitary Officer for Londonderry wrote to twenty-nine councils in the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Tyrone and Fermanagh, and asked them to join in providing a Sanatorium and accepting the offer of the £3,500.

The following Table shows the action taken by the various Sanitary Authorities on this letter:—

Counties.	In favour of providing a Joint Sanatorium.	Action Deferred.	Decided to take no Action.	Not Addressed
Derry Co. Borough.	Derry Co. Borough.			
Derry County. 2 Urban Districts. 4 Rural Districts.	Coleraine U. D.	Coleraine R. D. Limavady R. D.	Derry 1 R. D. Limavady U. D. Magherafelt R. D.	
Donegal Co. 1 Urban District. 10 Rural Districts.	Dunfanaghy R. D. Glenties R. D. Inishowen R. D. Milford R. D. Strabane 2 R. D.	Letterkenny R. D. Stranorlar R. D. (Deferred until amount of contribution settled).	Ballyshannon R. D. Derry 2 R. D. Donegal R. D. Letterkenny U. D.	
Fermanagh Co. 1 Urban District. 5 Rural Districts.	Enniskillen U. D.	Enniskillen R. D.	Irvinestown R. D. Lisnaskea R. D.	Belleek R. D. Clones 2 R. D.
Tyrone Co. 4 Urban Districts. 7 Rural Districts.	Omagh R. D. Strabane 1 R. D.	Clogher R. D. Omagh U. D. Strabane U. D.	Castlederg R. D. Cookstown R. D. Dungannon R. D.	Cookstown U. D. Dungannon U. D. Trillick R. D.
Total 35	10	8	12	5

The following did not send any reply to the letter of the Executive Sanitary Officer directly, though written to several times:—Donegal Rural District, Enniskillen Rural District, Irvinestown Rural District, Strabane Urban District.

It is remarkable that a majority of the Rural Sanitary Authorities in Donegal were in favour of the proposal to accept the gift of £3,500 and combine to support a Sanatorium. The number of Sanitary Authorities in Donegal agreeing to the principle, is larger than in the other three counties combined.

In other parts of the district under my charge, but little has been done with regard to the prevention of consumption. Committees have been formed in one or two places, and a Conference on the subject was held in Athlone, at which some of the Connaught Sanitary Authorities in my district were represented.

I am, &c.,

BRENDAN MACCARTHY,

Medical Inspector.

APPENDIX D.

CIRCULAR UNDER THE LABOURERS ACTS.

No. 64, 170/1906—Miscellaneous.

LABOURERS DEPARTMENT,
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
DUBLIN, 11*th June*, 1907.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to state that, with a view to economising expenditure under the Labourers Acts, they recently instituted a competition for prizes for the three best plans of cottages, with simple out-offices, which could be erected at a cost not exceeding £130. Copies of the designs adjudged to be the best in the competition are forwarded herewith, marked A, B, and C (with D as an alternative design to the latter), together with copies of four other Plans prepared by the Board's Engineering Staff, after considering the numerous designs which have been in use since 1883.

A general form of Specification also accompanies the Plans, but I am to point out that this is only intended as a guide for preparing Specifications, and is not a document which can be used without a careful selection of its alternative clauses, and such variations as suit local circumstances. A detailed estimate has not been prepared, as it would not be of any practical advantage owing to the variation of the cost of materials and labour in different districts.

While the Local Government Board have not fixed any maximum limit of outlay applicable to all Rural Districts, they consider that, as a general rule, the expenditure of the sum of £170 in providing a labourer and his family with house accommodation and a plot of land is as much as necessity demands, and as the resources of the majority of Rural District Councils in Ireland would warrant them in incurring, having regard to the very large number of applications for cottages with which they will have to deal. In many Districts the rate of expenditure under past schemes has been much less than this sum.

I am to direct attention to the Memorandum which accompanies the Plans, and to state that the Plans and Specification have been placed on sale, and may be purchased from the Government Publisher, E. Ponsonby, Grafton-street, Dublin.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. BARLAS,
Secretary.

The Clerk
of each Rural District Council.

MEMORANDUM in relation to the Model Plans and General Specification for Labourers' Cottages issued by the Local Government Board for Ireland.

1. In the selection and preparation of the plans the object kept in view has been to secure at a moderate cost healthy houses with sufficient accommodation for a family. The plans include four—A, B, C, and D—which were adjudged the best of a great number submitted in competition, and four other plans—E, F, G, and H—prepared in the office of the Local Government Board after a careful consideration of the numerous designs which have been in use since 1883, in the light of the experience gained by members of the Board's staff while inspecting cottages erected and in course of erection.

2. In deciding the size of the houses which it is necessary to provide for rural labourers in Ireland regard should be paid to the fact that the average number in an agricultural labourer's family is about five persons. The average labourer's dwelling should therefore be provided with four rooms, viz., a living room, or kitchen, and three bedrooms.

In a four-roomed house the principal bedroom should have a cubic capacity of not less than 900 cubic feet, and the other bedrooms should contain from 600 to 800 cubic feet each. The living room should contain from 1,200 to 1,400 cubic feet, preferably the latter.

The model plans have been prepared to indicate how suitable accommodation may be provided in buildings with minimum outside dimensions; but as it is not necessary to adopt only one plan for all the houses in a large scheme, and as it may be desired to erect houses varying in size, the plans have not been made uniform as to accommodation.

3. The undue prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis (consumption), bronchitis, and other diseases of the respiratory organs, as well as diseases, such as rheumatism, associated with a damp climate, render it desirable, and indeed imperative, that particular care should be taken:—

(*a.*) To select suitable sites for cottages on ground which is naturally dry, or which is capable of being easily drained, and with a slope towards the south or south-east.

(*b.*) To construct the houses very carefully with suitable materials, so that they may be proof against damp.

(*c.*) To provide for effective ventilation and heating, and for free drainage from the premises to a suitable outfall.

4. Ventilation is of the greatest importance, especially in small houses, and markedly affects the incidence of some of the diseases above noted. A fireplace should therefore be provided in each room, not only for its primary purpose, but also because it is one of the most satisfactory means of ventilation. The plans also show various forms of windows and simple arrangements specially designed to promote the free circulation of air. Tobin tubes or Sheringham valves may be used as good forms of inlet ventilators; and the windows shown on plans A and E, which are divided into two parts, the upper and smaller portion being made to open in hopper form, may be adopted with advantage for any of the designs of cottage. With such windows ventilation can be safely secured, by night or day, without opening the lower or main part of the window, which is of casement form. A simple arrangement of deep beads at the bottom of a window for the introduction of air between hung sashes is illustrated by one of the drawings. Additional outside half-doors are of much value; as they allow the main-door to remain open, and thus afford ventilation without discomfort during the day, and permit a free supply of air, which is frequently necessary to secure a good chimney draught.

5. The desirability of utilising local materials and labour, as well as of minimising the probable cost of maintenance by simple sound construction, has been carefully kept in view. To secure the lowest outlay for maintenance a simple design and sound work are necessary. A brick in a chimney shaft, which costs (say) 2*d.* when first set, will cost many times that amount to re-set if it becomes displaced as the result of careless workmanship.

6. The plans and general specification provide for the construction of walls in a variety of ways, including:—

(*a.*) Masonry walls, which should be at least 18 inches thick when plastered.

(*b.*) Solid brick walls, which should be of a minimum thickness of 14 inches, except when cement plastered on the outside, in which case the brickwork may be only 9 inches thick. The latter construction is not recommended for exposed situations.

(*c.*) Hollow brick walls 11 inches thick, which, if carefully built, need not be plastered.

(*d.*) Concrete walls formed *in situ*, which should be at least 10 inches thick, exclusive of external cement plastering, which is necessary with such construction.

(*e.*) Concrete block walls, which may be only 10 inches thick, and do not require external plastering, if carefully set in good mortar and cement pointed.

In many parts of Ireland the careless use of limestone or other dense stone in the walls of houses causes trouble, on account of the passage of water through joints which are not properly filled with mortar, and also on account of condensation when the inner surface of the walls is not well plastered. It is, therefore, of great importance that care should be taken in the use of such materials to avoid this trouble, by filling the joints well, grouting each course thoroughly, and plastering the inner surface of the wall with good plaster.

7. Where good building stones or bricks are not readily available, concrete construction may, in many cases, be used with great advantage and economy. Good results, however, cannot be obtained with concrete walling, unless it is made with great care. Considerable skill is required to erect the frames or moulds in which concrete walls are formed *in situ*, that is, in a large mass; and the selection of materials, and the mixing and disposition of the concrete, are matters calling for experience and good judgment on the part of the workmen, and close inspection on behalf of the Rural District Council. An inherent defect of thin concrete walls formed *in situ* is their great liability to expansion cracks.

Concrete block work is claimed to obviate many of the disadvantages found with concrete walls formed *in situ*, and its use, though comparatively novel, is well worthy of consideration in connection with the building of labourers cottages. In this system concrete blocks, of handy size for building and partly hollow, are formed in simple hand-worked machines of portable size; and the blocks come from the machine either with a finished surface on both sides, or with a rough inner surface for plastering. Sills, lintels, &c., may be made in a similar manner, and the use of relieving arches and of cut stone thus avoided.

Under certain circumstances, where sand and other necessary materials can be readily obtained, the adoption of this system might be expected to lead to considerable economy in construction; but it should be carefully noted that, to secure satisfactory results, all concrete work requires strict and constant supervision.

8. Particular care should be given to the specification of the kitchen or living-room fireplace and the size of flues, so that these may be provided in accordance with local requirements. It is desirable that special

detail drawings of the fireplaces should be prepared in cases where it is proposed to have unusual dimensions or an unusual form; and the flues should in all cases be built by skilled workmen, as, without great care in construction, it is difficult to secure a good draught with short chimneys.

9. It is to be expected that the cost of erecting cottages of the same design will vary considerably throughout the country, and even in the same district, on account of local conditions as to the supply of materials and labour; but the cost should not anywhere greatly exceed fourpence per cubic foot, as the buildings are of a very simple character, and do not require many of the appurtenances which are necessary in towns. The Local Government Board are of opinion that, with careful selection of design and materials, the cottages may, except under unusually unfavourable conditions, be built at a cost not exceeding £130 each.

10. It appears desirable to draw attention to the necessity of providing for the careful supervision of the work of building labourers' cottages, and for the prompt execution of contracts. Competent local tradesmen should be encouraged to take contracts for the work, but care should be taken not to entrust it to persons lacking in experience, energy, or capital. In districts where there are few building contractors, the Rural District Councils might be well advised in seeking tenders from leading firms of contractors, who might be expected to carry out the work promptly and thoroughly, and at a moderate rate per cottage, if they were entrusted with the erection of a considerable number of cottages at the same time.

11. Some essential requirements are:

(1.) A dry site and good aspect for each cottage.

(2.) External walls finished at least 10 inches thick, and a warm weather-tight roof of strong and durable construction.

(3.) A clear height of rooms on ground floor of at least 8 feet, and on upper floors a height of not less than 4 feet at the wall, and an average height of at least 7 feet.

(4.) The cubic capacity of the kitchen or living-room to be not less than 1,200 feet, one of the bedrooms to have a cubic capacity of at least 900 feet, and no bedroom to have a smaller cubic capacity than 600 feet.

(5.) Windows of ample size, with a total area equal to about one-twelfth of the floor area, and each made to open easily at top and bottom for ventilation.

(6.) Strong smooth floors which can be thoroughly cleaned by washing, with boarding and bedrooms.

(7.) Sanitary accommodation at least 10 feet from the house. A pail or earth closet is the best form and is much to be preferred to a privy.

Labourers' Department, Local Government Board,
24th June, 1907.

APPENDIX E.

PROVISIONAL ORDERS, BYE-LAWS, &c.

I.—Provisional Orders.

The following is a list of the Provisional Orders made during the year 1907–1908 :—

(A.)—Under the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1900.

Place.	Date.	Purpose.
Balrothery Rural District,	24th May, 1907, ..	Empowering the Balrothery Rural District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands, water, and rights for the purpose of providing a supply of water for the town of Malahide, in their district.
Belfast County Borough,	26th March, 1908,	Altering the provisions of Section 40 of the Belfast Corporation Act, 1899, so as to enable the Corporation, if they think fit, to demand and take market tolls and charges at the toll houses erected under Section 40 of the Act of 1899, instead of at the markets of the Corporation.
Belfast Rural District, ..	24th May, 1907, ..	Empowering the Belfast Rural District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands required for the purpose of improving the sewerage of certain localities known as Glengormley and Whitehouse, in their district.
Dublin Joint Hospital District.	24th May, 1907, ..	Forming a united district, and constituting a joint board for the purposes of the provision, maintenance, and management of a hospital as a sanatorium for consumptives for the use of the inhabitants of the following sanitary districts :—County Borough of Dublin, Balrothery Rural District, Celbridge No. 2 Rural District, North Dublin Rural District, South Dublin Rural District, and Dalkey Urban District.
Dublin County Borough,	18th March, 1908, ..	Empowering the Corporation of Dublin to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands for the purpose of constructing sewers and other works for the drainage of the city.
Letterkenny Urban District.	24th March, 1908, ..	Empowering the Letterkenny Urban District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands required for the purpose of providing a supply of water, in the exercise of their powers under the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1907.

(A.)—Under the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1900—*con.*

Place.	Date.	Purpose.
Limerick No. 1 Rural District.	22nd February, 1908,	Empowering the Limerick No. 1 Rural District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands required for the purpose of providing sewage purification works for Ballinacurra, in their district.
Monaghan Rural District,	24th May, 1907, ..	Empowering the Monaghan Rural District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands required for the purpose of providing a new burial ground for Tedavnet, in their district.
Naas No. 1 Rural District,	16th March, 1908, ..	Empowering the Naas No. 1 Rural District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands required for the purpose of providing sewage purification works for Kilcullen, in their district.
Pembroke Urban District,	26th March, 1908, ..	Empowering the Pembroke Urban District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands required for the purpose of providing urinals and other similar conveniences for public accommodation in their district, and for the purpose of widening a certain street in their district.
Rathdown No. 1 Rural District.	24th May, 1907, ..	Empowering the Rathdown No. 1 Rural District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands required for the purpose of providing sewage purification works for Dundrum, in their District.

(B.)—Under the Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Acts, 1890 to 1896.

Place.	Date.	Purpose.
Fermoy Urban District,	24th May, 1907, ..	Empowering the Fermoy Urban District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands required for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.
Pembroke Urban District,	26th March, 1908,	Empowering the Pembroke Urban District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands required for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

(C.)—Under the Local Government (Ireland) Acts, 1898 to 1902.

Place.	Date.	Purpose.
County of Westmeath and King's County.	13th March, 1908,	Transferring the business of the Trustees for the Drainage District of Brosna (Ferbane Division) to the County Councils of Westmeath and King's County jointly.

II.—Bye-Laws, Market Tolls, and Scales of Charges for Interments.

(i.) The following is a list of Bye-Laws confirmed during the year 1907–8, under the Public Health Acts and other Acts:—

Date of Confirmation.	Place.	Purpose.
9th April, 1907, ..	Mount Bellew Rural District.	Common lodging-houses.
29th April, 1907, ..	Bangor Urban District,	Regulating the speed of vehicular traffic during specified hours on streets adjoining the seashore.
10th May, 1907, ..	Dublin City, ...	Regulation of the Iveagh Market, Francis-street.
10th June, 1907, ..	Newcastle Urban District,	New streets and buildings.
14th June, 1907, ..	Enniscorthy Urban District.	Prevention of danger from whirligigs and swings.
1st July, 1907, ..	Cashel Urban District, ..	Slaughterhouses.
15th July, 1907, ..	Bray Urban District, ..	Regulation of hackney cars, carriages, cabs, &c.
15th July, 1907, ..	Warrenpoint Urban District.	Regulation of the Recreation Ground at Warrenpoint.
14th August, 1907, ..	Lisburn Urban District,	Regulation of motor cars, &c., in Wallace Park.
20th August, 1907, ..	Naas Urban District, ..	Regulating use of market.
20th August, 1907, ..	Athy Urban District, ..	Regulating use of market.
3rd September, 1907,	Ballymoney Rural District.	Regulation of the water supply in Portballintrae and Bushfoot.
11th September, 1907,	Fermoy Urban District,	Prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes, and rubbish, and for the regulation of the keeping of animals on any premises, or for the prevention of such keeping so as to be injurious to health.
11th September, 1907,	Fermoy Urban District,	Cleansing of footways and pavements, the removal of house refuse and the cleansing of earth-closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools.
9th October, 1907, ..	Keady Urban District, ..	Prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes, and rubbish, and for the regulation of the keeping of animals on any premises, or for the prevention of such keeping so as to be injurious to health.
Do., ..	do., ...	Cleansing of footways and pavements, the removal of house refuse, and the cleansing of earth-closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools.
Do., ..	do., ...	Waterclosets, earth-closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools in connection with buildings, the closing of buildings or parts of buildings unfit for human habitation, and the prohibition of their use for such habitation.

II.—Bye-Laws, Market Tolls, and Scales of Charges for Interments—*continued.*

(i.) The following is a List of Bye-Laws confirmed during the year 1907-8, under the Public Health Acts and other Acts :—

Date of Confirmation.	Place.	Purpose.
9th October, 1907, ..	Keady Urban District,	Common lodging-houses.
Do., ..	Cork City, ...	Regulation of locomotives.
15th October, 1907,	Naas Urban District, ..	Hackney carriages.
12th November, 1907,	Fermoy Urban District,	New streets and buildings.
12th November, 1907,	Bangor Urban District,	New streets and buildings.
20th November, 1907,	do., ...	Regulation of the water supply and the prevention of the waste of water.
26th November, 1907,	Kanturk Rural District,	Common lodging-houses.
6th December, 1907,	Coleraine Urban District,	Slaughter-houses.
9th December, 1907,	Dungarvan Urban District.	Common lodging-houses.
8th January, 1908,	Belfast Rural District, ..	New buildings.
10th January, 1908,	Cork City, ...	Regulation of Fitzgerald Park.
12th February, 1908,	Mullingar Rural District,	Regulation of the Water Supply in Mullingar.
Do., ..	Donaghadee Urban District.	Fines for non-acceptance of office.
20th March, 1908, ..	Omagh Rural District,	Common lodging-houses.

(ii.) List of Tolls approved during the year 1907-8, under Section 8 of the Dublin Corporation (Markets, &c.) Act, 1901, and Section 103 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878.

Date of Approval.	Place.	Purpose.
24th May, 1907, ..	Dublin City, ..	Iveagh Market.
1st October, 1907, ..	Athy Urban District, ..	Athy Market.

(iii.) List of scales of charges for interments in Burial Grounds, approved during the year 1907-8, under Section 188 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878.

Date of Approval.	Local Authority.	Burial Ground.
9th July, 1907, ..	Newtownards Joint Burial Board.	Movilla Cemetery.
19th February, 1908,	Lurgan Rural District,	Old portion of Seagoe Burial Ground.
18th March, 1908, ..	Banbridge Joint Burial Board.	Banbridge Public Cemetery.

III.—Loans sanctioned in the Year ended the 31st March, 1908.

(A.)—Under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, the Public Health Acts, the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899, the Technical Instruction Act, 1889, the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, and Local Acts.

Name of Sanitary District.	Amount of Loan.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
	£ s. d.		
Armagh Urban District.	2,578 8 0	Certified as the amount to be borrowed for the purchase of the undertaking of the Toll Committee (Urban District Council Act, 1907).	1st November, 1907.
Do. do., .	750 0 0	Completion of Sewerage Scheme.	18th November, 1907.
Do. do., .	550 0 0	Purchase of Steam Roller, &c.	do. do.
Ballycastle Rural District.	1,928 0 0	Water Supply to Cushendall.	13th January, 1908.
Ballymena Urban District.	3,395 0 0	Concreting Footpaths, Purchasing Steam Fire Engine, and laying Water Main.	5th November, 1907.
Do. do., .	1,500 0 0	Erection of Abattoir, .	16th December, 1907.
Bangor Urban District,	1,000 0 0	Steam Roller and opening Quarry.	14th August, 1907.
Bantry Town Commissioners.	1,300 0 0	Working Class Lodging Houses, under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	29th June, 1907.
Belfast County Borough.	10,000 0 0	Improvements, Purdysburn Fever Hospital.	27th August, 1907.
Do. do., .	8,000 0 0	Lands and improvements, Purdysburn Asylum.	3rd September, 1907.
Do. do., .	75,000 0 0	Electric Lighting Extensions.	20th September, 1907.
Do. do., .	50,000 0 0	Sett Paving, ...	4th January, 1908.
Do. do., .	2,000 0 0	Underground Lavatory, .	4th February, 1908.
Birr Urban District, .	10,200 0 0	Water Supply, . .	16th October, 1907.
Blackrock Urban District.	2,685 0 0	Various Improvements, .	8th October, 1907.
Carrickfergus Urban District.	1,200 0 0	Granolithic Footpaths, .	2nd August, 1907.
Carrick-on-Shannon Rural District No. 1.	200 0 0	New Main, Carrick-on-shannon Waterworks.	5th December, 1907.
Castlerea Rural District.	2,640 0 0	Electric Lighting, Ballaghaderreen.	5th July, 1907.
Castletown Rural District.	764 0 0	Castletownbere Sewerage,	12th September, 1907.
Cavan Urban District,	200 0 0	Improving Water Mains, .	30th May, 1907.
Do. do.,	3,500 0 0	Erection of Town Hall, and constructing new Street.	17th October, 1907.
Clonmel Urban District.	600 0 0	Purchasing Steam Motor Tractor and two Wagons.	20th December, 1907.
Coleraine Urban District.	500 0 0	Widening and improving Rosemary-lane.	18th June, 1907.

(A.)—PUBLIC HEALTH, &c., ACTS LOANS, 1908—*continued.*

Name of Sanitary District.	Amount of Loan. £ s. d.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
Coleraine Urban District.	250 0 0	Laying Water Mains and Sewers.	12th December, 1907.
Cork County Borough,	6,000 0 0	Paving, . . .	27th April, 1907.
Cork Rural District, .	1,600 0 0	Sewerage system—Ballintemple.	25th March, 1908.
Do. do.,	1,600 0 0	Sewerage system—Victoria, &c., roads.	do.
Do. do.,	50 0 0	Additional — For Water Supply to village of Knockraha.	29th June, 1907.
Dalkey Urban District,	900 0 0	Concreting Footpaths. .	12th April, 1907.
Do. do.,	100 0 0	Relaying Sewer, Coliemore-road.	22nd November, 1907.
Do. do.,	7,200 0 0	Scheme, Part I.—Housing of Working Classes Act, 1890.	12th February, 1908.
Donegal Rural District,	650 0 0	Supplemental — Lighting Town of Donegal.	12th Sept., 1907.
Dublin North Rural District.	9,000 0 0	Waterworks for Howth, .	6th August, 1907.
Do. do.,	7,800 0 0	Sewerage system for Howth.	do.
Dublin South Rural District.	20,000 0 0	Sewerage System for Terenure.	do.
Do. do.,	400 0 0	Lighting portions of District.	12th October, 1907.
Dublin County Borough,	17,210 0 0	Acquisition Fairview Slob-lands, constructing Walls, &c.	4th July, 1907.
Do. do.,	18,650 0 0	Additional generating plant—Electric Lighting.	11th July, 1907.
Do. do.,	10,000 0 0	Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899.	16th August, 1907.
Do. do.,	134,842 8 6	Constructing additional Storage Reservoir at Roundwood.	19th Sept., 1907.
Do. do.,	24,000 0 0	Electric Lighting Extensions.	5th December, 1907.
Ennis Urban District,	2,500 0 0	Purchase of Markets and Tolls.	26th March, 1908.
Enniscorthy Rural District.	300 0 0	Ferns Burial Ground, .	27th November, 1907.
Enniscorthy Urban District.	1,700 0 0	Working Class Lodging Houses.	26th July, 1907.
Galway Rural District,	373 2 8	Burial Ground at Knock, .	14th March, 1908.
Galway Urban District,	510 0 0	Completion and Extension —Waterworks.	20th December, 1907.
Do. do.,	1,100 0 0	Concreting Footpaths, .	do.
Granard Urban District.	600 0 0	Steam Rolling and Footpath improvements.	1st July, 1907.
Keady Urban District,	2,000 0 0	Purchase Markets and Tolls.	25th Sept., 1907.

(A)—Public Health, &c., Acts Loans, 1908—*continued.*

Name of Sanitary District.	Amount of Loan.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
	£ s. d.		
Keady Urban District,	700 0 0	Extending Water Supply,	2nd October, 1907.
Kenmare Rural District.	300 0 0	Enlarging Kenmare Burial grouna.	22nd November, 1907.
Killarney Urban District.	3,500 0 0	Working Class Lodging Houses.	18th October, 1907.
Killarney Rural District.	320 0 0	Improving Killorglin Sewerage.	12th July, 1907.
Do. do.,	495 0 0	Sinking Wells and erecting Pumps.	20th Sept., 1907.
Kinsale Rural District,	420 0 0	Water Supply to Ballinspittle.	10th December, 1907.
Larne Rural District, .	600 0 0	Sewerage — Shore-road, Carrickfergus.	8th August, 1907.
Larne Urban District,	7,600 0 0	Extension of Waterworks,	21st November, 1907.
Do. do.,	450 0 0	Granolithing Footpaths, .	do.
Lisburn Urban District.	20,000 0 0	Supplemental—For Sewerage scheme.	13th March, 1908.
Londonderry County Borough.	1,000 0 0	Sett Paving, , .	18th July, 1907.
Do. do.,	1,408 0 0	Water Meters, . .	do.
Do. do.,	1,095 0 0	Provision of Steam Motor Fire Engine.	19th December, 1907.
Londonderry No. 1 Rural District.	3,200 0 0	Sewerage—Shantallow and Ballynashallog.	24th February, 1908.
Longford Urban District.	3,000 0 0	Improving Water Supply,	17th April, 1907.
Macroom Rural District.	460 0 0	Waterworks for Ballymakeera.	16th October, 1907.
Mountmelick Rural District	320 0 0	Extending Maryborough Waterworks.	23rd July, 1907.
Naas No. 1 Rural District.	8,000 0 0	Sewerage scheme for New bridge.	31st May, 1907
Naas No. 2 Rural District.	230 0 0	Water Supply to Ballyknockan.	28th August, 1907.
Naas Urban District, .	100 0 0	Improving Technical School,	24th June, 1907.
Do. do., .	3,820 0 0	Sewerage scheme, . .	9th October, 1907.
Navan Urban District,	200 0 0	Supplemental — Working Class Lodging Houses.	25th July, 1907.
Do. do. .	215 0 0	Purchase of premises for Market improvements.	do.
Do. do., .	175 0 0	Improvement of Waterworks.	do.
Newcastle West Rural District.	500 0 0	Well and Pump at Ardagh,	20th March, 1908.
Portadown and Banbridge Joint Waterworks Board.	7,500 0 0	Completion of Waterworks scheme.	23rd March, 1908.
Rathdown No. 1 Rural District.	1,665 0 0	Extension of Foxrock Sewerage system to Whitecross.	2nd September, 1907.
Rathmines and Pembroke Joint Hospital Board.	1,800 0 0	Erection of additional buildings — Clonskeagh Isolation Hospital.	10th March, 1908.

(A.)—PUBLIC HEALTH, &c., ACTS LOANS, 1908—*continued.*

Name of Sanitary District.	Amount of Loan.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
	£ s. d.		
Rathmines & Rathgar Urban District.	8,000 0 0	Footpath improvements, .	24th January, 1908.
Do. do., .	2,050 0 0	Additional expenditure—Erecting Working Class Lodging Houses.	do.
Do. do, .	485 0 0	Sewerage Works, .	do.
Roscrea No. 1 Rural District.	400 0 0	Extending Roscrea Waterworks.	17th January, 1908.
Skibbereen Urban District.	150 0 0	Improving Town Hall .	1st August, 1907.
Strabane Urban District,	1,286 0 0	Extension of Gasworks, &c.,	18th July, 1907.
Do. do., .	2,700 0 0	Improvements to Town Hall.	17th February, 1908.
Do. do., .	1,560 0 0	Erection of Technical School.	22nd February, 1908.
Swineford Rural District.	550 0 0	Water Supply to Charlestown.	25th November, 1907.
Do. do, .	839 0 0	Provision of three Burial Grounds.	9th December, 1907.
Tobercurry Rural District.	180 0 0	Extension of Court Abbey Burial Ground.	16th August, 1907.
Trim Urban District, .	4,000 0 0	Water Supply to District, .	5th June, 1907.
Tuam Rural District, .	800 0 0	Improving Tuam Waterworks.	10th July, 1907.
Waterford County Borough.	30,000 0 0	Purchase of Bridge Undertaking, under Waterford Corporation and Bridge Act, 1906.	24th June, 1907.
Do. do.. .	33,000 0 0	Ditto, pending grant of this amount being made by H. M. Treasury.	17th August, 1907.
Do. do.,	885 17 9	Ditto, Costs of Appeal to Privy Council.	13th December, 1907.
Do. do., .	595 0 0	Erecting Sanitary Conveniences.	2nd September, 1907.
Total, . .	605,379 16 11		

(B.)—WORKHOUSE LOANS.

Union.	Amount.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
	£ s. d.		
Ballymena, . .	800 0 0	Heating system for Workhouse.	11th March, 1908.
Belfast, . . .	11,000 0 0	Erection of Children's Infirmary.	17th June, 1907.
Do., . . .	3,800 0 0	Gate Lodge, Weighbridge, Square Setting Yard, and other works at "Abbey" Auxiliary Workhouse.	30th September, 1907.
Do., . . .	650 0 0	Water Supply to "Abbey" Auxiliary Workhouse.	27th January, 1908.
Carlow, . .	2,650 0 0	Water Supply and Drainage of Workhouse	31st May, 1907.
Do., . . .	920 0 0	Fever Pavilion at Bagenalstown Hospital.	12th June, 1907.
Kinsale, . .	370 0 0	Storage Tank in connection with Drainage system, alterations in Kitchen, &c.	19th August, 1907.
Lurgan, . . .	2,160 0 0	Drainage and alterations to Infirmary windows.	16th October, 1907.
Rathdown, . .	575 0 0	Supplemental—for Drainage system.	25th July, 1907.
Tipperary, . .	150 0 0	Cottage for Farm Steward,	10th January, 1908.
Total, .	23,065 0 0		

(C.)—Loans to County Councils and Joint Committees of Lunatic Asylum Districts.

Counties and Asylum Districts.	Amount of Loan sanctioned.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
	£ s. d.		
Cavan, . . .	500 0 0	New road—Bailieborough Rural District.	16th March, 1908.
Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum (Joint Committee, Counties Tipperary—North and South Ridings).	2,900 0 0	Electric Lighting scheme for Asylum.	18th April, 1907.
Cork District Lunatic Asylum (Joint Committee, Cork County and Cork County Borough).	1,500 0 0	Improvements to Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.	22nd August, 1907.
Down, . . .	259 0 0	Road improvement—Castlereagh Rural District.	26th April, 1907.
Do., . . .	508 9 0	Road improvement—Newtownards Rural District.	do.
Do., . . .	1,426 18 0	Road improvement—Downpatrick and Newry Rural Districts.	26th July, 1907.
Do., . . .	1,172 0 0	Road improvement and bridge construction—Banbridge and Newtownards Rural Districts.	10th October, 1907.
Do., . . .	366 0 0	Road improvement—Downpatrick Rural District.	28th February, 1908.
Downpatrick District Lunatic Asylum.	1,000 0 0	Sewerage Purification Works.	19th August, 1907.
Dublin, . . .	1,500 0 0	Loughshinny Pier Extension.	4th June, 1907.
Fermanagh, . .	750 0 0	Purchasing steam roller and stone breaker.	17th October, 1907.
Do., . .	570 0 0	New road—Clones No. 2 Rural District.	3rd February, 1908.
Galway, . . .	160 0 0	New bridge, Cornacartron River—Tuam Rural District.	6th June, 1907.
Do., . .	150 0 0	Footpath improvement—Headford.	27th November, 1907.
Do., . . .	199 5 0	New road—Tuam Rural District.	do.
Do., . . .	178 10 0	Road improvement—Tuam Rural District.	do.
Kerry, . . .	1,000 0 0	Road improvement—Tralee Rural District.	14th August, 1907.
Do., . .	1,200 0 0	Improvement — Kenmare Suspension Bridge.	26th October, 1907.
Do., . .	3,120 0 0	Road improvement—Tralee Rural District.	13th January, 1908.
Do., . .	760 0 0	Purchasing steam roller, &c.	15th January, 1908.
Kildare, . .	200 0 0	Improvement—Athy Technical School.	11th October, 1907.

(C.)—Loans to County Councils and Joint Committees of Lunatic Asylum Districts—*continued.*

Counties and Asylum Districts.	Amount of Loan sanctioned.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
	£ s. d.		
Kilkenny, . .	1,543 12 0	Road improvement—Waterford No. 2 Rural District.	22nd June, 1907.
Do. . . .	2,629 10 0	Road improvement—Castlecomer Rural District.	do.
Do., . . .	1,013 5 0	Road improvement—Kilkenny Rural District.	do.
Do., . . .	208 10 0	Road improvement—Carrick-on-Suir No. 3 Rural District.	21st September.1907.
Do., . .	290 5 0	do. do., .	do.
Do., . . .	808 10 0	Road improvement—Castlecomer Rural District.	do.
King's, . . .	500 0 0	Road improvement—Birr Rural District.	21st November, 1907.
Limerick District Lunatic Asylum (Joint Committee, Limerick County and Limerick County Borough)	700 0 0	Supplemental—For Drainage Works at Asylum.	21st December, 1907.
Do., . . .	1,750 0 0	Cottages for Attendants at Asylum.	31st January, 1908.
Londonderry, . .	2,886 0 0	Improvements—Coleraine Courthonse.	20th September,1907.
Longford, . .	950 0 0	Road improvement, .	27th September,1907.
Mullingar District Lunatic Asylum (Joint Committee, Cos. Longford, Meath, and Westmeath).	1,480 0 0	Completing alterations to heating system at Asylum.	19th September,1907.
Queen's, . .	450 0 0	Road improvement—Roscrea No. 3 Rural District.	12th March, 1908.
Do., . .	1,060 0 0	Road improvement—Abbeyleix Rural District.	do.
Do., . .	725 0 0	Road improvement—Mountmelick Rural District.	do.
Richmond District Lunatic Asylum (Joint Committee—Counties Dublin, Louth, and Wicklow, and Dublin County Borough).	7,300 0 0	Reconstructing heating system at Portrane Asylum.	20th December. 1907.
Do. do., .	2,250 0 0	Constructing filter beds—Portrane Asylum water supply.	do.
Tipperary (N.R.), .	1,100 0 0	Road improvement—Nenagh Rural District.	3rd April, 1907.
Do., . .	900 0 0	Road improvement—Borrisokane Rural District.	3rd August, 1907.
Do., . .	1,100 0 0	Purchasing steam rollers, &c.	do.

(C.)—Loans to County Councils and Joint Committees of Lunatic Asylum Districts—*continued.*

Counties and Asylum Districts.	Amount of Loan Sanctioned.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
	£ s. d.		
Tipperary (N.R.), .	4,938 15 0	Road improvement—Nenagh Rural District.	11th November, 1907.
Tipperary (S.R.), .	574 0 0	Road improvement—Slieveardagh Rural District.	14th February, 1908.
Do., .	289 10 0	Road improvement—Carrick-on-Suir Rural District.	do.
Do. .	1,790 0 0	Road improvement—Cashel Rural District.	do.
Do.. . .	1,053 10 0	Road improvement—Clogheen Rural District.	do.
Do., . .	1,986 0 0	Road improvement—Tipperary No. 1 Rural District.	do.
Do., .	247 0 0	Road improvement—Gortnahoe Rural District.	do.
Do., . .	455 9 0	Road improvement—Clonmel No. 1 Rural District.	do.
Do., . .	70 0 0	Road improvement—Tipperary No. 1 Rural District.	do.
Waterford, . .	473 0 0	Road improvement—Clonmel No. 2 Rural District.	27th July, 1907.
Do., . .	910 0 0	Road improvement—Waterford No. 1 Rural District.	do.
Do.. . . .	1,113 5 0	Road improvement—Dungarvan Rural District.	do.
Do., . . .	1,311 11 4	Road improvement—Lismore Rural District.	4th October, 1907.
Do., . .	951 4 0	Road improvement—Dungarvan Rural District.	26th March, 1908.
Wicklow, . .	350 0 0	Re-building Annalecka Bridge, in Naas No. 2 Rural District.	15th April, 1907.
Total, .	65,517 18 4		

(D.)—Labourers (Ireland) Acts, 1883 to 1906.

Loans sanctioned during the year ended the 31st of March, 1908, the Amounts to be Advanced by the Irish Land Commission under Section 16 of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1906.

Rural District.	Amount of Loan.		
	£	s.	d.
Abbeyleix,	7,550	0	0
Do.,	170	0	0
Armagh,	5,715	0	0
Athlone No. 1,	9,140	0	0
Ballinamore,	4,680	0	0
Ballinasloe No. 2,	744	0	0
Ballymena,	2,000	0	0
Ballymore,	4,745	0	0
Balrothery,	22,820	0	0
Baltinglass No. 2,	4,030	0	0
Baltinglass No. 3,	175	0	0
Banbridge,	4,700	0	0
Birr No. 1,	1,890	0	0
Do.,	555	0	0
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1,	2,900	0	0
Cork,	1,005	0	0
Do.,	1,870	0	0
Croom,	13,300	0	0
Do.,	350	0	0
Delvin,	7,350	0	0
Downpatrick,	21,560	0	0
Do.,	430	0	0
Dublin, North,	10,140	0	0
Do.,	2,550	0	0
Dublin, South,	8,500	0	0
Do.,	3,200	0	0
Dundalk,	3,600	0	0
Dungannon,	4,800	0	0
Do.,	200	0	0
Dunshaughlin,	13,680	0	0
Glenties,	4,000	0	0
Gortnahoe,	240	0	0
Do.,	735	0	0
Do.,	5,080	0	0
Granard No. 1,	7,260	0	0
Kenmare,	10,506	0	0
Kilbeggan,	725	0	0
Killarney,	510	0	0

(D.)—Loans under the Labourers Acts—*continued.*

Rural District.	Amount of Loan.		
	£	s.	d.
Kilmacthomas,	1,800	0	0
Kilmallock,	880	0	0
Kinsale,	15,000	0	0
Letterkenny,	5,950	0	0
Limavady,	2,000	0	0
Limerick No. 1,	720	0	0
Lisnaskea,	6,480	0	0
Loughrea,	2,550	0	0
Magherafelt,	4,680	0	0
Mallow,	20,400	0	0
Do.,	540	0	0
Meath Rural District of Drogheda Union.	1,280	0	0
Moira,	10,500	0	0
Monaghan,	2,800	0	0
Do.,	175	0	0
Do.,	5,120	0	0
Mount Bellew,	1,120	0	0
Mullingar,	20,130	0	0
Naas No. 1,	41,365	0	0
Naas No. 2,	3,335	0	0
Do.,	545	0	0
Newcastle,	35,800	0	0
Newtownards,	37,000	0	0
Oldcastle,	8,200	0	0
Rathdown No. 1,	12,000	0	0
Rathdown No. 2,	6,300	0	0
Rathkeale,	8,675	0	0
Do.,	550	0	0
Skull,	500	0	0
Sligo,	1,405	0	0
Strabane No. 2,	43,500	0	0
Do.,	4,625	0	0
Tuam,	8,330	0	0
Do.,	3,215	0	0
Tullamore,	6,700	0	0
Urlingford No. 1	65	0	0
	£517,640	0	0

(D.)—LOANS under the LABOURERS ACTS—*continued.*

Supplemental Loans sanctioned for the purposes of Improvement Schemes made prior to the passing of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1906, the amounts to be borrowed in the open market.

Rural District.	Amount of Loan.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*
Abbeyleix, . . .	460	0	0
Antrim, ...	1,400	0	0
Ballyshannon, . . .	2,100	0	0
Borrisokane, . . .	450	0	0
Castleblayney, . . .	700	0	0
Clogheen, . . .	84	0	0
Clonakilty, . . .	300	0	0
Cootehill No. 2, . . .	300	0	0
Crossmaglen, . . .	455	0	0
Lismore, . . .	500	0	0
Longford, . . .	1,210	0	0
Macroom, . .	2,620	0	0
Sligo, . . .	170	0	0
Strabane No. 1, . . .	620	0	0
Stranorlar, . . .	530	0	0
	£11,899	0	0
Total, . . .	£529,539	0	0

The addition of the above sum to that given at page 400 of the Appendix to our last Annual Report makes the total amount of the loans sanctioned for the purposes of the Labourers Acts £4,314,349.

IV.—Tabular Statements.

No. 1.—Table showing, for the year ended the 25th of March, 1908, an account of the Fee Fund constituted in connection with the audit of County Treasurers', &c., Accounts, pursuant to Article XXVI. of the Schedule to the Order in Council of the 21st of June, 1878.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance on last account,	577	0	7	Balance in favour in Bank of Ireland on the 25th of March, 1908,	949	2	3
Interest on £15,300 invested in 2½ per cent. Consols,	372	1	8				
Total,	£949	2	3	Total,	£949	2	3

Note.—The investment of the accumulations of the Fee Fund, as shown in the above table, has been made under the authority of an Order in Council dated the 13th of December, 1879.

No. 2. Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, Section 58 (2) (*a*) as amended by the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1902.

(A.) Schedule of sums paid to County Councils during the year ended the 31st of March, 1908, on behalf of the Boards of Guardians of unions, and to the Boards of Management of Glin and Trim district schools, in respect of the expenditure incurred by these bodies for Medical and Educational purposes.

County.	Unions.	Amount. £ s. d.
ANTRIM,	Antrim,	481 18 8
	Ballycastle,	312 17 9
	Ballymena,	624 15 2
	Ballymoney,	478 16 0
	Belfast, part of,	87 16 8
	Larne,	415 3 5
	Lisburn, part of,	340 0 8
	Lurgan, part of,	62 4 3
		2,803 12 7
ARMAGH,	Armagh,	684 15 4
	Banbridge, part of,	89 2 4
	Castleblayney, part of,	126 0 6
	Lurgan, part of,	493 0 11
	Newry, part of,	353 8 1
		1,746 7 2
CARLOW,	Baltinglass, part of,	128 6 8
	Carlow, part of,	780 10 10
	New Ross, part of,	66 4 4
		975 1 10
CAVAN,	Bailieborough,	346 3 2
	Bawnboy, part of,	183 3 5
	Cavan,	650 16 9
	Cootehill, part of,	237 6 11
	Enniskillen, part of,	38 17 8
	Granard, part of,	75 0 8
	Oldcastle, part of,	184 15 5
		1,716 4 0
CLARE,	Ballyvaghan,	121 5 4
	Corrofin,	124 0 1
	Ennis,	590 10 3
	Ennistymon,	258 10 1
	Killadysert,	230 2 3
	Kilrush,	514 9 6
	Limerick, part of,	225 6 5
	Scariff,	283 16 1
	Tulla,	314 13 7
		2,662 13 7

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

County.	Unions.	Amount. £ s. d.
CORK,	Bandon,	511 2 10
	Bantry,	302 14 3
	Castletown,	223 15 3
	Clonakilty,	349 14 9
	Cork, part of,	1,416 11 5
	Dunmanway,	361 3 8
	Fermoy,	580 19 2
	Kanturk,	488 1 7
	Kilmallock, part of,	111 1 7
	Kinsale,	446 18 6
	Macroom,	547 5 9
	Mallow,	628 16 4
	Midleton,	587 9 4
	Millstreet,	251 9 0
	Mitchelstown, part of,	205 7 4
	Skibbereen,	502 1 10
	Skull,	193 4 5
	Youghal, part of,	317 19 9
		8,025 16 9
DONEGAL,	Ballyshannon, part of,	202 13 2
	Donegal,	374 12 5
	Dunfanaghy,	191 19 4
	Glenties,	528 18 1
	Inishowen,	442 7 0
	Letterkenny,	230 3 0
	Londonderry, part of,	157 17 1
	Milford,	343 16 2
	Strabane, part of,	224 9 1
	Stranorlar,	268 0 3
		2,964 15 7
DOWN,	Banbridge, part of,	442 14 10
	Belfast, part of,	90 10 8
	Downpatrick,	612 10 9
	Kilkeel,	307 2 2
	Lisburn, part of,	272 12 8
	Lurgan, part of,	180 8 1
	Newry, part of,	489 18 4
	Newtownards,	618 18 5
		3,014 15 11
DUBLIN,	Balrothery,	611 1 9
	Celbridge, part of,	177 17 9
	Dublin North, part of,	475 9 9
	Dublin South, part of,	1,421 1 3
	Rathdown, part of,	928 2 0
		3,613 12 6
FERMANAGH,	Ballyshannon, part of,	132 5 2
	Clones, part of,	138 1 4
	Enniskillen, part of,	463 9 4
	Irvinestown, part of,	219 17 11
	Lisnaskea,	314 6 11
		1,268 0 8
GALWAY,	Ballinasloe, part of,	495 0 9
	Clifden,	378 10 5
	Galway,	853 17 3
	Glennamaddy	216 5 11
	Gort,	359 1 1
	Loughrea,	369 19 4
	Mountbellew,	318 13 4
	Oughterard,	359 5 4
	Portumna,	241 18 6
	Tuam,	503 11 1
		4,096 3 0

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

County.	Unions.	Amount. £ s. d.
KERRY, ...	Caherciveen, ...	421 18 6
	Dingle, ...	467 7 3
	Kenmare, ...	378 7 1
	Killarney, ...	735 18 2
	Listowel, part of, ...	525 3 1
	Tralee, ...	806 16 5
		3,335 10 6
KILDARE, ...	Athy, part of, ...	512 5 9
	Baltinglass, part of, ...	64 13 0
	Celbridge, part of, ...	297 1 3
	Edenderry, part of, ...	216 12 4
	Naas, part of, ...	855 17 10
		1,946 10 2
KILKENNY, ...	Callan, part of, ...	234 0 11
	Carrick-on-Suir, part of, ..	134 6 10
	Castlecomer, ...	355 19 3
	Kilkenny, ...	717 5 7
	New Ross, part of, ...	101 19 1
	Thomastown, ...	313 11 6
	Urlingford, part of, ...	197 14 11
	Waterford part of, ...	299 4 9
		2,354 2 10
KING'S, ...	Birr, part of, ...	523 10 2
	Edenderry, part of, ...	212 2 4
	Mountmelick, part of, ...	60 3 9
	Roscrea, part of, ...	152 7 0
	Tullamore, part of, ...	455 16 0
		1,403 19 3
LEITRIM, ...	Ballyshannon, part of, ..	75 17 7
	Bawnboy, part of, ...	138 4 1
	Carrick-on-Shannon, part of, ..	176 2 8
	Manorhamilton, part of, ..	411 11 5
	Mohill, ...	375 6 10
		1,177 2 7
LIMERICK, ...	Croom, ...	428 1 6
	Kilmallock, part of, ...	645 11 8
	Limerick, part of, ...	718 14 4
	Listowel, part of, ...	69 11 1
	Mitchelstown, part of, ...	110 5 6
	Newcastle, ...	472 6 4
	Rathkeale, ...	523 9 6
	Tipperary, part of, ...	117 6 6
		3,085 6 5
LONDONDERRY, ...	Coleraine, ...	565 2 0
	Limavady, ...	423 18 1
	Londonderry, part of, ...	239 7 5
	Magherafelt, ...	491 11 8
		1,719 14 2

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

County.	Unions.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
LONGFORD, ...	Ballymahon, part of, ...	174 2 8
	Granard, part of, ...	324 14 5
	Longford, ...	315 15 4
		814 12 5
LOUTH, ...	Ardee, part of, ...	310 11 5
	Drogheda, part of, ...	271 3 5
	Dundalk, ...	526 7 8
		1,108 2 6
MAYO, ...	Ballina, ...	341 5 4
	Ballinrobe, ...	460 12 11
	Belmullet, ...	287 0 8
	Castlebar, ...	316 1 3
	Claremorris, ...	388 18 7
	Killala, ...	233 11 11
	Swineford, ...	444 19 4
	Westport, ...	632 7 1
		3,104 17 1
MEATH	Ardee, part of, ...	110 8 1
	Drogheda, part of, ...	273 8 11
	Dunshaughlin, ...	339 2 0
	Edenderry, part of, ...	82 18 7
	Kells, ...	443 10 2
	Navan, ...	310 14 0
	Oldcastle, part of, ...	248 7 5
	Trim, ...	400 6 7
		2,208 15 9
MONAGHAN, ...	Carrickmacross, ...	259 8 9
	Castleblayney, part of, ..	298 9 6
	Clones, part of, ...	159 12 2
	Cootehill, part of, ...	145 17 6
	Monaghan, ...	500 5 3
		1,363 13 2
QUEEN'S, ...	Abbeyleix, ...	468 12 7
	Athy, part of, ...	208 12 4
	Carlow, part of, ...	140 3 11
	Mountmelick, part of, ...	519 0 5
	Roscrea, part of	118 3 9
		1,454 13 0
ROSCOMMON, ...	Athlone, part of, ...	239 7 5
	Ballinasloe, part of, ...	74 9 6
	Boyle, part of, ...	366 7 4
	Carrick-on-Shannon, part of, ..	147 11 4
	Castlerea, ...	423 15 3
	Roscommon, ...	342 1 0
	Strokestown, ...	279 5 0
		1,872 16 10
SLIGO, ...	Boyle, part of, ...	254 18 4
	Dromore West, ...	286 19 6
	Sligo, ...	783 1 7
	Tobercurry, ...	341 4 7
		1,666 4 0

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

County.	Unions.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
TIPPERARY, N.R., ...	Birr, part, of, ...	72 12 2
	Borrisokane, ...	241 17 9
	Nenagh, ...	497 11 6
	Roscrea, part of, ...	175 6 4
	Thurles, ...	581 3 1
		1,563 10 10
TIPPERARY, S.R., ...	Callan, part of, ...	137 6 2
	Carrick-on-Suir, part of, ..	150 7 3
	Cashel, ...	608 16 7
	Clogheen, ...	433 17 5
	Clonmel, part of, ...	527 19 9
	Tipperary, part of, ...	476 3 7
	Urlingford, part of, ...	77 19 2
		2,412 9 11
TYRONE, ...	Castlederg, ...	224 12 7
	Clogher, ...	345 1 0
	Cookstown, ...	374 2 7
	Dungannon, ...	476 17 7
	Irvinestown, part of, ...	95 19 9
	Omagh, ...	555 5 1
	Strabane, part of, ...	374 3 7
		2,446 2 2
WATERFORD, ..	Carrick-on-Suir, part of, ..	187 6 1
	Clonmel, part of, ...	126 17 10
	Dungarvan, ...	489 7 7
	Kilmacthomas, ...	240 9 3
	Lismore, ...	390 7 1
	Waterford, part of, ...	386 1 2
	Youghal, part of, ...	189 3 3
		2,009 12 3
WESTMEATH, ...	Athlone, part of, ...	418 13 2
	Ballymahon, part of, ...	89 12 0
	Delvin, ...	231 6 10
	Granard, part of, ...	139 3 0
	Mullingar, ...	670 14 0
	Tullamore, part of, ...	70 12 3
		1,620 1 3
WEXFORD	Enniscorthy, ...	645 3 8
	Gorey, ...	443 16 0
	New Ross, part of, ...	503 14 3
	Wexford, ...	616 2 8
		2,208 16 7
WICKLOW, ...	Baltinglass, part of, ...	256 4 10
	Naas, part of, ...	85 15 9
	Rathdown, part of, ...	258 8 5
	Rathdrum, ...	773 0 8
	Shillelagh, ...	289 19 6
		1,663 9 2

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

County Borough.	Unions.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
BELFAST, ...	Belfast, part of, ...	3,106 13 1
CORK, ...	Cork, part of, ...	1,233 0 2
DUBLIN, ...	Dublin North, part of, ..	2,559 11 10
„	Dublin South, part of, ..	1,878 18 5
LIMERICK, ...	Limerick, part of, ...	520 12 3
LONDONDERRY, ...	Londonderry, part of, ...	510 4 6
WATERFORD, ...	Waterford, part of, ...	322 3 8
	Unions, ...	85,563 10 4

ADDITIONAL FOR DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

County in which School is situated.	——	—
		£ s. d.
Limerick, ...	Glin School, ...	371 0 0
Meath, ...	Trim „	210 11 3
		581 11 3
	Total for Unions and District Schools.	86,145 1 7

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1898, SECTION 58 (2) (*b*) as amended by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1902.

(B.) Schedule of sums paid to County Councils during the year ended the 31st of March, 1908, on behalf of Rural District Councils in respect of the Sanitary salaries paid by these Bodies.

County.	Rural Districts.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
ANTRIM, ...	Aghalee, ...	14 16 8
	Antrim, ...	76 10 3
	Ballycastle, ...	41 15 0
	Ballymena, ...	82 6 8
	Ballymoney, ...	89 15 0
	Belfast, ...	47 7 4
	Larne, ...	67 14 8
	Lisburn, ...	40 0 0
		460 5 7
ARMAGH, ...	Armagh, ...	94 17 3
	Crossmaglen, ...	20 15 0
	Lurgan, ...	40 3 10
	Newry, No. 2, ...	67 10 0
	Tanderagee, ...	13 11 4
		236 17 5
CARLOW, ...	Baltinglass, No. 2, ...	17 0 0
	Carlow, ...	96 0 0
	Idrone, ...	8 9 0
		121 9 0
CAVAN, ...	Bailieborough, ...	70 0 0
	Bawnboy, ...	27 13 8
	Castlerahan, ...	24 10 8
	Cavan, ...	103 5 0
	Cootehill No. 1, ...	32 15 0
	Enniskillen, No. 2, ...	11 10 0
	Mullaghoran, ...	11 8 4
		281 2 8
CLARE	Ballyvaghan, ...	16 5 0
	Corrofin, ...	25 12 6
	Ennis, ...	60 10 0
	Ennistymon, ...	44 7 6
	Killadysert, ...	38 5 0
	Kilrush, ...	77 14 7
	Limerick No. 2, ...	31 2 0
	Scariff, ...	58 10 0
	Tulla, ...	57 10 0
		409 16 7

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

County.	Rural Districts.	Amount. £ s. d.
CORK,	Bandon,	60 5 0
	Bantry,	44 3 4
	Castletown,	35 11 8
	Charleville,	14 7 6
	Clonakilty,	42 15 0
	Cork,	166 1 5
	Dunmanway,	57 18 1
	Fermoy,	66 10 0
	Kanturk,	95 10 0
	Kinsale,	55 17 10
	Macroom,	57 0 0
	Mallow,	45 15 9
	Midleton,	105 10 0
	Millstreet,	38 7 6
	Mitchelstown No. 1,	28 2 4
	Skibbereen,	61 17 11
	Skull,	23 4 6
	Youghal No. 1,	27 8 2
		1,026 6 0
DONEGAL,	Ballyshannon,	30 17 6
	Donegal,	67 7 6
	Dunfanaghy,	22 3 9
	Glenties,	79 14 2
	Inishowen,	52 15 0
	Letterkenny,	34 18 6
	Londonderry No. 2,	35 10 6
	Milford,	43 7 1
	Strabane No. 2,	23 4 4
	Stranorlar,	52 10 0
		445 8 4
DOWN,	Banbridge,	72 17 5
	Castlereagh,	19 12 10
	Downpatrick,	102 7 7
	Hillsborough,	52 10 0
	Kilkeel,	41 4 5
	Moira,	24 6 8
	Newry No. 1,	52 10 0
	Newtownards,	82 0 5
		447 9 4
DUBLIN,	Balrothery,	95 11 8
	Celbridge No. 2,	25 0 0
	Dublin North,	104 9 7
	Dublin South,	133 7 8
	Rathdown No. 1,	91 13 4
		450 2 3
FERMANAGH,	Belleek,	22 11 0
	Clones No. 2,	25 2 2
	Enniskillen,	59 0 0
	Irvinestown,	32 15 0
	Lisnaskea,	42 10 0
		181 18 2
GALWAY,	Ballinasloe No. 1,	47 7 8
	Clifden,	76 5 10
	Galway,	86 13 4
	Glennamaddy,	38 10 0
	Gort,	25 0 0
	Loughrea,	57 0 0
	Mount Bellew,	42 10 0
	Oughterard,	45 15 9
	Portumna,	29 8 0
	Tuam,	100 18 9
		549 9 4

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

County.	Rural Districts.	Amount. £ s. d.
KERRY, ...	Caherciveen, ...	61 0 0
	Dingle, ...	50 0 0
	Kenmare, ...	85 0 0
	Killarney, ...	107 10 0
	Listowel, ...	80 10 0
	Tralee, ...	101 5 0
		485 5 0
KILDARE, ...	Athy No. 1, ...	44 17 1
	Baltinglass No. 3, ...	8 5 0
	Celbridge No. 1, ...	46 0 0
	Edenderry No. 2, ...	36 10 8
	Naas No. 1, ...	93 1 11
		228 14 8
KILKENNY, ...	Callan, ...	32 10 0
	Carrick-on-Suir No. 3, ...	19 12 0
	Castlecomer, ...	53 10 0
	Ida, ...	15 0 0
	Kilkenny, ...	93 11 3
	Thomastown, ...	70 12 6
	Urlingford No. 1, ...	29 17 4
	Waterford No. 2, ...	43 0 0
		357 13 1
KING'S, ...	Birr No. 1, ...	72 10 0
	Cloneygowan, ...	8 9 0
	Edenderry No. 1, ...	38 11 7
	Roscrea No. 2, ...	23 0 0
	Tullamore, ...	71 12 6
		214 3 1
LEITRIM, ...	Ballinamore, ...	21 16 4
	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1, ..	43 7 10
	Kinlough, ...	15 1 6
	Manorhamilton, ...	53 0 0
	Mohill, ...	50 0 0
		183 5 8
LIMERICK, ...	Croom, ...	65 0 0
	Glin, ...	15 10 0
	Kilmallock, ...	78 0 6
	Limerick No. 1, ...	93 18 0
	Mitchelstown, No. 2, ...	16 17 8
	Newcastle, ...	57 10 0
	Rathkeale, ...	60 0 0
	Tipperary No. 2, ...	14 8 7
		401 4 9
LONDONDERRY, ...	Coleraine, ...	83 15 0
	Limavady, ...	60 4 0
	Londonderry No. 1, ...	53 13 6
	Magherafelt, ...	49 5 8
		246 18 2
LONGFORD, ...	Ballymahon, ...	44 5 4
	Granard No. 1, ...	38 9 9
	Longford, ...	50 0 11
		132 16 0

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

County.	Rural Districts.	Amount. £ s. d.
LOUTH, ...	Ardee No. 1, ...	64 11 8
	Dundalk, ...	71 15 0
	Louth, ...	39 18 4
		176 5 0
MAYO.	Ballina, ...	50 6 2
	Ballinrobe, ...	90 12 7
	Belmullet, ...	27 10 0
	Castlebar, ...	44 2 6
	Claremorris, ...	68 12 6
	Killala, ...	38 0 0
	Swineford, ...	77 5 0
	Westport, ...	63 4 6
		459 13 3
MEATH, ...	Ardee No. 2, ...	24 1 6
	Dunshaughlin, ...	51 5 0
	Edenderry No. 3, ...	11 19 4
	Kells, ...	42 3 0
	Meath, ...	51 6 2
	Navan, ...	47 10 0
	Oldcastle, ...	25 10 7
	Trim, ...	62 10 0
		323 5 7
MONAGHAN, ...	Carrickmacross, ...	33 2 4
	Castleblayney, ...	29 15 0
	Clones No. 1, ...	20 12 8
	Cootehill No. 2, ...	20 15 0
	Monaghan, ...	77 5 7
		181 10 7
QUEEN'S, ...	Abbeyleix, ...	82 14 0
	Athy No. 2, ...	24 16 8
	Mountmellick, ...	86 7 0
	Roscrea No. 3, ...	17 1 0
	Slievemargy, ...	17 10 0
		228 8 8
ROSCOMMON, ...	Athlone No. 2, ...	41 17 9
	Ballinasloe No. 2, ...	10 14 0
	Boyle No. 1, ...	31 17 6
	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2, ..	27 2 2
	Castlerea, ...	67 0 0
	Roscommon, ...	55 10 0
	Strokestown, ...	51 0 0
		285 1 5
SLIGO	Boyle No. 2, ...	27 2 6
	Dromore West, ...	42 10 0
	Sligo, ...	118 10 0
	Tobercurry, ...	57 10 0
		240 12 6

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

County.	Rural Districts.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
TIPPERARY (North Riding), ..	Birr No. 2, ...	12 0 0
	Borrisokane, ...	27 10 0
	Nenagh, ...	63 0 0
	Roscrea No. 1, ...	25 10 0
	Thurles, ...	83 15 0
		211 15 0
TIPPERARY (South Riding), ..	Carrick-on-Suir No. 1, ...	14 19 6
	Cashel, ...	85 0 0
	Clogheen, ...	57 10 0
	Clonmel No. 1, ...	53 19 4
	Gortnahoe, ...	17 10 0
	Slievardagh, ...	31 0 0
	Tipperary No. 1, ...	58 0 9
		317 19 7
TYRONE, ...	Castlederg, ...	36 7 4
	Clogher, ...	38 15 0
	Cookstown, ...	61 17 6
	Dungannon, ...	72 16 1
	Omagh, ...	76 7 2
	Strabane No. 1, ...	52 16 6
	Trillick, ...	15 10 0
		354 9 7
WATERFORD, ...	Carrick-on-Suir No. 2, ..	35 15 10
	Clonmel No. 2, ...	26 15 6
	Dungarvan, ...	56 0 0
	Kilmacthomas, ...	38 6 10
	Lismore, ...	58 4 9
	Waterford No. 1, ...	66 10 0
	Youghal No. 2, ...	34 19 2
		316 12 1
WESTMEATH, ...	Athlone No. 1, ...	33 9 9
	Ballymore, ...	18 3 4
	Coole, ...	16 14 11
	Delvin, ...	42 10 0
	Kilbeggan, ...	17 0 0
	Mullingar, ...	98 15 0
		226 13 0
WEXFORD, ...	Enniscorthy, ...	91 2 6
	Gorey, ...	51 17 6
	New Ross, ...	59 16 0
	Wexford, ...	59 10 0
		262 6 0
WICKLOW, ...	Baltinglass No. 1, ...	31 15 0
	Naas No. 2, ...	9 4 0
	Rathdown No. 2, ...	32 3 6
	Rathdrum, ...	148 17 11
	Shillelagh, ...	32 15 6
		254 15 11
	TOTAL, ...	10,699 13 3

Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, Section 58 (2) (*b*) as amended by the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1902.

(C.) Schedule of sums paid during the year ended the 31st of March 1908, to Urban District Councils in respect of the Sanitary salaries paid by these Bodies.

Urban Districts.	Amount.			Urban Districts.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Armagh,	52	6	0	Killiney and Ballybrack,	31	19	2
Athlone,	31	15	0	Kilrush,	15	5	0
Athy,	15	12	6	Kingstown,	157	10	0
Ballina,	5	16	8	Kinsale,	12	0	6
Ballinasloe,	25	10	0	Larne,	17	0	0
Ballyclare,	4	8	6	Letterkenny,	10	1	6
Ballymena,	55	2	6	Limavady,	15	18	6
Ballymoney,	13	10	0	Limerick,	232	11	5
Banbridge,	36	11	3	Lisburn,	40	0	0
Bangor,	28	2	8	Listowel,	16	0	0
Belfast,	1,677	2	0	Londonderry,	317	8	0
Belturbet,	9	2	6	Longford,	15	0	0
Birr,	22	5	0	Lurgan,	37	10	0
Blackrock,	77	15	0	Macroom,	5	17	4
Bray,	62	15	0	Mallow,	5	4	3
Carlow,	24	10	0	Midleton,	21	11	8
Carrickfergus,	23	0	0	Monaghan,	12	3	0
Carrickmacross,	11	0	0	Naas,	28	9	10
Carrick-on-Suir,	24	10	5	Navan,	8	10	0
Cashel,	13	0	0	Nenagh,	32	0	0
Castlebar,	15	10	8	Newcastle (Co. Down),	8	15	7
Castleblayney,	11	4	2	New Ross,	40	14	4
Cavan,	13	10	0	Newry,	37	8	8
Clonakilty,	12	7	6	Newtownards,	40	17	6
Clones,	16	0	0	Omagh,	33	0	1
Clonmel,	45	10	0	Pembroke,	166	13	2
Coleraine,	23	15	0	Portadown,	19	8	4
Cookstown,	10	0	0	Portrush,	17	12	3
Cootehill,	6	1	3	Queenstown,	59	10	0
Cork,	563	10	0	Rathmines and Rathgar,	179	17	6
Dalkey,	24	9	10	Skibbereen,	10	0	0
Donaghadee,	5	7	10	Sligo,	52	0	0
Drogheda,	61	1	8	Strabane,	20	0	0
Dromore,	9	10	0	Tanderagee,	5	11	11
Dublin,	2,091	5	7	Templemore,	7	10	0
Dundalk,	30	8	8	Thurles,	15	0	0
Durgannon,	31	0	7	Tipperary,	17	0	0
Dungarvan,	17	15	0	Tralee,	69	8	7
Ennis,	25	12	0	Trim,	12	0	0
Enniscorthy,	41	0	0	Tullamore,	21	0	0
Enniskillen,	41	10	0	Warrenpoint,	12	10	0
Fermoy,	35	0	0	Waterford,	150	0	0
Galway,	60	16	8	Westport,	18	19	0
Granard,	10	10	0	Wexford,	45	10	0
Holywood,	16	0	0	Wicklow,	36	0	0
Keady,	1	7	9	Youghal,	43	0	0
Kells,	7	10	0				
Kilkenny,	84	8	8				
Killarney,	41	10	0	Total,	7,738	14	11

No. 3.—SCHEDULE showing the sums paid on behalf of the Guardians of Unions, and to Road Authorities during the year ended the 31st March, 1908, from the Grant provided by the Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1888, now known as the Estate Duty Grant, with the deductions in respect of sums withdrawn from the Guarantee Fund established in connection with land purchase, and the repayments to the Fund on account of previous deductions as obtained from certificates made in pursuance of Regulations under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, and the Irish Land Act, 1903.

County.	Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in respect of Year.	Deducted on account of Sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of Sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount Paid.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ANTRIM, ..	UNIONS—				
	Antrim, ...	748 12 1	—	1 18 3	750 10 4
	Ballycastle, ...	393 12 0	—	1 0 1	394 12 1
	Ballymena, ...	905 17 1	—	2 6 3	908 3 4
	Ballymoney, ...	588 0 4	—	1 10 0	589 10 4
	Belfast, County portion, ..	97 11 5	—	0 5 0	97 16 5
	,, County Borough portion,	2,745 19 11	—	7 0 3	2,753 0 2
	Larne, ...	621 7 6	—	1 11 8	622 19 2
	Lisburn, part of, ...	390 1 9	—	0 19 10	391 1 7
	Lurgan, part of, ...	78 5 1	—	0 4 0	78 9 1
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Antrim County Council, ..	6,101 19 1	—	15 11 6	6,117 10 7
	Belfast County Borough Council, ..	4,790 19 6	—	12 4 7	4,803 4 1
	Ballyclare Urban District Council,	44 14 0	—	0 2 3	44 16 3
	Ballymena ,, ,, ,,	120 7 0	—	0 6 1	120 13 1
	Ballymoney ,, ,, ,,	51 3 0	—	0 2 8	51 5 8
	Carrickfergus ,, ,, ,,	32 4 9	—	0 1 8	32 6 5
	Larne ,, ,, ,,	118 9 10	—	0 6 1	118 15 11
	Lisburn ,, ,, ,,	113 0 11	—	0 5 10	113 6 9
	Portrush ,, ,, ,,	19 4 0	—	0 1 0	19 5 0
		17,961 9 3	—	45 17 0	18,007 6 3
ARMAGH, ..	UNIONS—				
	Armagh, ...	877 14 8	2 9 10	—	875 4 10
	Banbridge, part of, ...	117 7 6	0 6 8	—	117 0 10
	Castleblayney, part of, ...	164 4 10	0 9 4	—	163 15 6
	Lurgan, part of, ...	620 4 1	1 15 3	—	618 8 10
	Newry, part of, ...	462 1 6	1 6 3	—	460 15 3
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Armagh County Council, ..	2,666 12 9	7 11 7	—	2,659 1 2
	Armagh Urban District Council, ..	71 7 0	0 4 1	—	71 2 11
	Keady ,, ,, ,,	9 6 3	0 0 7	—	9 5 8
	Lurgan ,, ,, ,,	144 2 9	0 8 3	—	143 14 6
	Portadown ,, ,, ,,	144 14 1	0 8 3	—	144 5 10
	Tanderagee ,, ,, ,,	21 1 3	0 1 2	—	21 0 1
		5,298 16 8	15 1 3	—	5,283 15 5
CARLOW, ..	UNIONS—				
	Baltinglass, part of, ...	198 12 4	0 2 6	—	198 9 10
	Carlow, part of, ...	965 17 4	0 12 1	—	965 5 3
	New Ross, part of, ...	92 1 11	0 1 2	—	92 0 9
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Carlow County Council, ...	1,171 19 10	0 14 9	—	1,171 5 1
	Carlow Urban District Council, ..	97 14 4	0 1 3	—	97 13 1
		2,526 5 9	1 11 9	—	2,524 14 0
CAVAN, ..	UNIONS—				
	Bailieborough, ...	441 14 6	39 4 9	—	402 9 9
	Bawnboy, part of, ...	221 17 10	19 14 1	—	202 3 9
	Cavan, ...	858 4 0	76 4 10	—	781 19 2
	Cootehill, part of, ...	312 10 10	27 15 1	—	284 15 9
	Enniskillen, part of, ...	61 9 10	5 9 8	—	56 0 2
	Granard, part of, ...	141 14 7	16 5 6	—	125 9 1
	Oldcastle, part of, ...	265 13 8	23 12 11	—	242 0 9
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Cavan County Council, ...	1,752 8 0	155 14 10	—	1,596 13 2
	Belturbet Urban District Council,	25 18 8	2 4 7	—	23 14 1
	Cavan ,, ,, ,,	43 16 10	3 18 10	—	39 18 0
	Cootehill ,, ,, ,,	12 17 11	1 4 0	—	11 13 11
		4,138 6 8	371 9 1	—	3,766 17 7

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

County.	Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in respect of Year.	Deducted on account of Sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of Sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount Paid.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CLARE, ..	UNIONS—				
	Ballyvaghan, ...	243 9 11	4 16 6	—	238 13 5
	Corrofin, ...	271 12 3	5 8 0	—	266 4 3
	Ennis, ...	851 10 7	16 18 7	—	834 12 0
	Ennistymon, ...	456 0 5	9 1 7	—	446 18 10
	Killadysert, ...	310 4 2	6 3 4	—	304 0 10
	Kilrush, ...	638 10 7	12 13 7	—	625 17 0
	Limerick, part of, ...	314 4 0	6 4 11	—	307 19 1
	Scariff, ...	436 0 3	8 13 2	—	427 7 1
	Tulla, ...	414 1 9	8 4 9	—	405 17 0
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Clare County Council, ...	3,502 15 10	69 12 10	—	3,433 3 0
	Ennis Urban District Council, ..	91 11 0	1 15 0	—	89 15 0
	Kilrush ,, ,, ,, ..	34 10 6	0 13 9	—	33 16 9
		7,564 11 3	150 7 0	—	7,414 4 3
CORK, ..	UNIONS—				
	Bandon, ...	621 17 0	14 2 8	—	607 14 4
	Bantry, ...	371 4 1	8 8 11	—	362 15 2
	Castletown, ...	332 12 2	7 11 5	—	325 0 9
	Clonakilty, ...	405 10 3	9 3 9	—	396 6 6
	Cork, (County portion), ...	1,970 9 4	45 11 6	—	1,924 17 10
	,, (County Borough portion), ..	1,715 2 7	39 13 4	—	1,675 9 3
	Dunmanway, ...	464 11 11	10 10 11	—	454 1 0
	Fermoy, ...	825 6 4	18 14 7	—	806 11 9
	Kanturk, ...	836 15 2	18 19 10	—	817 15 4
	Kilmallock, part of, ...	223 9 11	5 1 6	—	218 8 5
	Kinsale, ...	602 6 3	13 13 11	—	588 12 4
	Macroom, ...	736 4 8	16 14 4	—	719 9 11
	Mallow, ...	961 2 7	21 16 8	—	939 5 11
	Midleton, ...	823 8 3	18 13 8	—	804 14 7
	Millstreet, ...	435 10 8	9 17 9	—	425 12 11
	Mitchelstown, part of, ...	299 3 9	6 15 8	—	292 8 1
	Skibbereen, ...	710 9 8	16 2 11	—	694 6 9
	Skull, ...	284 0 1	6 8 8	—	277 11 5
	Youghal, part of, ...	434 14 6	9 17 9	—	424 16 9
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Cork County Council, ...	8,622 6 2	195 15 6	—	8,426 10 8
	,, County Borough Council, ..	2,234 10 6	50 15 2	—	2,183 15 4
	Clonakilty Urban District Council,	40 5 2	0 18 5	—	39 6 9
	Fermoy ,, ,, ,,	49 5 9	1 2 9	—	48 3 0
	Kinsale ,, ,, ,,	44 11 3	1 0 2	—	43 11 1
	Macroom ,, ,, ,,	52 3 1	1 3 8	—	50 19 5
	Mallow ,, ,, ,,	54 14 7	1 4 6	—	53 10 1
	Midleton ,, ,, ,,	64 3 9	1 8 11	—	62 14 10
	Queenstown ,, ,, ,,	96 19 11	2 3 9	—	94 16 2
	Skibbereen ,, ,, ,,	37 7 11	0 16 8	—	36 11 3
	Youghal ,, ,, ,,	105 0 6	2 8 2	—	102 12 4
		24,455 7 4	556 17 5	—	23,898 9 11
DONEGAL,..	UNIONS—				
	Ballyshannon, part of, ...	215 6 8	7 2 0	—	208 4 8
	Donegal, ...	439 16 5	14 9 2	—	425 7 3
	Dunfanaghy, ...	288 5 10	9 10 3	—	278 15 7
	Glenties, ...	529 8 2	17 8 9	—	511 19 5
	Inishowen, ...	540 16 10	17 16 5	—	523 0 5
	Letterkenny, ...	395 0 7	13 0 0	—	382 0 7
	Londonderry, part of, ...	167 10 6	5 10 4	—	162 0 2
	Milford, ...	499 17 3	16 8 6	—	483 8 9
	Strabane, part of, ...	274 19 4	9 1 4	—	265 18 0
	Stranorlar, ...	426 19 1	14 1 7	—	412 17 6
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Donegal County Council, ..	3,487 0 8	114 14 3	—	3,372 6 5
	Letterkenny Urban District Council,	12 9 3	0 7 7	—	12 1 8
		7,277 10 7	239 10 2	—	7,038 0 5

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

County.	Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in respect of Year.	Deducted on account of Sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of Sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount Paid.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
DOWN, ..	UNIONS—				
	Banbridge, part of, ...	583 2 0	—	15 3 2	598 5 2
	Belfast, Co. Down portion, ..	100 11 4	—	2 12 2	103 3 6
	,, County Borough portion,	705 0 0	—	18 6 0	723 6 0
	Downpatrick, ...	764 6 6	—	19 17 2	784 3 8
	Kilkeel, ...	386 18 6	—	10 1 1	396 19 7
	Lisburn, part of, ...	312 15 4	—	8 2 1	320 17 5
	Lurgan, part of, ...	226 18 7	—	5 18 1	232 16 8
	Newry, part of, ...	640 11 7	—	16 12 2	657 3 9
	Newtownards, ...	704 15 3	—	18 6 2	723 1 5
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Down County Council, ...	4,995 17 4	—	129 13 2	5,125 10 6
	Belfast County Borough Council,	1,230 0 6	—	31 18 4	1,261 18 10
	Banbridge Urban District Council,	94 8 5	—	2 9 0	96 17 5
	Bangor ,, ,, ,,	81 7 7	—	2 2 0	83 9 7
	Donaghadee ,, ,, ,,	28 10 3	—	0 15 0	29 5 3
	Dromore ,, ,, ,,	17 18 3	—	0 9 0	18 7 3
	Holywood ,, ,, ,,	83 13 5	—	2 3 0	85 16 5
	Newcastle ,, ,, ,,	18 3 11	—	0 9 0	18 12 11
	Newry ,, ,, ,,	263 12 6	—	6 17 1	270 9 7
	Newtownards ,, ,, ,,	91 16 9	—	2 8 0	94 4 9
	Warrenpoint ,, ,, ,,	68 15 5	—	1 16 0	70 11 5
		11,399 3 5	—	295 17 8	11,695 1 1
DUBLIN .	UNIONS—				
	Balrothery, ...	882 10 0	19 17 8	—	862 12 4
	Celbridge, part of, ...	242 7 4	5 9 5	—	236 17 11
	Dublin North, (County portion), ..	679 9 7	12 15 2	—	666 14 5
	,, ,, (County Borough portion),	3,657 14 4	68 13 10	—	3,589 0 6
	Dublin South, (County portion), ..	1,901 5 10	49 3 10	—	1,852 2 0
	,, ,, (County Borough portion),	2,513 17 5	65 0 9	—	2,448 16 8
	Rathdown, part of, ...	1,242 13 7	28 0 1	—	1,214 13 6
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Dublin County Council, ..	4,153 13 11	93 12 2	—	4,060 1 9
	,, ,, Borough Council, ..	8,656 13 10	195 0 7	—	8,461 13 3
	Blackrock Urban District Council,	227 7 6	5 2 5	—	222 5 1
	Dalkey ,, ,, ,,	63 18 0	1 8 8	—	62 9 4
	Killiney and Ballybrack ,, ,, ,,	65 18 1	1 9 6	—	64 8 7
	Kingstown ,, ,, ,,	578 2 4	13 0 6	—	565 1 10
	Pembroke ,, ,, ,,	514 1 5	11 11 10	—	502 9 7
	Rathmines and Rathgar ,, ,, ,,	576 19 4	12 19 8	—	563 19 8
		25,956 12 6	583 6 1	—	25,373 6 5
FERMANAGH	UNIONS—				
	Ballyshannon, part of, ...	140 10 7	10 8 1	—	130 2 6
	Clones, part of, ...	191 16 10	14 5 1	—	177 11 9
	Enniskillen, part of, ...	732 17 2	54 3 3	—	678 13 11
	Irvinestown, part of, ...	305 3 8	22 10 5	—	282 13 3
	Lisnaskea, ...	445 10 10	32 18 6	—	412 12 4
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Fermanagh County Council, ..	1,997 5 1	147 13 3	—	1,849 11 10
	Enniskillen Urban District Council,	93 16 11	6 19 8	—	86 17 3
		3,907 1 1	288 18 3	—	3,618 2 10
GALWAY, ..	UNIONS—				
	Ballinasloe, part of, ...	692 2 7	61 12 8	—	630 9 11
	Clifden, ...	542 5 5	48 4 10	—	494 0 7
	Galway, ...	1,032 12 1	92 0 5	—	940 11 8
	Glennamaddy, ...	364 10 8	32 8 11	—	332 1 9
	Gort, ...	519 17 7	46 7 1	—	473 10 6
	Loughrea, ...	502 4 11	44 12 9	—	457 12 2
	Mountbellew, ...	398 16 10	35 10 9	—	363 6 1
	Oughterard, ...	420 5 8	37 8 6	—	382 17 2
	Portumna, ...	350 14 3	31 4 11	—	319 9 4
	Tuam, ...	726 4 1	64 14 5	—	661 9 8

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

County.	Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in respect of Year.	Deducted on account of Sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of Sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount Paid.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GALWAY—*con.*	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Galway County Council, ..	2,605 14 11	232 2 2	—	2,373 12 9
	Ballinasloe Urban District Council,	66 18 2	6 0 2	—	60 18 0
	Galway „ „ „ ..	191 19 10	17 3 4	—	174 16 6
		8,414 7 0	749 10 11	—	7 664 16 1
KERRY, ..	UNIONS—				
	Caherciveen, ...	513 4 1	35 12 3	—	477 11 10
	Dingle, ...	606 12 1	42 3 5	—	564 8 8
	Kenmare, ...	517 0 3	35 17 7	—	481 2 8
	Killarney, ...	1,016 17 7	70 13 9	—	946 3 10
	Listowel, part of, ...	712 7 8	49 10 8	—	662 17 0
	Tralee, ...	975 8 4	67 14 10	—	907 13 6
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Kerry County Council, ...	4,374 9 7	303 18 0	—	4,070 11 7
	Killarney Urban District Council,	37 5 0	2 10 11	—	34 14 1
	Listowel „ „ „ ..	65 0 11	4 11 0	—	60 9 11
	Tralee „ „ „ ..	110 3 7	7 12 8	—	102 10 11
		8,928 9 1	620 5 1	—	8,308 4 0
KILDARE, ..	UNIONS—				
	Athy, part of, ...	673 17 0	93 4 1	—	580 12 11
	Baltinglass, part of, ...	100 1 1	13 16 11	—	86 4 2
	Celbridge, part of, ...	404 14 9	55 18 5	—	348 16 4
	Edenderry, part of, ...	305 8 7	42 6 10	—	263 1 9
	Naas, part of, ...	1,065 17 3	147 5 2	—	918 12 1
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Kildare County Council, ..	1,455 16 4	201 1 0	—	1,254 15 4
	Athy Urban District Council, ..	60 0 8	8 5 1	—	51 15 7
	Naas „ „ „ ..	68 6 11	9 6 5	—	59 0 6
		4,134 2 7	571 3 11	—	3,562 18 8
KILKENNY,	UNIONS—				
	Callan, part of, ...	419 17 1	—	14 15 8	434 12 9
	Carrick-on-Suir, part of, ..	200 19 10	—	7 1 1	208 0 11
	Castlecomer, ...	590 8 0	—	20 15 0	611 3 0
	Kilkenny, ...	1,122 13 3	—	39 9 4	1,162 2 7
	New Ross, part of, ...	141 16 0	—	5 0 4	146 16 4
	Thomastown, ...	556 11 4	—	19 12 0	576 3 4
	Urlingford, part of, ...	319 18 0	—	11 5 2	331 3 2
	Waterford, part of, ...	444 13 10	—	15 13 4	460 7 2
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Kilkenny County Council, ..	2,692 14 3	—	94 14 8	2,787 8 11
	Kilkenny Urban District Council,	64 15 2	—	2 6 1	67 1 3
		6,554 6 9	—	230 12 8	6,784 19 5
KING'S, .	UNIONS—				
	Birr, part of, ...	694 5 0	53 6 2	—	640 18 10
	Edenderry, part of, ...	299 1 7	22 17 9	—	276 3 10
	Mountmellick, part of, ...	96 9 1	7 7 8	—	89 1 5
	Roscrea, part of, ...	268 6 10	20 10 6	—	247 16 4
	Tullamore, part of, ...	589 12 0	45 3 9	—	544 8 3
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	King's County Council, ...	1,640 1 5	125 13 4	—	1,514 8 1
	Birr Urban District Council, ..	54 3 2	4 2 8	—	50 0 6
	Tullamore „ „ ..	61 12 2	4 14 6	—	56 17 8
		3,703 11 3	283 16 4	—	3,419 14 11

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

County.	Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in respect of Year.	Deducted on account of Sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of Sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount Paid.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LEITRIM, ..	UNIONS—				
	Ballyshannon, part of, ...	80 12 6	15 0 5	—	65 12 1
	Bawnboy, part of, ...	167 8 5	31 2 3	—	136 6 2
	Carrick-on-Shannon, part of, ..	326 8 9	60 8 8	—	266 0 1
	Manorhamilton, ...	526 1 4	97 12 6	—	428 8 10
	Mohill, ...	602 6 3	111 11 5	—	490 14 10
	ROAD AUTHORITY—				
	Leitrim County Council, ..	1,109 10 6	205 19 6	—	903 11 0
		2,812 7 9	521 14 9	—	2,290 13 0
LIMERICK,..	UNIONS—				
	Croom, ...	636 12 5	25 2 9	—	611 9 8
	Kilmallock, part of, ...	1,298 19 4	51 6 11	—	1,247 12 5
	Limerick, (County portion), ..	1,002 3 9	39 12 7	—	962 11 2
	,, (County Borough portion),	725 18 11	28 14 1	—	697 4 10
	Listowel, part of, ...	94 7 1	3 14 8	—	90 12 5
	Mitchelstown, part of, ...	160 12 11	6 8 0	—	154 4 11
	Newcastle, ...	625 13 3	24 15 2	—	600 18 1
	Rathkeale, ...	815 15 9	32 4 6	—	783 11 3
	Tipperary, part of, ...	181 8 6	7 3 2	—	174 5 4
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Limerick County Council, ..	3,863 11 3	152 14 10	—	3,710 16 5
	,, County Borough Council,	863 4 8	34 2 7	—	829 2 1
		10,268 7 10	405 19 3	—	9,862 8 7
LONDON-DERRY.	UNIONS—				
	Coleraine, ...	559 18 1	26 0 9	—	533 17 4
	Limavady, ...	533 4 4	24 15 8	—	508 8 8
	Londonderry, (County portion), ..	254 0 7	11 16 0	—	242 4 7
	,, (County Borough portion).	541 9 7	25 3 1	—	516 6 6
	Magherafelt, ...	578 19 4	26 16 10	—	552 2 6
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Londonderry County Council, ..	2,965 18 11	137 13 11	—	2,828 5 0
	,, County Borough Council.	724 10 10	33 12 10	—	690 18 0
	Coleraine Urban District Council,	50 14 5	2 6 6	—	48 7 11
	Limavady ,, ,, ,,	35 16 4	1 14 0	—	34 2 4
		6,244 12 5	289 19 7	—	5,954 12 10
LONGFORD,	UNIONS—				
	Ballymahon, part of, ...	275 13 5	24 6 10	—	251 11 7
	Granard, part of, ...	424 19 1	37 12 5	—	387 6 8
	Longford, ...	528 9 1	46 12 11	—	481 16 2
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Longford County Council, ..	688 8 9	60 15 5	—	627 13 4
	Granard Urban District Council, ..	11 0 8	1 0 5	—	10 0 3
	Longford ,, ,, ,,	67 15 4	5 19 2	—	61 16 2
		1,996 11 4	176 7 2	—	1,820 4 2
LOUTH, ...	UNIONS—				
	Ardee, part of, ...	532 4 9	9 13 2	—	522 11 7
	Drogheda, part of, ...	443 13 7	8 0 11	—	435 12 8
	Dundalk, ...	772 18 1	14 0 7	—	758 17 6
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Louth County Council, ...	1,588 1 3	28 16 7	—	1,559 4 8
	Drogheda Urban District Council,	117 15 6	2 2 8	—	115 12 10
	Dundalk ,, ,, ,,	233 2 2	4 4 8	—	228 17 6
		3,687 15 4	66 18 7	—	3,620 16 9

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

County.	Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in respect of Year.	Deducted on account of Sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of Sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount Paid.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MAYO,	UNIONS—				
	Ballina,	503 4 0	4 2 8	—	499 1 4
	Ballinrobe,	568 0 1	4 13 5	—	563 6 8
	Belmullet,	431 4 10	3 10 11	—	427 13 11
	Castlebar,	449 7 0	3 13 10	—	445 13 2
	Claremorris,	443 3 2	3 12 10	—	439 10 4
	Killala,	296 7 10	2 8 9	—	293 19 1
	Swineford,	648 1 2	5 6 5	—	642 14 9
	Westport,	793 7 10	6 10 6	—	786 17 4
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Mayo County Council,	2,353 5 11	19 6 8	—	2,333 19 3
	Ballina Urban District Council,	64 15 2	0 10 9	—	64 4 5
	Castlebar „ „ „	25 7 2	0 4 2	—	25 3 0
	Westport „ „ „	27 15 11	0 4 5	—	27 11 6
		6,604 0 1	54 5 4	—	6,549 14 9
MEATH,	UNIONS—				
	Ardee, part of,	189 4 1	22 9 0	—	166 15 1
	Drogheda, part of,	447 8 0	53 3 0	—	394 5 0
	Dunshaughlin,	561 6 8	66 13 4	—	494 13 4
	Edenderry, part of,	116 18 8	13 19 6	—	102 19 2
	Kells,	713 16 3	84 19 10	—	628 16 5
	Navan,	653 15 6	77 13 3	—	576 2 3
	Oldcastle, part of,	357 2 4	42 7 8	—	314 14 8
	Trim,	681 17 9	81 2 0	—	600 15 9
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Meath County Council,	2,191 8 0	260 9 6	—	1,930 18 6
	Kells Urban District Council,	20 1 2	2 10 5	—	17 10 9
	Navan „ „ „	48 11 5	5 14 6	—	42 16 11
	Trim „ „ „	36 5 0	4 7 1	—	31 17 11
		6,017 14 10	715 9 1	—	5,302 5 9
MONAGHAN,	UNIONS—				
	Carrickmacross,	419 16 2	53 9 11	—	366 6 3
	Castleblayney, part of,	388 19 9	49 11 5	—	339 8 4
	Clones, part of,	221 15 5	28 4 5	—	193 11 0
	Cootehill, part of,	192 1 9	24 10 10	—	167 10 11
	Monaghan,	643 15 5	81 19 3	—	561 16 2
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Monaghan County Council,	2,031 18 7	258 13 1	—	1,773 5 6
	Carrickmacross Urban District Council,	17 6 8	2 4 2	—	15 2 6
	Castleblayney „ „ „	10 14 10	1 9 5	—	9 5 5
	Clones „ „ „	6 17 7	0 14 9	—	6 2 10
	Monaghan „ „ „	42 11 1	5 8 0	—	37 3 1
		3,975 17 3	506 5 3	—	3,469 12 0
QUEEN'S.	UNIONS—				
	Abbeyleix,	726 13 8	92 2 8	—	634 11 0
	Athy, part of,	274 8 3	34 14 0	—	239 14 3
	Carlow, part of,	173 9 6	21 19 11	—	151 9 7
	Mountmelick, part of,	831 15 10	105 11 5	—	726 4 5
	Roscrea, part of,	208 3 5	26 7 10	—	181 15 7
	ROAD AUTHORITY—				
	Queen's County Council,	1,978 15 5	250 19 7	—	1,727 15 10
		4,193 6 1	531 15 5	—	3,661 10 8

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

County.	Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in respect of Year.	Deducted on account of Sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of Sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount Paid.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.
ROSCOMMON	UNIONS—				
	Athlone, part of, ...	272 6 4	14 14 5	—	257 11 11
	Ballinasloe, part of, ...	104 2 6	5 12 9	—	98 9 9
	Boyle, part of, ...	440 6 5	23 18 1	—	416 8 4
	Carrick-on-Shannon, part of, ..	273 9 10	14 16 6	—	258 13 4
	Castlerea, ...	614 4 6	33 6 0	—	580 18 6
	Roscommon, ...	567 1 0	30 13 10	—	536 7 2
	Strokestown, ...	424 1 11	22 19 4	—	401 2 7
	ROAD AUTHORITY—				
	Roscommon County Council, ..	2,085 18 11	112 19 0	—	1,972 19 11
		4,781 11 5	258 19 11	—	4,522 11 6
SLIGO, ..	UNIONS—				
	Boyle, part of, ...	306 7 6	3 0 2	—	303 7 4
	Dromore West, ...	357 17 3	3 10 5	—	354 6 10
	Sligo, ...	906 6 7	8 17 11	—	897 8 8
	Tobercurry, ...	423 2 11	4 3 3	—	418 19 8
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Sligo County Council, ...	1,588 18 6	15 11 10	—	1,573 6 8
	Sligo Urban District Council, ..	166 4 0	1 12 7	—	164 11 5
		3,748 16 9	36 16 2	—	3,712 0 7
TIPPERARY, (North Riding).	UNIONS—				
	Birr, part of, ...	96 5 8	9 15 4	—	86 10 4
	Borrisokane, ...	357 17 3	36 6 7	—	321 10 8
	Nenagh, ...	796 5 0	80 13 4	—	715 11 8
	Roscrea, part of, ...	308 15 7	31 5 0	—	277 10 7
	Thurles, ...	838 3 9	84 19 3	—	753 4 6
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Tipperary, N.R., County Council	2,024 18 2	205 5 7	—	1,819 12 7
	Nenagh Urban District Council,	66 12 5	6 12 10	—	59 19 7
	Templemore ,, ,, ,,	29 7 5	2 18 7	—	26 8 10
	Thurles ,, ,, ,,	51 11 8	5 5 6	—	46 6 2
		4,569 16 11	463 2 0	—	4,106 14 11
TIPPERARY (South Riding).	UNIONS—				
	Callan, part of, ...	246 6 3	44 19 5	—	201 6 10
	Carrick-on-Suir, part of, ..	224 19 4	41 2 1	—	183 17 3
	Cashel, ...	851 10 7	155 5 9	—	696 4 10
	Clogheen, ...	547 10 4	99 15 7	—	447 14 9
	Clonmel, part of, ...	771 8 9	140 10 8	—	630 18 1
	Tipperary, part of, ...	736 6 10	134 4 2	—	602 2 8
	Urlingford, part of, ...	126 2 5	22 16 9	—	103 5 8
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Tipperary, S.R., County Council, ..	2,573 15 11	469 7 7	—	2,104 8 4
	Carrick-on-Suir Urban District Council.	57 6 3	10 10 9	—	46 15 6
	Cashel ,, ,,	17 3 10	3 3 3	—	14 0 7
	Clonmel ,, ,,	179 10 6	32 13 6	—	146 17 0
	Tipperary ,, ,,	52 3 1	9 9 8	—	42 13 5
	Total, ...	6,384 4 1	1,163 19 2	—	5,220 4 11
TYRONE, ..	UNIONS—				
	Castlederg, ...	300 13 7	32 19 9	—	267 13 10
	Clogher, ...	388 7 2	42 14 4	—	345 12 10
	Cookstown, ...	585 3 1	64 5 8	—	520 17 5
	Dungannon, ...	618 19 11	67 17 7	—	551 2 4
	Irvinestown, part of, ...	133 4 2	14 11 10	—	118 12 4
	Omagh, ...	881 10 11	96 12 9	—	784 13 2
	Strabane, part of, ...	458 7 9	50 6 7	—	408 1 2

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

County.	Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in respect of Year.	Deducted on account of Sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of Sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount Paid.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
TYRONE—*con.*	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Tyrone County Council, ..	4,785 13 7	525 1 3	—	4,260 12 4
	Cookstown Urban District Council,	93 2 8	10 3 0	—	82 19 8
	Dungannon ,, ,, ,,	80 4 9	8 17 7	—	71 7 2
	Omagh ,, ,, ,,	78 13 1	8 13 5	—	69 19 8
	Strabane ,, ,, ,,	162 0 11	17 15 3	—	144 5 8
		8,566 1 7	939 19 0	—	7,626 2 7
WATERFORD	UNIONS—				
	Carrick-on-Suir, part of, ..	280 4 8	24 10 6	—	255 14 2
	Clonmel, part of, ...	185 8 1	16 4 9	—	169 3 4
	Dungarvan, ...	731 18 6	64 5 7	—	667 12 11
	Kilmacthomas, ...	441 14 6	38 14 9	—	402 19 9
	Lismore, ...	588 19 5	51 15 3	—	537 4 2
	Waterford, (County portion), ..	573 14 6	50 6 11	—	523 7 7
	,, (County Borough portion)	478 15 9	42 0 3	—	436 15 6
	Youghal, part of, ...	258 12 1	22 13 4	—	235 18 9
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Waterford County Council, ..	2,591 14 2	227 10 2	—	2,364 4 0
	,, County Borough Council,	338 5 5	29 15 5	—	308 10 0
	Dungarvan Urban District Council,	45 17 0	4 1 2	—	41 15 10
		6,515 4 1	571 18 1	—	5,943 6 0
WESTMEATH	UNIONS—				
	Athlone, part of, ...	476 5 9	55 10 11	—	420 14 10
	Ballymahon, part of, ...	141 19 7	16 12 10	—	125 6 9
	Delvin, ...	422 3 10	49 4 11	—	372 18 11
	Granard, part of, ...	138 11 1	11 9 4	—	127 1 9
	Mullingar, ...	996 7 9	116 5 3	—	880 2 6
	Tullamore, part of, ...	91 6 10	10 11 5	—	80 15 5
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Westmeath County Council, ..	1,513 8 5	176 10 7	—	1,336 17 10
	Athlone Urban District Council, ..	52 17 4	6 5 11	—	46 11 5
		3,833 0 7	442 11 2	—	3,390 9 5
WEXFORD,	UNIONS—				
	Enniscorthy, ...	887 5 4	209 18 7	—	677 6 9
	Gorey, ...	595 3 3	141 0 4	—	454 2 11
	New Ross, part of, ...	700 10 11	166 2 4	—	534 8 7
	Wexford, ...	787 4 0	186 3 11	—	601 0 1
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Wexford County Council, ..	2,687 16 11	636 12 8	—	2,051 4 3
	Enniscorthy Urban District Council,	49 2 11	11 8 2	—	37 14 9
	New Ross ,, ,, ,,	82 4 10	19 12 6	—	62 12 4
	Wexford ,, ,, ,,	73 1 4	17 6 10	—	55 14 6
		5,862 9 6	1,388 5 4	—	4,474 4 2
WICKLOW,	UNIONS—				
	Baltinglass, part of, ...	396 11 3	63 7 2	—	333 4 1
	Naas, part of, ...	106 16 9	16 18 4	—	89 18 5
	Rathdown, part of, ...	346 0 4	55 1 1	—	290 19 3
	Rathdrum, ...	943 9 10	150 8 0	—	793 1 10
	Shillelagh, ...	328 15 11	52 11 11	—	276 4 0
	ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
	Wicklow County Council, ..	1,681 15 3	268 10 2	—	1,413 5 1
	Bray Urban District Council, ..	154 3 3	24 12 1	—	129 11 2
	Wicklow ,, ,, ,, ..	91 16 9	14 15 3	—	77 1 6
		4,049 9 4	646 4 0	—	3,403 5 4
	Total, ...	236,331 8 4	13,612 6 6	572 7 4	223,291 9 2

THE PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACT, 1891, AND THE LABOURERS (IRELAND) ACTS, 1883 TO 1906.

No. 4 (*a*)—EXCHEQUER CONTRIBUTION OF £40,000 IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1907-8.

Amount allocated to six Municipal Boroughs, viz.: — Belfast, £1,019 1*s.* 7*d.*; Cork, £378 4*s.* 0*d.*; Dublin, £1,465 3*s.* 7*d.*; Limerick, £146 2*s* 1*d.*; Londonderry, £122 12*s.* 7*d.*; Waterford, £57 5*s.* 1*d.*, .	£3,188	8*s.*	11*d.*
Amount transferred to Labourers Cottages Fund under Sec. 13 of Act of 1906, ...	£6,000	0*s.*	0*d.*
Residue to be applied towards the cost of providing Labourers Cottages,	£30,811	11*s.*	1*d.*

No. 4 (*b*)—SCHEDULE showing the share of each Rural District in the residue available for distribution, having regard to the provisions of Section 18 (1) of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1906.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

County.	Rural District.	Number of Cottages provided before 1st November, 1906.	Proportionate share.
			£ *s.* *d.*
ANTRIM, ...	Aghalee, ...	21	30 2 7
	Antrim, ...	24	34 8 8
	Ballycastle, ...	45	64 11 4
	Ballymena, ...	32	45 18 3
	Ballymoney, ...	108	154 19 1
	Belfast, ...	—	—
	Larne, ...	—	—
	Lisburn, ...	45	64 11 4
ARMAGH, ...	Armagh, ...	—	—
	Crossmaglen, ...	20	28 13 11
	Lurgan, ...	21	30 2 7
	Newry No. 2, ...	3	4 6 1
	Tanderagee, ...	15	21 10 5
CAVAN, ...	Bailieborough, ...	134	192 5 2
	Bawnboy, ...	6	8 12 2
	Castlerahan, ...	130	186 10 4
	Cavan, ...	90	129 2 7
	Cootehill No. 1, ...	24	34 8 8
	Enniskillen No. 2, ..	—	—
	Mullaghoran, ...	16	22 19 1
DONEGAL, ...	Ballyshannon, ...	24	34 8 8
	Donegal, ...	—	—
	Dunfanaghy, ...	—	—
	Glenties, ...	—	—
	Inishowen, ...	6	8 12 2
	Letterkenny, ...	41	58 16 7
	Londonderry No. 2, ..	22	31 11 3
	Milford, ...	—	—
	Strabane No. 2, ..	74	106 3 6
	Stranorlar, ...	51	73 3 6
DOWN, ...	Banbridge, ...	22	31 11 3
	Castlereagh, ...	—	—
	Downpatrick, ...	16	22 19 1
	Hillsborough, ...	18	25 16 6
	Kilkeel, ...	19	27 5 2
	Moira, ...	28	—*
	Newry No. 1, ...	—	—
	Newtownards, ...	132	189 7 9

* No loans outstanding on 1st November, 1906.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*

County.	Rural District.	Number of Cottages provided before 1st November, 1906.	Proportionate share.
			£ s. d.
FERMANAGH, ...	Belleek, ...	9	12 18 3
	Clones No. 2, ...	19	27 5 2
	Enniskillen, ...	—	—
	Irvinestown, ...	—	—
	Lisnaskea, ...	42	60 5 3
LONDONDERRY, ..	Coleraine, ...	132	189 7 9
	Limavady, ...	34	48 15 8
	Londonderry No. 1, ..	21	30 2 7
	Magherafelt, ...	39	55 19 2
MONAGHAN, ...	Carrickmacross, ..	45	64 11 4
	Castleblayney, ...	65	93 5 3
	Clones No. 1, ...	16	22 19 1
	Cootehill No. 2, ...	6	8 12 2
	Monaghan, ...	27	38 14 9
TYRONE, ...	Castlederg, ...	8	11 9 7
	Clogher, ...	—	—
	Cookstown, ...	—	—
	Dungannon, ...	—	—
	Omagh, ...	199	285 10 4
	Strabane No. 1, ..	80	114 15 8
	Trillick, ...	5	7 3 6
	Total for Ulster, ..	1,934	2,734 13 2

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

CLARE, ...	Ballyvaghan, ...	16	22 19 1
	Corrofin, ...	15	21 10 5
	Ennis, ...	166	238 3 5
	Ennistymon, ...	26	37 6 1
	Killadysert, ...	52	74 12 2
	Kilrush, ...	14	20 1 9
	Limerick No. 2, ..	86	123 7 9
	Scariff, ...	33	47 6 11
	Tulla, ...	108	154 19 1
CORK, ...	Bandon, ...	253	362 19 11
	Bantry, ...	26	37 6 1
	Castletown, ...	—	—
	Charleville, ...	132	189 7 9
	Clonakilty, ...	277	397 8 7
	Cork, ...	511	733 3 3
	Dunmanway, ...	301	431 17 3
	Fermoy, ...	406	582 10 3
	Kanturk, ...	405	581 1 7
	Kinsale, ...	84	120 10 5
	Macroom, ...	512	734 12 0
	Mallow, ...	276	395 19 11
	Midleton, ...	336	482 1 7
	Millstreet, ...	209	299 17 4
	Mitchelstown No. 1, ..	155	222 7 9
	Skibbereen, ...	269	385 19 0
	Skull, ...	33	47 6 11
	Youghal No. 1, ...	176	252 10 4

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*continued.*

County.	Rural District.	Number of Cottages provided before 1st November, 1906.	Proportionate share.
			£ s. d.
KERRY, ...	Caherciveen, ...	—	—
	Dingle, ...	23	33 0 0
	Kenmare, ...	—	—
	Killarney, ...	157	225 5 2
	Listowel, ...	310	444 15 7
	Tralee, ...	225	322 16 5
LIMERICK, ...	Croom, ...	281	403 3 5
	Glin, ...	50	71 14 9
	Kilmallock, ...	722	1,035 18 0
	Limerick No. 1, ..	534	766 3 3
	Mitchelstown No. 2, ..	100	143 9 6
	Newcastle, ...	409	586 16 4
	Rathkeale, ...	384	550 19 0
	Tipperary No. 2, ..	167	239 12 1
TIPPERARY, N.R., ..	Birr No. 2, ...	10	14 7 0
	Borrisokane, ...	53	76 0 10
	Nenagh, ...	300	430 8 7
	Roscrea No. 1, ..	19	27 5 2
	Thurles, ...	145	208 0 10
TIPPERARY, S.R., ..	Carrick-on-Suir No. 1, ..	31	44 9 7
	Cashel, ...	328	470 12 1
	Clogheen, ...	156	223 16 6
	Clonmel No. 1, ...	75	107 12 2
	Gortnahoe, ...	50	71 14 9
	Slievardagh, ...	110	157 16 6
	Tipperary No. 1, ..	328	470 12 1
WATERFORD, ..	Carrick-on-Suir No. 2, ..	63	90 7 10
	Clonmel No. 2, ...	17	24 7 10
	Dungarvan, ...	123	176 9 6
	Kilmacthomas, ...	238	341 9 6
	Lismore, ...	169	242 9 6
	Waterford No. 1, ..	270	387 7 9
	Youghal No. 2, ...	119	170 14 9
	Total for Munster, ..	10,843	15,557 2 10

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

CARLOW, ...	Baltinglass No. 2, ..	136	195 2 7
	Carlow, ...	305	437 12 1
	Idrone, ...	8	11 9 7
DUBLIN, ...	Balrothery, ...	198	284 1 8
	Celbridge No. 2, ..	53	76 0 10
	Dublin, North, ..	257	368 14 8
	Dublin, South, ...	214	307 0 9
	Rathdown No. 1, ..	69	99 0 0
KILDARE, ...	Athy No. 1, ...	246	352 19 0
	Baltinglass No. 3, ..	47	67 9 0
	Celbridge No. 1, ..	98	140 12 2
	Edenderry No. 2, ..	85	121 19 1
	Naas No. 1, ...	198	284 1 8
KILKENNY, ...	Callan, ...	89	127 13 10
	Carrick-on-Suir No. 3, ..	12	17 4 4
	Castlecomer, ...	69	99 0 0
	Ida, ...	46	66 0 0
	Kilkenny, ...	165	236 14 9
	Thomastown, ...	135	193 13 10
	Urlingford No. 1, ..	55	78 18 3
	Waterford No. 2, ..	90	129 2 7

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*continued.*

County.	Rural District.	Number of Cottages provided before 1st November, 1906.	Proportionate share.
			£ s. d.
KING'S, ...	Birr No. 1, ...	94	134 17 4
	Cloneygowan, ...	10	14 7 0
	Edenderry No. 1, ..	100	143 9 6
	Roscrea No. 2, ...	14	20 1 9
	Tullamore	136	195 2 7
LONGFORD, ...	Ballymahon, ...	120	172 3 5
	Granard No. 1, ..	115	164 19 11
	Longford, ...	130	186 10 4
LOUTH, ...	Ardee No. 1, ...	117	167 17 4
	Dundalk, ...	171	245 6 11
	Louth, ...	129	185 1 8
MEATH, ...	Ardee No. 2, ...	75	107 12 2
	Dunshaughlin, ...	177	253 19 1
	Edenderry No. 3, ..	28	40 3 5
	Kells, ...	308	441 18 2
	Meath, ...	234	335 14 8
	Navan, ...	301	431 17 3
	Oldcastle, ...	119	170 14 9
	Trim, ...	347	497 17 3
QUEEN'S, ...	Abbeyleix, ...	121	173 12 1
	Athy No. 2, ...	46	66 0 0
	Mountmelick, ...	161	230 19 11
	Roscrea No. 3, ...	43	61 13 11
	Slievemargy, ...	96	137 14 9
WESTMEATH, ..	Athlone No. 1, ...	30	43 0 10
	Ballymore, ...	71	101 17 4
	Coole, ...	48	68 17 4
	Delvin, ...	225	322 16 5
	Kilbeggan, ...	20	28 13 11
	Mullingar, ...	423	606 18 1
WEXFORD, ...	Enniscorthy, ...	353	506 9 5
	Gorey, ...	195	279 15 7
	New Ross, ...	211	302 14 8
	Wexford, ...	630	903 18 0
WICKLOW, ...	Baltinglass No. 1, ..	106	152 1 8
	Naas No. 2, ...	10	14 7 0
	Rathdown No. 2, ..	9	12 18 3
	Rathdrum, ...	178	255 7 9
	Shillelagh, ...	68	97 11 3
	Total for Leinster, ..	8,344	11,971 13 4

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

GALWAY.	Ballinasloe No. 1, ..	14	20 1 9
	Clifden, ...	—	—
	Galway, ...	—	—
	Glennamaddy, ...	—	—
	Gort, ...	—	—
	Loughrea, ...	19	27 5 2
	Mount Bellew, ...	—	—
	Oughterard, ...	—	—
	Portumna, ...	19	27 5 2
	Tuam, ...	—	—

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*continued.*

County.	Rural District.	Number of Cottages provided before 1st November, 1906.	Proportionate share.
			£ s. d.
LEITRIM, ...	Ballinamore, ...	9	12 18 3
	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1,	24	34 8 8
	Kinlough, ...	6	8 12 2
	Manorhamilton, ..	22	31 11 3
	Mohill, ...	59	84 13 0
MAYO, ...	Ballina, ...	—	—
	Ballinrobe, ...	—	—
	Belmullet, ...	—	—
	Castlebar, ...	—	—
	Claremorris, ...	—	—
	Killala, ...	—	—
	Swineford, ...	—	—
	Westport, ...	—	—
ROSCOMMON, ...	Athlone No. 2, ...	—	—
	Ballinasloe No. 2, ..	1	1 8 8
	Boyle No. 1, ...	32	45 18 3
	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2,	47	67 9 0
	Castlerea, ...	5	7 3 6
	Roscommon, ...	45	64 11 4
	Strokestown, ...	39	55 19 2
SLIGO, ...	Boyle No. 2, ...	5	—*
	Dromore West, ..	28	40 3 5
	Sligo, ...	13	18 13 0
	Tobercurry, ...	—	—
	Total for Connaught, ..	387	548 1 9

SUMMARY.

		£ s. d.
ULSTER, ...	1,934	2,734 13 2
MUNSTER, ...	10,843	15,557 2 10
LEINSTER, ...	8,344	11,971 13 4
CONNAUGHT, ..	387	548 1 9
TOTAL IRELAND, ..	21,508	30,811 11 1

No. 4 (*c*)—TABLE showing the unissued balance of the residue of the Exchequer Contribution as at 31st March, 1908.

County.	Unissued Balance.
	£ s. d.
Armagh, ...	4,418 17 8
Down, ...	3,264 15 5
Galway, ...	5,131 15 9
Mayo, ...	9,553 7 6
Sligo, ...	2,933 16 11
Total, ...	25,302 13 3

* No loans outstanding on 1st November, 1906.

TABLE (A).—General particulars as to Cottages and

Rural Districts.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied		Number of Cottages		
	Cottages authorised.	Extra half-acres authorised.	Cottages.	Allotments.	Cottages.	Allotments.	With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.
1.	2.	3.	4 (*a*)	4 (*b*).	5 (*a*).	5 (*b*).	6.	7.	8.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.									
CO. ANTRIM.									
Aghalee, ...	21	—	21	—	2	—	—	21	—
Antrim, ...	56	—	47	—	5	—	47	—	—
Ballycastle, ...	120	—	119	—	4	—	18	64	37
Ballymena, ...	55	4	32	—	1	—	32	—	—
Ballymoney, ...	152	—	146	18	—	—	130	12	4
Belfast, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larne, ...	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lisburn, ...	88	—	86	—	1	—	—	83	3
CO. ARMAGH.									
Armagh, ...	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crossmaglen, ...	20	—	20	4	—	—	20	—	—
Lurgan, ...	80	—	46	—	—	—	—	46	—
Newry No. 2, ...	28	—	9	—	1	—	8	—	1
Tanderagee, ...	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	17
CO. CAVAN.									
Baillieborough, ..	135	—	134	—	2	—	81	—	53
Bawnboy, ...	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Castlerahan, ...	243	87	130	—	—	—	81	—	49
Cavan, ...	109	—	102	—	—	—	102	—	—
Cootehill No. 1, ..	43	—	24	—	1	—	24	—	—
Enniskillen No. 2, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaghoran, ...	16	—	16	—	1	—	16	—	—
CO. DONEGAL.									
Ballyshannon, ..	32	—	32	—	2	—	—	—	32
Donegal, ...	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunfanaghy, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenties, ...	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inishowen, ...	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—
Letterkenny, ...	145	—	41	—	—	—	41	—	—
Londonderry No. 2, ..	176	—	44	—	4	—	42	2	—
Milford, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strabane No. 2, ..	351	—	88	—	1	—	86	—	2
Stranorlar, ...	128	—	58	—	—	—	23	—	35
CO. DOWN.									
Banbridge, ...	45	—	22	2	—	—	—	3	19
Castlereagh, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Downpatrick, ...	129	—	16	—	—	—	15	1	—
Hillsborough, ...	19	—	18	—	1	—	—	18	—
Kilkeel, ...	71	—	19	—	—	—	17	—	2
Moira, ...	78	1	28	—	—	—	16	10	2
Newry No. 1, ...	34	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—
Newtownards, ..	339	—	132	—	—	—	126	6	—
CO. FERMANAGH.									
Belleek, ...	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Clones No. 2, ..	30	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30
Enniskillen, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irvinestown, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lisnaskea, ...	78	7	42	—	—	—	7	—	35

Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof.

Number of tracts of land let in Allotments to Labourers living in neighbouring villages or towns.	Total Acreage of tracts as in Col. 9.	Rents reserved (weekly) in the Lettings.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrear.		Total amount of rent in arrear.	Amount of rents paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during year ended 31st March, 1908.	Rural Districts.
			Cottages.	Allotments.			
9.	10.	11.	12 (*a*).	12 (*b*).	13.	14.	15.
							PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
	A. R. P.	*s. d.*			£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	
							Co. Antrim.
—	—	1 0	19	—	3 8 0	51 14 6	Aghalee.
—	—	1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*	33	—	15 1 6	138 19 10	Antrim.
—	—	1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.*	7	—	3 14 2	233 1 4	Ballycastle.
—	—	1 0	7	—	1 19 0	79 12 6	Ballymena.
2	11 3 26	1*s.* 3*d.* cottages; 3*d.* allotments	21	2	6 18 3	449 0 0	Ballymoney.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Belfast.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Larne.
—	—	1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*	2	—	0 10 0	239 19 10	Lisburn.
							Co. Armagh.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Armagh.
4	2 1 6	11*d.* cottages; 3*d.* allotments.	20	3	4 11 8	49 5 5	Crossmaglen.
—	—	1*s* 3*d.* to 2*s.*	19	—	5 5 9	156 0 0	Lurgan.
—	—	1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*	—	—	—	27 13 9	Newry No. 2.
—	—	1 6	—	—	—	68 8 0	Tanderagee.
							Co. Cavan.
—	—	11*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*	103	—	44 19 1	371 19 2	Bailieborough.
—	—	1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	7	—	3 8 0	25 11 6	Bawnboy.
—	—	11*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*	129	—	74 2 1	336 15 8	Castlerahan.
—	—	11½*d.* to 1*s.*	57	—	27 14 6	261 4 1	Cavan.
—	—	1 0	—	—	—	59 16 0	Cootehill No. 1.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Enniskillen No. 2.
—	—	0 11	10	—	6 13 8	33 11 0	Mullaghoran.
							Co. Donegal.
—	—	1 6	20	—	15 3 0	93 18 0	Ballyshannon.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Donegal.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dunfanaghy.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Glenties.
—	—	1 6	—	—	—	23 17 0	Inishowen.
—	—	1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*	22	—	10 9 9	181 0 0	Letterkenny.
—	—	1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*	—	—	—	164 3 9	Londonderry No. 2.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Milford.
—	—	1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	6	—	0 10 9	260 10 0	Strabane No. 2.
—	—	1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	—	—	—	209 10 4	Stranorlar.
							Co. Down.
2	1 2 16	1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.*	—	—	—	76 18 10	Banbridge.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Castlereagh.
—	—	1 3	—	—	—	52 0 0	Downpatrick.
—	—	1 7	4	—	1 14 0	64 18 9	Hillsborough.
—	—	1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	—	—	—	63 6 6	Kilkeel.
—	—	1*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.*	17	—	2 6 5	118 11 9	Moira.
—	—	1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*	—	—	—	40 8 9	Newry No. 1.
—	—	1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*	—	—	—	421 14 0	Newtownards.
							Co. Fermanagh.
—	—	1 4	1	—	1 6 8	26 12 8	Belleek.
—	—	1 3	16	—	4 6 8	89 17 6	Clones No. 2.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Enniskillen.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Irvinestown.
—	—	1 3	21	—	5 18 10	131 14 1	Lisnaskea.

TABLE (A).—General particulars as to Cottages and

Rural Districts.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided.		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied.		Number of Cottages		
	Cottages authorised.	Extra half-acres authorised.	Cottages.	Allotments.	Cottages.	Allotments.	With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.
1.	2.	3.	4 (*a*).	4 (*b*).	5 (*a*).	5 (*b*).	6.	7.	8.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con.*									
CO. LONDONDERRY.									
Coleraine, ...	172	—	172	—	1	—	158	13	1
Limavady, ...	50	—	39	—	—	—	39	—	—
Londonderry No. 1, ..	103	—	21	—	—	—	21	—	—
Magherafelt, ...	85	—	53	—	—	—	13	37	3
CO. MONAGHAN.									
Carrickmacross, ..	45	—	45	—	—	—	44	1	—
Castleblayney, ..	65	—	65	6	—	—	65	—	—
Clones No. 1, ...	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
Cootehill No. 2, ..	14	—	14	—	—	—	14	—	—
Monaghan, ...	73	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	27
CO. TYRONE.									
Castlederg, ...	8	—	8	—	1	—	—	8	—
Clogher, ...	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cookstown, ...	31	—	31	—	2	—	—	—	31
Dungannon, ...	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Omagh, ...	219	3	204	8	6	—	10	—	194
Strabane No. 1, ..	82	—	80	—	—	—	80	—	—
Trillick, ...	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total for Ulster, ..	4,157	102	2,333	38	36	—	1,394	325	614
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.									
CO. CLARE.									
Ballyvaghan, ..	20	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	17
Corrofin, ...	15	3	15	—	—	—	6	—	9
Ennis, ...	167	62	166	—	1	—	76	—	90
Ennistymon, ...	27	—	26	—	2	—	26	—	—
Killadysert, ...	94	17	52	—	1	—	35	—	17
Kilrush, ...	46	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15
Limerick No. 2, ..	105	39	86	—	—	—	42	44	—
Scariff, ...	35	—	33	—	2	—	33	—	—
Tulla, ...	198	57	108	—	2	—	108	—	—
CO. CORK.									
Bandon, ...	426	94	253	—	3	—	57	—	196
Bantry, ...	27	3	26	—	—	—	5	—	21
Castletown, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charleville, ...	152	—	132	—	—	—	132	—	—
Clonakilty, ...	350	151	279	1	1	—	123	2	154
Cork, ...	816	249	531	—	—	—	123	—	408
Dunmanway, ...	363	149	332	—	6	—	32	—	300
Fermoy, ...	413	—	407	—	4	—	407	—	—
Kanturk, ...	637	222	405	—	5	—	200	—	205
Kinsale, ...	193	14	84	—	—	—	13	—	71
Macroom, ...	566	257	518	—	—	—	130	3	385
Mallow, ...	405	—	276	—	—	—	115	—	161
Midleton, ...	338	—	336	—	1	—	201	—	135
Millstreet, ...	209	94	209	—	—	—	29	—	180
Mitchelstown No. 1, ..	160	—	155	—	1	—	155	—	—
Skibbereen, ...	294	95	270	—	1	—	130	—	140
Skull, ...	41	19	33	—	—	—	33	—	—
Youghal No. 1, ..	184	—	176	—	—	—	176	—	—

Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof—*continued.*

Number of tracts of land let in Allotments to Labourers living in neighbouring villages or towns.	Total Acreage of tracts as in Col. 9.	Rents reserved (weekly) in the Lettings.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrear.		Total amount of rent in arrear.	Amount of rents paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during year ended 31st March, 1908.	Rural Districts.
			Cottages.	Allotments.			
9.	10.	11.	12 (*a*).	12 (*b*).	13.	14.	15.
	A. R. P.	*s. d.*			£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con.*
							Co. Londonderry.
—	—	1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	—	—	—	546 4 10	Coleraine.
—	—	1 3	38	—	10 4 3	115 9 1	Limavady.
—	—	1 9	—	—	—	92 9 9	Londonderry No. 1.
—	—	11*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*	53	—	12 16 6	144 17 4	Magherafelt.
							Co. Monaghan.
—	—	1 1	42	—	19 14 7	109 1 4	Carrickmacross.
6	3 0 28	11*d.* cottages; 4½*d.* allotments	4	—	0 15 4	158 15 0	Castleblayney.
—	—	1 3	—	—	—	52 0 0	Clones No. 1.
—	—	1 0	—	—	—	35 2 0	Cootehill No. 2.
—	—	1 0	—	—	—	70 4 0	Monaghan.
							Co. Tyrone.
—	—	2 1	1	—	1 1 0	40 10 7	Castlederg,
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Clogher.
—	—	1 6	—	—	—	72 4 6	Cookstown,
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dungannon.
8	6 0 0	1 3	50	—	20 0 0	635 15 0	Omagh.
—	—	1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	20	—	7 18 0	253 7 6	Strabane No. 1.
—	—	1 4	3	—	2 1 0	15 9 4	Trillick.
22	24 3 36	—	752	5	314 12 5	6,934 4 9	Total for Ulster.
							PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
							Co. Clare.
—	—	1 3	12	—	4 8 10	51 10 1	Ballyvaghan.
—	—	0 10	2	—	1 6 2	32 3 2	Corrofin.
—	—	10½d. to 1*s.* 1d.	63	—	29 3 4	415 7 8	Ennis.
—	—	0 10	3	—	1 12 6	54 18 5	Ennistymon.
—	—	5*d.* to 1*s.* 0½*d.*	17	—	11 19 2	103 17 7	Killadysert.
—	—	1 0	15	—	5 4 0	34 11 2	Kilrush.
—	—	4*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*	74	—	63 5 5	157 0 0	Limerick No. 2.
—	—	8*d.* to 10*d.*	23	—	11 0 6	66 18 6	Scariff.
—	—	7*d.* to 8*d.*	26	—	5 18 9	170 17 2	Tulla.
							Co. Cork.
—	—	1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*	77	—	79 18 4	761 15 7	Bandon.
—	—	10½*d.* & 1*s.* 3½*d.*	25	—	12 11 8	78 0 3	Bantry.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Castletown.
—	—	9*d.* and 10½*d.*	6	—	2 6 2	260 1 9	Charleville.
—	—	1 0	235	—	134 17 6	685 9 1	Clonakilty.
—	—	10*d.* and 1*s.*	368	—	261 13 11	1,268 16 5	Cork.
—	—	8*d.* and 11½*d.*	61	—	94 3 9	775 16 10	Dunmanway.
—	—	0 7½	139	—	64 12 8	644 8 8	Fermoy.
—	—	0 8½	103	—	24 6 0½	783 3 7	Kanturk.
—	—	1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	43	—	39 7 4	296 3 1	Kinsale.
—	—	6½*d.* to 1*s.* 1*d.*	213	—	259 3 11	1,023 4 10	Macroom.
—	—	10*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*	9	—	9 8 6	764 14 0	Mallow.
—	—	1*s.* and 1*s.* 2*d.*	330	—	190 5 7	851 7 3	Midleton.
—	—	7*d.* and 10*d.*	131	—	64 10 8	417 2 9	Millstreet.
—	—	1 0	1	—	0 18 0	374 9 6	Mitchelstown No. 1,
—	—	8*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*	140	—	134 18 10	658 13 2	Skibbereen.
—	—	8*d.* and 9*d.*	13	—	8 6 10	59 6 7	Skull.
—	—	6*d.* to 1*s.*	6	—	5 6 5	385 2 7	Youghal No. 1.

TABLE (A).—General particulars as to Cottages and

Rural Districts.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided.		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied.		Number of Cottages		
	Cottages authorised.	Extra half-acres authorised.	Cottages.	Allotments.	Cottages.	Allotments.	With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.
1.	2.	3.	4 (*a*).	4 (*b*).	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*).	6.	7.	8.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*con.*									
CO. KERRY.									
Caherciveen, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dingle, ...	39	—	25	—	1	—	2	—	23
Kenmare, ...	65	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Killarney, ...	241	90	158	—	2	—	32	—	126
Listowel, ...	750	193	441	10	3	—	30	—	411
Tralee, ...	294	115	225	—	—	—	44	—	181
CO. LIMERICK.									
Croom, ...	364	155	281	—	—	—	56	—	225
Glin, ...	50	—	50	—	—	—	50	—	—
Kilmallock, ...	918	—	830	6	3	—	830	—	—
Limerick No. 1, ..	718	239	558	—	—	—	233	3	322
Mitchelstown No. 2, ..	117	—	102	—	—	—	102	—	—
Newcastle, ...	641	169	421	—	—	—	131	—	290
Rathkeale, ...	453	217	386	—	1	—	94	—	292
Tipperary No. 2, ..	200	—	176	—	3	—	176	—	—
CO. TIPPERARY, N.R.									
Birr No. 2, ...	11	1	10	—	—	—	1	—	9
Borrisokane, ...	73	17	60	8	—	—	26	—	34
Nenagh, ...	308	189	300	—	6	—	72	—	228
Roscrea No. 1, ..	67	—	28	1	—	—	—	2	26
Thurles, ...	182	38	181	—	—	—	—	14	167
CO. TIPPERARY, S.R.									
Carrick-on-Suir No. 1, ..	69	1	31	—	—	—	20	10	1
Cashel, ...	380	—	328	—	1	—	290	—	38
Clogheen, ...	164	32	156	—	1	—	124	—	32
Clonmel No. 1, ..	80	—	76	10	—	—	76	—	—
Gortnahoe, ...	89	18	50	—	—	—	13	2	35
Slievardagh, ...	115	—	110	—	—	—	—	40	70
Tipperary No. 1, ..	416	42	355	—	5	—	270	—	85
CO. WATERFORD.									
Carrick-on-Suir No 2, ..	156	21	78	—	—	—	8	23	47
Clonmel No. 2, ..	22	—	17	—	—	—	17	—	—
Dungarvan, ...	124	21	123	—	—	—	25	—	98
Kilmacthomas, ..	272	114	245	—	—	—	110	—	135
Lismore, ...	169	57	166	—	1	—	79	—	87
Waterford No. 1, ..	280	93	275	—	1	—	148	—	127
Youghal No. 2, ..	126	39	118	—	—	—	58	—	60
Total for Munster,	14,234	3,386	11,302	36	58	—	5,504	143	5,655
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.									
CO. CARLOW.									
Baltinglass No. 2, ..	198	106	137	13	—	—	132	—	5
Carlow, ...	381	78	306	—	—	—	66	—	240
Idrone, ...	10	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—
CO. DUBLIN.									
Balrothery, ...	320	—	198	—	—	—	198	—	—
Celbridge No. 2, ..	60	—	53	—	—	—	53	—	—
Dublin, North, ..	457	34	280	—	—	—	280	—	—
Dublin, South, ..	475	—	214	—	—	—	212	—	2
Rathdown No. 1, ..	191	—	124	—	—	—	124	—	—

Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof—*continued.*

Number of tracts of land let in Allotments to Labourers living in neighbouring villages or towns.	Total Acreage of tracts as in Col. 9.	Rents reserved (weekly) in the Lettings.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrear.		Total amount of rent in arrear.	Amount of rents paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during year ended 31st March, 1908.	Rural Districts.
			Cottages.	Allotments.			
9.	10.	11.	12 (*a*).	12 (*b*).	13.	14.	15.
	A. R. P.	*s. d.*			£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*con.*
							Co. KERRY.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Caherciveen.
—	—	1*s.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*	24	—	18 7 9	52 14 9	Dingle.
—	—	1 6	2	—	0 9 0	5 8 0	Kenmare.
—	—	10½*d.* to 1*s.*	68	—	62 7 8	385 7 1	Killarney.
10	9 0 0	1 0	258	5	194 7 5	817 11 1	Listowel.
—	—	1 1	188	—	92 16 11	602 16 6	Tralee.
							Co. LIMERICK.
—	—	8*d.* and 11½*d.*	—	—	—	606 13 10	Croom.
—	—	8½*d.* and 1*s.*	50	—	54 12 2	59 12 9	Glin.
6	3 0 0	9½*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	226	—	147 11 4	1,612 10 6	Kilmallock.
—	—	5*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*	295	—	175 8 5	1,223 5 4	Limerick No. 1.
—	—	1 0	23	—	26 0 0	213 14 0	Mitchelstown No. 2.
—	—	0 9	165	—	44 17 5	830 2 2	Newcastle.
—	—	0 9	160	—	54 6 2	707 11 2	Rathkeale.
—	—	0 10½	7	—	5 12 6	408 14 2	Tipperary No. 2.
							Co. TIPPERARY, N.R.
—	—	1 3	1	—	1 12 6	30 4 6	Birr No. 2.
1	4 0 0	1*s.* cottages; 2½*d.* allotments	10	1	11 13 4	137 3 1	Borrisokane.
—	—	1 0	10	—	35 0 0	750 0 0	Nenagh.
1	1 0 10	1*s.* 1½*d.* & 1*s.* 4*d.*	25	1	9 3 0	85 12 3	Roscrea No. 1.
—	—	cotts., 6½d. allots 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*	37	—	30 11 9	541 13 3	Thurles.
							Co. TIPPERARY, S.R.
—	—	11*d.* and 1*s.*	27	—	9 1 4	78 4 10	Carrick-on-Suir No. 1.
—	—	8*d.* to 1*s.* 1½*d.*	148	—	55 4 11	638 15 0	Cashel.
—	—	1 0	155	—	33 15 6	376 4 6	Clogheen.
10	4 2 17	0 10½	60	5	67 14 10	171 6 7	Clonmel No. 1.
—	—	8½*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*	50	—	11 5 9	140 8 2	Gortnahoe.
—	—	6*d.* to 10*d.*	—	—	—	191 2 0	Slievardagh.
—	—	11½*d.* & 1*s.* 1½*d.*	89	—	32 9 6	842 15 11	Tipperary No. 1.
							Co. WATERFORD.
—	—	11*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*	60	—	22 18 2	194 15 4	Carrick-on-Suir No. 2.
—	—	0 10½	14	—	6 0 10	39 17 9	Clonmel No. 2.
—	—	1 0½	111	—	30 4 7	335 11 0	Dungarvan
—	—	7½*d.* to 10½*d.*	119	—	44 1 3	481 6 11	Kilmacthomas.
—	—	0 10	160	—	119 11 1	373 8 2	Lismore.
—	—	10*d.* to 1*s.*	—	—	—	643 18 10	Waterford No. 1.
—	—	6*d.* to 1*s.*	3	—	3 8 8	259 15 8	Youghal No. 2.
28	21 2 27	—	4,680	12	2,861 8 6½	25,013 4 9	Total for Munster.
							PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
							Co. CARLOW.
13	6 2 0	11*d.* and 1*s.*	7	—	2 11 0	335 3 2	Baltinglass No. 2.
—	—	9*d.* to 1*s.*	257	—	35 14 5	692 14 8	Carlow.
—	—	0 10	10	—	2 16 11	20 10 0	Idrone.
							Co. DUBLIN.
—	—	1 0½	17	—	4 13 0	540 3 0	Balrothery.
—	—	1 7½	32	—	7 10 10	223 5 0	Celbridge No. 2.
—	—	1 9	161	—	49 13 1	1,145 14 10	Dublin, North.
—	—	1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 9*d.*	153	—	46 7 1	1,102 3 5	Dublin, South.
—	—	1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*	13	—	4 16 6	480 11 9	Rathdown No. 1.

Table (A).—General particulars as to Cottages and

Rural Districts.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied.		Number of Cottages		
	Cottages authorised.	Extra half-acres authorised.	Cottages.	Allotments.	Cottages.	Allotments.	With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.
1.	2.	3.	4 (*a*).	4 (*b*).	5 (*a*).	5 (*b*).	6.	7.	8.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*									
Co. Kildare.									
Athy No. 1, ...	261	—	247	—	—	—	170	—	77
Baltinglass No. 3, ..	76	—	52	—	—	—	50	2	—
Celbridge No. 1, ..	160	—	147	—	1	—	147	—	—
Edenderry No. 2, ..	142	31	98	—	—	—	98	—	—
Naas No. 1, ...	441	55	203	—	—	—	203	—	—
Co. Kilkenny.									
Callan, ...	96	—	89	—	—	—	24	—	65
Carrick-on-Suir No. 3, ..	39	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—
Castlecomer, ...	70	—	69	—	—	—	—	—	69
Ida, ...	52	—	46	—	—	—	46	—	—
Kilkenny, ..	172	2	166	—	—	—	71	—	95
Thomastown, ...	262	17	169	—	35	—	72	22	75
Urlingford No. 1, ..	63	—	60	—	—	—	60	—	—
Waterford No. 2, ..	110	—	101	—	1	—	101	—	—
King's Co.									
Birr No. 1, ...	114	19	98	—	1	—	35	—	63
Cloneygowan, ...	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Edenderry No. 1, ..	158	27	100	—	—	—	100	—	—
Roscrea No. 2, ..	65	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	21
Tullamore, ...	176	36	137	—	—	—	48	—	89
Co. Longford.									
Ballymahon, ...	207	49	122	—	—	—	10	—	112
Granard No. 1, ..	165	39	115	—	—	—	56	—	59
Longford, ...	143	32	133	—	—	—	47	—	86
Co. Louth.									
Ardee No. 1, ...	285	4	132	11	—	—	125	—	7
Dundalk, ...	192	—	172	—	—	—	172	—	—
Louth, ...	143	—	138	—	—	—	138	—	—
Co. Meath.									
Ardee No. 2, ...	130	51	86	1	—	—	15	—	71
Dunshaughlin, ..	192	1	176	—	—	—	142	—	34
Edenderry No. 3, ..	63	11	34	—	—	—	34	—	—
Kells, ...	499	205	308	—	2	—	128	—	180
Meath, ...	274	107	266	—	—	—	121	—	145
Navan, ...	395	174	301	—	2	—	200	3	98
Oldcastle, ...	224	90	119	—	—	—	44	—	75
Trim, ...	552	162	350	1	1	—	93	1	256
Queen's Co.									
Abbeyleix, ...	181	38	129	—	—	—	35	—	94
Athy No. 2, ...	46	—	46	—	—	—	26	—	20
Mountmellick, ...	182	6	170	—	—	—	65	—	105
Roscrea No. 3, ..	82	3	43	—	—	—	6	1	36
Slievemargy, ...	163	—	95	—	1	—	78	—	17

Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof—*continued.*

Number of tracts of land let in Allotments to Labourers living in neighbouring villages or towns.	Total Acreage of tracts as in Col. 9.	Rents reserved (weekly) in the Lettings.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrear.		Total amount of rent in arrear.	Amount of rents paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during year ended 31st March, 1908.	Rural Districts
			Cottages.	Allotments.			
9.	10.	11.	12 (*a*).	12 (*b*).	13.	14.	15.
	A. R. P.	*s. d.*			£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*
							CO. KILDARE.
—	—	1*s.* to 2*s.*	105	—	57 19 0	769 13 9	Athy No. 1.
—	—	11*d.* and 1*s.*	34	—	12 0 4	115 12 5	Baltinglass No. 3.
—	—	1 4½	81	—	16 3 0	485 11 3	Celbridge No. 1.
—	—	1*s.* and 9*d.*	17	—	4 16 11	224 9 6	Edenderry No. 2.
—	—	1*s.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*	96	—	16 11 11	564 9 6	Naas No. 1.
							CO. KILKENNY.
—	—	6*d.* to 10*d.*	29	—	18 8 6	170 17 6	Callan.
—	—	1 0	9	—	2 12 1	29 6 9	Carrick-on-Suir No. 3
—	—	10*d.* and 1*s.*	—	—	—	162 18 8	Castlecomer.
—	—	0 10	40	—	15 5 6	96 16 11	Ida.
—	—	8*d.* to 11*d.*	43	—	27 4 8	350 11 4	Kilkenny.
—	—	4½*d.* to 10½*d.*	—	—	—	247 3 11	Thomastown.
—	—	8½*d.* and 10½*d.*	60	—	16 8 4	122 1 8	Urlingford No. 1.
—	—	0 10	—	—	—	216 11 8	Waterford No. 2.
							KING'S CO.
—	—	1 2	92	—	50 13 3	153 12 3	Birr No. 1.
—	—	1*s.* and 1*s.* 3*d.*	10	—	5 7 3	30 11 0	Cloneygowan.
—	—	9*d.* and 1*s.*	51	—	6 19 10	289 16 1	Edenderry No. 1.
—	—	1 4	20	—	5 13 0	61 7 1	Roscrea No. 2.
—	—	10*d.* and 1*s.* 1*d.*	67	—	24 1 8	361 16 6	Tullamore.
							CO. LONGFORD.
—	—	0 9	—	—	—	243 12 11	Ballymahon.
—	—	0 11	108	—	77 0 9	257 1 6	Granard No. 1.
—	—	1 0	75	—	41 13 3	352 8 4	Longford.
							CO. LOUTH.
11	5 2 0	1*s.* cot., 3*d.* allot.	88	6	22 11 10	333 16 3	Ardee No. 1.
—	—	0 11	170	—	42 3 3	393 0 11	Dundalk.
—	—	0 11	61	—	7 9 7	318 3 5	Louth.
							CO. MEATH.
1	1 0 0	11*d.* and 1*s.* 2*d.* cotts., 6*d.* allots.	86	1	19 7 4	252 10 9	Ardee No. 2.
—	—	1 1½	—	—	—	513 10 0	Dunshaughlin.
—	—	9*d.* and 1*s.*	1	—	0 11 3	78 11 11	Edenderry No. 3.
—	—	1 0½	58	—	28 3 8	841 5 8	Kells.
—	—	11*d.* and 1*s.* 3*d.*	175	—	67 14 8	668 6 9	Meath.
—	—	10*d.* and 1*s.* 1*d.*	205	—	89 10 11	716 15 1	Navan.
—	—	11*d.* and 1*s.* 3*d.*	11	—	60 16 6	327 10 6	Oldcastle.
1	1 0 0	11*d.* and 1*s.* 1*d.*	200	—	58 13 10	933 7 10	Trim.
							QUEEN'S CO.
—	—	7*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*	65	—	12 6 10	417 12 6	Abbeyleix.
—	—	1*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.*	2	—	0 17 6	134 6 0	Athy No. 2.
—	—	9*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*	150	—	84 15 7	425 0 7	Mountmellick.
—	—	1*s.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*	34	—	9 1 4	134 17 4	Roscrea No. 3.
—	—	6*d.* to 1*s.*	37	—	5 8 11	204 14 1	Slievemargy.

Table (A.)—General particulars as to Cottages and

Rural Districts.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied		Number of Cottages		
	Cottages authorised.	Extra half-acres authorised.	Cottages.	Allotments.	Cottages.	Allotments.	With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.
1.	2.	3.	4 (*a*).	4 (*b*).	5 (*a*).	5 (*b*).	6.	7.	8.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*									
Co. Westmeath.									
Athlone No. 1, ..	87	13	36	—	—	—	36	—	—
Ballymore, ...	102	45	71	—	—	—	18	—	53
Coole, ...	117	20	50	—	—	—	34	—	16
Delvin.	289	52	225	—	3	—	155	—	70
Kilbeggan, ...	56	8	20	—	—	—	11	—	9
Mullingar, ...	699	156	459	—	—	—	193	6	260
Co. Wexford.									
Enniscorthy, ...	494	—	426	—	—	—	426	—	—
Gorey, ...	285	—	197	—	—	—	197	—	—
New Ross, ...	261	—	230	—	—	—	230	—	—
Wexford, ...	910	—	636	—	1	—	635	1	—
Co. Wicklow.									
Baltinglass No. 1, ..	160	—	106	—	—	—	103	1	2
Naas No. 2, ...	32	4	10	—	—	—	6	—	4
Rathdown No. 2, ..	43	—	14	—	—	—	14	—	—
Rathdrum, ...	277	1	196	1	4	—	189	—	7
Shillelagh, ...	136	3	76	—	—	—	1	4	71
Total for Leinster,	12,633	1,679	8,834	27	52	—	6,095	41	2,698
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.									
Co. Galway.									
Ballinasloe No. 1, ..	153	4	28	—	—	—	5	—	23
Clifden, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galway, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glennamaddy, ..	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gort, ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loughrea, ...	152	—	21	—	—	—	17	—	4
Mount Bellew, ..	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oughterard, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portumna, ...	46	1	39	—	—	—	1	—	38
Tuam.	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. Leitrim.									
Ballinamore, ...	35	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1,	40	1	24	—	—	—	12	—	12
Kinlough, ...	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Manorhamilton, ..	47	11	22	8	—	—	11	—	11
Mohill, ...	80	4	69	—	1	—	23	3	43
Co. Mayo.									
Ballina, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinrobe, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmullet, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castlebar, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Claremorris, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killala, ...	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swineford, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westport. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof—*continued.*

Number of tracts of land let in Allotments to Labourers living in neighbouring villages or towns.	Total Acreage of tracts as in Col. 9.	Rents reserved (weekly) in the Lettings.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrear.		Total amount of rent in arrear.	Amount of rents paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during year ended 31st March, 1908.	Rural Districts.
			Cottages.	Allotments.			
9.	10.	11.	12 (*a*).	12 (*b*).	13.	14.	15.
	A. R. P.	*s. d.*			£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*
							CO. WESTMEATH.
—	—	10*d.* and 1*s.*	—	—	—	80 8 6	Athlone No. 1.
—	—	0 9	—	—	—	148 17 2	Ballymore.
—	—	11*d.* & 1*s.* 4½*d.*	26	—	11 12 2	126 1 6	Coole.
—	—	10½*d.* & 1*s.* 0½*d.*	59	—	47 10 4	522 14 0	Delvin.
—	—	10*d.* & 1*s.* 1*d.*	20	—	4 6 11	49 7 5	Kilbeggan.
—	—	1 0	122	—	39 15 6	1,050 13 7	Mullingar.
							CO. WEXFORD.
—	—	0 8½	346	—	146 14 10½	720 15 9	Enniscorthy.
—	—	0 9	23	—	2 4 6	396 3 4	Gorey.
—	—	0 10	195	—	49 0 3	478 13 1	New Ross.
—	—	0 9	87	—	15 17 6	1,175 7 2	Wexford.
							CO. WICKLOW.
—	—	11*d.*. and 1*s*	26	—	7 3 1	262 8 1	Baltinglass No. 1.
—	—	1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	3	—	0 3 6	32 15 6	Naas No. 2.
—	—	1 3	—	—	—	44 15 0	Rathdown No. 2.
—	—	1 0	146	—	24 11 3	481 10 4	Rathdrum.
—	—	11½*d.* and 1*s.*	76	—	29 14 3	178 5 7	Shillelagh.
26	14 0 0	—	4,059	7	1,441 9 7½	22,289 1 11	Total for Leinster.
							PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
							CO. GALWAY.
—	—	1 0	28	—	15 13 5	43 4 8	Ballinasloe No. 1.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Clifden.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Galway.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Glennamaddy.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gort.
—	—	1 4½	21	—	17 18 8	66 12 0	Loughrea.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mount Bellew.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Oughterard.
—	—	6*d.* and 1*s.* 6*d.*	39	—	10 3 8	49 12 5	Portumna.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tuam.
							CO. LEITRIM.
—	—	1 0	9	—	1 16 0	21 12 0	Ballinamore.
—	—	11*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*	23	—	18 0 9	54 14 7	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1
—	—	1 3	—	—	—	19 15 0	Kinlough.
—	—	1 3	8	4	7 6 3	73 19 5	Manorhamilton.
—	—	1 0	11	—	2 0 0	168 16 7	Mohill.
							CO. MAYO.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ballina.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ballinrobe.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Belmullet.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Castlebar.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Claremorris.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Killala.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Swineford.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Westport.

TABLE (A).—General particulars as to Cottages and

Rural Districts.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided.		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied.		Number of Cottages		
	Cottages authorised.	Extra half-acres authorised.	Cottages.	Allotments.	Cottages.	Allotments.	With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.
1.	2.	3.	4 (*a*).	4 (*b*).	5 (*a*).	5 (*b*).	6.	7.	8.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*con.*									
CO. ROSCOMMON.									
Athlone No. 2, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinasloe No. 2, ..	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Boyle No. 1, ...	32	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	32
Carrick-on-Shannon, No. 2,	48	5	47	—	—	—	21	—	26
Castlerea, ...	52	—	21	—	—	—	9	1	11
Roscommon, ...	48	—	45	—	—	—	27	—	18
Strokestown, ...	42	—	39	—	—	—	13	—	26
CO. SLIGO.									
Boyle No. 2, ...	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Dromore West, ..	34	—	31	—	—	—	10	—	21
Sligo, ...	21	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	13
Tobercurry, ...	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for Connaught,	1,117	26	452	8	1	—	150	4	298
Total for Ireland, ..	32,141	5,193	22,921	109	147	—	13,143	513	9,265

Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof—*continued.*

Number of tracts of land let in Allotments to Labourers living in neighbouring villages or towns.	Total Acreage of tracts as in Col. 9.	Rents reserved (weekly) in the Lettings.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrear.		Total amount of rent in arrear.	Amount of rents paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during year ended 31st March, 1908.	Rural Districts.
			Cottages.	Allotments.			
9.	10.	11.	12 (*a*).	12 (*b*).	13.	14.	15.
	A. R. P.	*s. d.*			£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*con.*
							Co. Roscommon.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Athlone No. 2.
—	—	1 0	1	—	0 17 4	2 7 8	Ballinasloe No. 2.
—	—	1 4½	18	—	8 8 0	110 14 6	Boyle No. 1.
—	—	9*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*	27	—	18 3 9	133 6 7	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2.
—	—	1 6	14	—	3 4 0	38 0 6	Castlerea.
—	—	11*d.* and 1*s.*	25	—	35 14 8	126 18 8	Roscommon.
—	—	1*s.* and 1*s.* 3*d.*	4	—	1 5 3	108 8 10	Strokestown.
							Co. Sligo.
—	—	1 3	1	—	0 5 0	15 9 0	Boyle No. 2,
—	—	1 3	26	—	23 4 1	59 5 0	Dromore West.
—	—	1 2½	11	—	3 6 6	40 10 0	Sligo.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tobercurry.
—	—	—	266	4	167 7 4	1,133 7 5	Total for Connaught.
76	60 2 23	—	9,757	28	4,784 17 11	55,369 18 10	Total for Ireland.

Table B.—Statement of particulars in relation to

Rural Districts.	Number of				Total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and confirmation of the last completed Scheme.
	Cottages applied for under last completed Scheme.	Extra half-acres applied for under last completed Scheme.	Cottages sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	Extra half-acres sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.					
Co. Antrim.					£ s. d.
Aghalee, ..	11	–	11	–	336 0 6
Antrim, ...	40	–	36	–	262 1 8
Ballycastle, ...	39	–	24	–	754 12 4
Ballymena, ...	17	–	10	–	151 6 10
Ballymoney, ...	46	–	38	–	181 7 11
Belfast, ..	–	–	–	–	–
Larne, ...	–	–	–	–	–
Lisburn, ...	35	–	23	–	1,078 15 3
Co. Armagh.					
Armagh, ..	–	–	–	–	–
Crossmaglen, ...	12	–	9	–	107 12 7
Lurgan, ...	30	–	29	–	125 4 6
Newry No. 2, ...	16	–	9	–	334 0 1
Tanderagee, ...	17	–	17	–	176 6 5
Co. Cavan.					
Bailieborough, ..	108	–	53	–	943 2 10
Bawnboy, ...	–	–	–	–	–
Castlerahan, ...	54	–	27	–	763 1 0
Cavan, ...	185	–	56	–	1,692 7 0
Cootehill No. 1, ..	7	–	5	–	201 0 0
Enniskillen No. 2, ..	–	–	–	–	–
Mullaghoran, ...	32	–	16	–	173 0 0
Co. Donegal.					
Ballyshannon, ...	25	–	14	–	485 5 10
Donegal, ...	–	–	–	–	–
Dunfanaghy, ...	–	–	–	–	–
Glenties, ...	–	–	–	–	–
Inishowen, ...	8	–	6	–	309 18 4
Letterkenny, ...	51	–	31	–	1,817 13 8
Londonderry No. 2, ..	51	–	20	–	105 17 11
Milford, ...	–	–	–	–	–
Strabane No. 2, ..	43	–	37	–	188 18 5
Stranorlar, ...	29	–	24	–	1,188 18 9
Co. Down.					
Banbridge, ...	38	–	23	–	163 2 10
Castlereagh, ...	–	–	–	–	–
Downpatrick, ...	32	–	17	–	965 15 10
Hillsborough, ...	34	–	19	–	1,000 9 4
Kilkeel, ...	27	–	11	–	417 18 4
Moira, ...	18	–	18	–	1,108 4 7
Newry No. 1, ...	41	–	12	–	384 19 0
Newtownards, ...	132	–	106	–	1,640 1 4
Co. Fermanagh.					
Belleek, ...	10	–	9	–	86 9 5
Clones No. 2, ...	26	–	19	–	692 15 6
Enniskillen, ...	–	–	–	–	–
Irvinestown, ...	–	–	–	–	–
Lisnaskea, ...	65	10	19	3	919 19 0

the last completed Scheme in each Rural District.

Particulars of Expenses as in Col. 6.					Rural Districts.
Official.	Legal.	Engineering.	Clerical.	Incidental.	
7	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
					PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Co. Antrim.
26 8 8	170 8 0	70 0 0	33 0 0	36 3 10	Aghalee.
15 13 0	50 9 0	20 0 0	90 0 0	85 19 8	Antrim.
49 7 4	493 0 0	114 5 0	70 0 0	28 0 0	Ballycastle.
49 5 4	–	50 1 0	–	52 0 6	Ballymena.
47 4 2	2 2 0	40 0 0	50 0 0	42 1 9	Ballymoney.
–	–	–	–	–	Belfast.
–	–	–	–	–	Larne.
34 10 7	746 9 5	210 0 0	60 0 0	27 15 3	Lisburn.
					Co. Armagh.
–	–	–	–	–	Armagh.
31 17 10	24 1 2	7 0 0	24 0 0	20 13 7	Crossmaglen.
31 11 6	13 10 6	20 0 0	50 0 0	10 2 6	Lurgan.
25 3 10	185 14 9	60 13 0	25 0 0	37 8 6	Newry No. 2.
81 0 10	78 8 3	–	–	16 17 4	Tanderagee.
					Co. Cavan.
235 10 6	574 15 6	114 15 6	–	18 1 4	Bailieborough.
–	–	–	–	–	Bawnboy.
100 0 0	400 0 0	63 1 0	200 0 0	–	Castlerahan.
48 7 0	1,400 0 0	134 0 0	–	110 0 0	Cavan.
34 10 6	85 16 10	18 12 7	20 0 0	42 0 1	Cootehill No. 1, Enniskillen No. 2
–	–	–	–	–	
20 0 0	46 0 0	36 0 0	30 0 0	41 0 0	Mullaghoran.
					Co. Donegal.
83 16 7	371 10 3	24 2 6	5 16 6	–	Ballyshannon.
–	–	–	–	–	Donegal.
–	–	–	–	–	Dunfanaghy.
–	–	–	–	–	Glenties.
15 15 6	190 6 10	64 2 0	15 0 0	24 14 0	Inishowen.
11 8 0	1,227 5 1	301 2 1	68 0 0	209 18 6	Letterkenny.
60 13 5	6 5 0	25 0 0	–	13 19 6	Londonderry No. 2.
–	–	–	–	–	Milford.
23 0 9	54 15 0	51 0 0	0 10 0	59 12 8	Strabane No. 2.
61 19 3	835 13 10	138 14 6	40 1 2	112 10 0	Stranorlar.
					Co. Down.
50 3 2	75 0 2	25 0 0	–	12 19 6	Banbridge.
–	–	–	–	–	Castlereagh.
–	763 2 8	157 7 0	45 6 2	–	Downpatrick.
42 1 0	709 4 4	153 13 4	60 0 0	35 10 8	Hillsborough.
30 0 0	220 13 11	95 19 9	17 0 0	53 14 8	Kilkeel.
55 14 10	783 2 5	201 16 9	36 0 0	31 10 7	Moira.
56 2 3	171 7 4	82 7 0	30 0 0	45 2 5	Newry No. 1.
60 10 4	1,119 17 8	265 0 0	100 0 9	94 12 7	Newtownards.
					Co. Fermanagh.
47 12 1	28 17 4	10 0 0	–	–	Belleek.
126 17 1 (Includes Clerical)	565 18 5 (Includes Engineering)	–	–	–	Clones No. 2.
–	–	–	–	–	Enniskillen.
–	–	–	–	–	Irvinestown.
159 19 0	523 17 0	58 17 0	34 10 0	142 16 0	Lisnaskea.

TABLE B.—STATEMENT of particulars in relation to

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF				Total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and confirmation of the last completed Scheme.
	Cottages applied for under last completed Scheme.	Extra half-acres applied for under last completed Scheme.	Cottages sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	Extra half-acres sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*					
CO. LONDONDERRY.					£ s. d.
Coleraine, ...	50	–	40	–	519 2 2
Limavady, ...	21	21	5	5	117 4 0
Londonderry No. 1, ..	42	–	21	–	48 3 6
Magherafelt, ...	12	–	7	–	593 14 1
CO. MONAGHAN.					
Carrickmacross, ..	34	–	16	–	140 3 2
Castleblayney, ..	49	–	28	–	234 18 6
Clones No. 1, ...	20	–	5	–	351 19 0
Cootehill No. 2, ..	25	–	14	–	748 4 8
Monaghan, ...	40	–	18	–	983 5 8
CO. TYRONE.					
Castlederg, ...	36	–	8	–	533 7 11
Clogher, ...	–	–	–	–	–
Cookstown, ...	31	–	31	–	1,803 0 0
Dungannon, ...	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh, ...	76	3	66	3	2,017 16 7
Strabane No. 1, ..	41	–	34	–	211 4 9
Trillick, ...	7	–	5	–	251 13 3
Total for Ulster. ..	1,763	34	1,041	11	27,310 4 3
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.					
CO. CLARE.					
Ballyvaghan, ...	27	–	12	–	479 17 7
Corrofin, ...	12	7	6	3	472 9 0
Ennis, ...	101	102	23	62	699 16 7
Ennistymon, ...	27	–	26	–	593 7 9
Killadysert, ...	7	11 & 1 tract	3	5	280 5 6
Kilrush, ...	26	–	15	–	101 13 1
Limerick No. 2, ..	42	57	9	39	518 15 9
Scariff, ...	77	–	35	–	480 0 0
Tulla, ...	145	–	52	–	423 11 0
CO. CORK.					
Bandon, ...	192	89	82	71	1,617 2 9
Bantry, ...	50	5 & 1 tract	20	3	387 16 9
Castletown, ...	–	–	–	–	–
Charleville, ...	37	–	30	–	481 12 3
Clonakilty, ...	21	80	19	66	598 6 9
Cork, ...	460	–	140	–	2,758 0 0
Dunmanway, ...	85	181	50	149	932 15 11
Fermoy, ...	251	217	137	–	2,067 0 0
Kanturk, ...	208	308	83	125	2,357 17 4
Kinsale, ...	5	–	5	–	71 10 7
Macroom, ...	–	368	–	257	1,168 15 4

the last completed Scheme in each Rural District—*continued.*

Particulars of Expenses as in Col. 6.					
Official.	Legal.	Engineering.	Clerical.	Incidental.	Rural Districts.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
					PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Co. Londonderry.
62 17 11	254 18 7	80 0 0	80 0 0	41 5 8	Coleraine.
29 13 9	53 14 11	–	20 0 0	13 15 4	Limavady.
2 2 0	11 10 0	20 0 0	–	14 11 6	Londonderry No. 1.
19 11 2	493 7 6	39 15 0	24 0 0	17 0 5	Magherafelt.
					Co. Monaghan.
40 4 5	54 19 9	15 4 0	18 0 0	11 15 0	Carrickmacross.
59 0 2	91 1 9	13 0 0	35 0 0	36 16 7	Castleblayney.
92 11 5 (Includes Clerical)	259 7 7 (Includes Engineering)	–	–	–	Clones No. 1.
40 19 10	603 11 9	62 0 0	12 18 4	28 14 9	Cootehill No. 2,
84 15 8	807 4 0	79 9 0	–	11 17 0	Monaghan.
					Co. Tyrone.
–	363 11 0	94 14 8	35 0 0	40 2 3 (Includes Official)	Castlederg.
–	–	–	–	–	Clogher.
119 0 0 (Includes Incidental)	1,381 0 0	210 0 0	93 0 0	–	Cookstown.
–	–	–	–	–	Dungannon.
33 0 0	1,331 7 10	422 14 7	–	230 14 2	Omagh.
27 13 1	34 4 0	50 0 0	11 7 6	88 0 2	Strabane No. 1,
19 19 9	201 9 7	30 3 11	–	–	Trillick.
2,348 3 6	17,859 0 11	3,729 11 2	1,433 10 5	1,939 18 3	Total for Ulster.
					PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
					Co. Clare.
120 5 0	260 9 7	56 0 0	30 0 0	13 3 0	Ballyvaghan.
100 15 11 (Includes Incidental)	231 1 7	110 11 6	30 0 0	–	Corrofin.
178 11 1	350 0 0	102 13 0	–	68 12 6	Ennis.
149 8 9	218 19 0	125 0 0	100 0 0	–	Ennistymon.
17 19 2	230 1 8	12 19 0	16 0 0	3 5 8	Killadysert.
32 8 3	53 2 4	8 0 0	–	8 2 6	Kilrush.
53 2 11	403 7 3	42 0 0	–	20 5 7	Limerick No. 2.
100 0 0 (Includes Clerical and Incidental)	210 0 0	170 0 0	–	–	Scariff.
88 18 6 (Includes Incidental)	125 0 0	209 12 6	–	–	Tulla.
					Co. Cork.
301 6 10	349 5 7	657 17 0	99 10 0	218 3 4	Bandon.
115 13 0 (Includes Incidental)	103 18 0	168 5 9	–	–	Bantry.
–	–	–	–	–	Castletown.
74 1 7	300 13 1	48 0 0	–	58 17 7	Charleville.
113 3 6	303 2 0	127 0 0	–	55 1 3	Clonakilty.
127 0 0	1,122 0 0	885 0 0	150 0 0	474 0 0	Cork.
235 8 1	246 17 11	191 10 0	70 12 6	188 7 5	Dunmanway.
228 0 0	871 0 0	729 0 0	100 0 0	139 0 0	Fermoy.
397 3 1	638 15 7	897 17 8	263 3 0	130 18 0	Kanturk.
34 12 7	13 0 6	20 0 0	3 17 6	–	Kinsale.
346 11 10	492 15 8	50 0 0	122 0 0	157 9 10	Macroom.

Table B.—Statement of particulars in relation to

Rural Districts.	Number of				Total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and confirmation of the last completed Scheme.
	Cottages applied for under last completed Scheme.	Extra half-acres applied for under last completed Scheme.	Cottages sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	Extra half-acres sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
					£ s. d.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*continued.*					
Co. Cork—*continued.*					
Mallow, ...	147	–	124	–	1,463 3 0
Midleton, ...	213	–	138	–	1,438 13 0
Millstreet, ...	158	123	86	94	1,411 0 0
Mitchelstown No. 1, ..	87	64	36	–	212 0 0
Skibbereen, ...	5	196	4	96	472 11 3
Skull, ...	68	–	28	–	483 15 6
Youghal No. 1, ..	65	–	30	–	760 4 7
Co. Kerry.					
Cahercivcen, ...	–	–	–	–	–
Dingle, ...	28	–	28	–	480 6 10
Kenmare, ..	15	–	3	–	53 10 10
Killarney, ...	177	47	75	22	1,754 3 6
Listowel, ...	226	70	137	46	932 6 9
Tralee, ...	117	156	71	115	2,260 7 2
Co. Limerick.					
Croom, ...	142	59	39	28	843 14 2
Glin, ...	49	40 & 2 tracts.	10	–	169 1 11
Kilmallock, ...	370	–	199	–	1,164 0 0
Limerick No. 1, ..	249	302	105	237	3,108 15 6
Mitchelstown No. 2, ..	42	65	16	–	136 0 0
Newcastle, ...	88	–	50	–	672 6 7
Rathkeale, ...	128	97	47	33	480 10 7
Tipperary No. 2, ..	144	–	47	–	531 17 1
Co. Tipperary, N.R.					
Birr No. 2, ...	7	1	4	1	198 6 0
Borrisokane, ...	16	2	7	1	113 8 9
Nenagh, ...	–	242	–	189	1,570 0 0
Roscrea No. 1, ..	22	–	16	–	154 14 5
Thurles, ...	112	43	49	38	1,026 0 0
Co. Tipperary S.R.					
Carrick-on-Suir No. 1, ..	20	1	15	1	253 3 4
Cashel, ...	79	–	39	–	504 5 1
Clogheen, ...	81	84 & 1 tract	17	32	607 2 0
Clonmel No. 1, .. (Scheme for entire Union)	28	–	14	–	141 16 6
Gortnahoe, ...	18	9	16	8	126 15 6
Slievardagh, ...	50	–	21	–	412 13 4
Tipperary No. 1, ..	214	136	48	42	813 11 10
Co. Waterford.					
Carrick-on-Suir No. 2, ..	63	–	38	–	642 18 9
Clonmel No. 2, ..	–	See Clonmel	No. 1 Rural	District.	–
Dungarvan, ...	96	31	53	21	415 13 3
Kilmacthomas, ..	8	45	8	42	302 9 6
Lismore, ...	72	89	18	57	797 16 1
Waterford No. 1, ..	67	169	38	93	935 18 10
Youghal No. 2, ..	37	74	22	39	1,063 8 6
Total for Munster, ..	5,281	3,570 & 5 tracts.	2,439	2,015	45,399 3 10

the last completed Scheme in each Rural District—*continued.*

Particulars of Expenses as in Col. 6.													
Official.			Legal.			Engineering.			Clerical.			Incidental.			Rural Districts.
7.			8.			9.			10.			11.			12.
															PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*continued.*
£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	Co. Cork—*continued.*
169	15	10	644	1	10	143	0	2	255	15	0	250	10	2	Mallow.
125	9	8	708	15	4	454	0	0	120	0	0	30	8	0	Midleton.
320	0	0	700	0	0	167	0	0	224	0	0	–			Millstreet.
20	0	0	46	0	0	–			60	0	0	86	0	0	Mitchelstown No. 1.
105	1	2	215	15	0	102	7	6	26	0	0	23	7	7	Skibbereen.
103	2	9	150	0	0	47	10	0	40	0	0	143	2	9	Skull.
140	18	4	485	1	3	103	2	6	31	2	6	–			Youghal No. 1.
															Co. Kerry.
–			–			–			–			–			Caherciveen.
31	13	3	346	2	1	70	0	0	–			32	11	6	Dingle.
17	9	5	3	3	0	27	18	0	–			5	0	5	Kenmare.
193	19	1	720	4	2	383	10	3	136	10	0	320	0	0	Killarney.
228	8	6	263	9	4	253	14	5	108	0	0	78	14	6	Listowel.
177	0	2	973	7	9	447	4	3	300	0	0	362	15	0	Tralee.
															Co. Limerick.
24	19	0	145	18	0	199	15	4	200	0	0	273	1	10	Croom.
51	13	11	3	3	0	60	0	0	54	5	0	–			Glin.
85	0	0	277	0	0	366	0	0	144	0	0	292	0	0	Kilmallock.
365	11	1	2,244	0	8	388	0	11	–			111	2	10	Limerick No. 1.
13	0	0	24	0	0	–			39	0	0	60	0	0	Mitchelstown No. 2.
219	6	6	303	0	1	150	0	0	–			–			Newcastle.
(Includes Clerical and Incidental)															
245	19	3	76	16	0	–			50	0	0	107	15	4	Rathkeale.
38	13	0	172	2	0	231	12	6	–			89	9	7	Tipperary No. 2.
															Co. Tipperary, N.R.
57	12	7	121	3	5	19	10	0	–			–			Birr No. 2.
(Includes Incidental)															
47	13	9	32	11	0	25	0	0	–			8	4	0	Borrisokane.
345	0	0	395	0	0	355	0	0	109	0	0	366	0	0	Nenagh.
8	5	0	30	0	0	41	0	0	–			75	9	5	Roscrea No. 1.
169	0	0	540	0	0	277	0	0	40	0	0	–			Thurles.
															Co. Tipperary, S.R.
45	1	7	117	5	3	39	15	0	40	0	0	11	1	6	Carrick-on-Suir No. 1.
116	1	4	270	12	11	Fixed Salary.			76	0	0	41	10	10	Cashel.
240	14	0	189	15	0	176	13	0	–			–			Clogheen.
(Includes Incidental)															
64	1	8	13	11	10	20	13	0	40	0	0	3	10	0	Clonmel No. 1. (Scheme for entire Union.)
45	19	8	59	14	10	20	0	0	–			1	1	0	Gortnahoe.
56	7	1	234	13	3	92	13	0	29	0	0	–			Slievardagh.
93	16	0	409	3	0	132	4	6	–			178	8	4	Tipperary No. 1.
															Co. Waterford.
132	8	10	201	12	3	138	15	8	67	5	10	102	16	2	Carrick-on-Suir No. 2.
–			–			–			–			–			Clonmel No. 2.
60	18	2	253	7	0	19	14	0	50	0	0	31	14	1	Dungarvan.
–			60	0	0	59	7	0	70	0	0	113	2	6	Kilmacthomas.
153	0	6	206	9	6	252	1	5	–			186	4	8	Lismore.
224	18	0	171	0	8	298	10	0	236	0	0	5	10	2	Waterford No. 1.
135	2	5	829	18	1	75	9	0	18	19	0	4	0	0	Youghal No. 2.
7,487	11	7	19,191	5	3	10,249	7	10	3,541	0	4	4,929	18	10	Total for Munster.

TABLE B.—STATEMENT of particulars in relation to

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF				Total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and confirmation of the last completed Scheme.
	Cottages applied for under last completed Scheme.	Extra half-acres applied for under last completed Scheme.	Cottages sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	Extra half-acres sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.					
CO. CARLOW.					£ s. d.
Baltinglass No. 2, ..	21	–	19	–	326 10 4
Carlow, ...	163	–	107	–	2,569 18 4
Idrone.	4	–	1	–	76 11 4
CO. DUBLIN.					
Balrothery, ...	143	–	81	–	993 8 11
Celbridge No. 2, ..	34	–	24	–	80 8 4
Dublin North, ..	41	–	39	–	1,170 0 0
Dublin South, ..	109	–	84	–	175 7 9
Rathdown No. 1, ..	58	1 tract	43	1 tract	600 6 0
CO. KILDARE.					
Athy No. 1, ...	126	–	79	–	156 6 4
Baltinglass No. 3, ..	10	–	9	–	164 0 3
Celbridge No. 1, ..	84	–	59	–	140 16 6
Edenderry No 2, ..	26	–	23	–	564 5 3
Naas No. 1, ...	96	–	63	–	392 1 0
CO. KILKENNY.					
Callan, ...	51	–	32	–	259 9 4
Carrick-on-Suir No. 3, ..	14	–	10	–	125 15 0
Castlecomer, ...	22	–	20	–	154 18 10
Ida, ...	29	–	22	–	395 10 3
Kilkenny, ...	35	2	33	2	182 7 4
Thomastown, ...	37	–	35	–	41 4 1
Urlingford No. 1, ..	28	–	16	–	148 16 2
Waterford No. 2, ..	39	–	25	–	196 9 3
KING'S CO.					
Birr No. 1, ...	23	5	15	–	343 19 4
Cloneygowan, ...	7	–	6	–	34 12 5
Edenderry No. 1, ..	39	–	34	–	792 14 8
Roscrea No. 2, ..	12	–	5	–	130 13 5
Tullamore, ...	62	39	21	20	1,159 9 3
CO. LONGFORD.					
Ballymahon, ...	27	27	19	22	228 0 5
Granard No. 1, ..	60	–	28	–	338 0 0
Longford, ...	24	–	9	–	296 16 7
CO. LOUTH.					
Ardee No. 1, ...	57	–	22	–	415 1 11
Dundalk, ...	31	–	21	–	220 4 1
Louth, ...	17	–	9	–	158 5 0
CO. MEATH.					
Ardee No. 2, ...	26	–	17	–	315 3 9
Dunshaughlin, ..	81	–	51	–	2,013 0 0
Edendérry No. 3, ..	26	–	10	–	264 0 4

the last completed Scheme in each Rural District—*continued.*

Particulars of Expenses as in Col. 6.					
Official.	Legal.	Engineering.	Clerical.	Incidental.	Rural Districts.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
					Province of Leinster.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Co. Carlow.
35 17 8	146 13 5	94 17 0	21 0 0	28 2 3	Baltinglass No. 2.
210 0 0	1,706 10 4	Fixed Salary.	151 10 0	501 18 0	Carlow.
14 11 7	18 0 0	23 0 0	10 0 0	10 19 9	Idrone.
					Co. Dublin.
96 14 4	524 3 2	299 9 9	–	73 1 8	Balrothery.
34 2 2	9 11 2	12 10 0	20 0 0	4 5 0	Celbridge No. 2.
230 0 0 (Includes Clerical and Incidental)	700 0 0	240 0 0	–	–	Dublin North.
28 7 0	129 11 3	Fixed Salary	–	17 9 6	Dublin South.
50 13 7	347 17 5	168 0 6	15 15 0	17 19 6	Rathdown No. 1.
					Co. Kildare.
70 14 5	21 0 0	59 0 0	–	14 12 1	Athy No. 1.
44 3 5	58 15 9	25 8 10	10 0 0	25 12 3	Baltinglass No. 3.
59 4 2	12 0 0	17 0 0	50 0 0	2 12 4	Celbridge No. 1.
149 0 5 (Includes Incidental)	295 8 4	80 16 6	39 0 0	–	Edenderry No. 2.
55 5 4	268 13 2	–	–	68 2 6	Naas No. 1.
					Co. Kilkenny.
45 11 2	97 8 2	81 10 0	35 0 0	–	Callan.
48 15 6	9 9 0	29 18 6	30 0 0	7 12 0	Carrick-on-Suir No. 3.
59 12 3	17 5 3	20 0 0	40 0 0	18 1 4	Castlecomer.
53 5 10	145 19 8	107 19 5	27 15 0	60 10 4	Lla.
83 0 10	88 8 6	Fixed Salary	–	10 18 0	Kilkenny.
20 9 0	–	14 2 0	–	6 13 1	Thomastown.
51 11 8	59 13 0	28 10 0	–	9 1 6	Urlingford No. 1.
17 4 0	5 0 0	121 14 6	39 0 0	13 10 9	Waterford No. 2.
					King's Co.
54 16 11	122 10 6	67 10 0	66 1 11	33 0 0	Birr No. 1.
19 4 2	2 5 5	Fixed Salary	5 5 0	7 17 10	Cloneygowan.
342 15 0	184 0 11	115 10 0	10 0 0	140 8 9	Edenderry No. 1.
3 10 0	30 15 0	21 10 0	–	74 18 5	Roscrea No. 2.
133 10 11 (Includes Incidental)	858 4 7	147 13 9	20 0 0	–	Tullamore.
					Co. Longford.
24 2 0	144 1 3	40 15 0	–	19 2 2	Ballymahon.
82 0 0	92 0 0	32 0 0	63 0 0	69 0 0	Granard No. 1.
46 8 7	208 17 6	24 10 0	–	17 0 6	Longford.
					Co. Louth.
50 14 5	263 13 0	63 0 9	–	37 14 6	Ardee No. 1.
37 19 11	24 16 9	69 10 0	50 0 0	37 17 5	Dundalk.
43 11 9	43 2 9	18 0 0	13 5 0	40 6 3	Louth.
					Co. Meath.
46 5 9	187 0 9	42 10 0	–	39 7 3	Ardee No. 2.
80 0 0	1,444 9 0	175 0 0	60 0 0	254 0 0	Dunshaughlin.
54 13 0 (Includes Incidental)	155 16 10	87 15 6	15 15 0	–	Edenderry No. 3.

Table B.—Statement of particulars in relation to

Rural Districts.	Number of: Cottages applied for under last completed Scheme.	Extra half-acres applied for under last completed Scheme.	Cottages sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	Extra half-acres sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	Total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and confirmation of the last completed Scheme.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*continued.*					
Co. Meath—*continued.*					£ s. d.
Kells, ...	82	183 & 2 tracts	33	147	587 0 5
Meath, ...	53	55	32	30	498 6 0
Navan, ...	32	113	10	67	1,613 0 0
Oldcastle, ...	21	70	13	62	908 11 8
Trim, ...	115	168	71	122	447 13 0
Queen's Co.					
Abbeyleix, ...	80	2 & 2 tracts	17	–	287 7 9
Athy No. 2, ...	15	–	12	–	93 0 5
Mountmelick, ...	29	2	12	2	367 13 1
Roscrea No. 3, ..	13	1	11	1	159 13 8
Slievemargy, ...	50	–	30	–	685 19 9
Co. Westmeath.					
Athlone No. 1, ..	19	–	6	–	175 4 6
Ballymore, ...	23	20	14	17	125 10 3
Coole, ...	16	–	8	–	144 0 0
Delvin, ...	42	–	27	–	580 0 0
Kilbeggan, ...	9	5	2	4	217 1 9
Mullingar, ...	89	39	48	32	203 2 7
Co. Wexford.					
Enniscorthy, ...	194	–	154	–	1,092 7 9
Gorey, ...	36	–	27	–	85 1 7
New Ross, ...	81	–	29	–	629 14 0
Wexford, ...	98	–	81	–	566 4 1
Co. Wicklow.					
Baltinglass No. 1, ..	29	–	25	–	476 4 4
Naas No. 2, ...	5	–	3	–	80 13 9
Rathdown No. 2, ..	11	–	9	–	185 5 5
Rathdrum, ...	88	–	63	–	207 2 7
Shillelagh, ...	30	2	24	–	100 19 5
Total for Leinster, ..	2,922	733 & 5 tracts	1,852	528 & 1 tract	26,141 9 6
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.					
Co. Galway.					
Ballinasloe No. 1, ..	7	3 tracts	3	3 tracts	224 16 9
Clifden, ...	–	–	–	–	–
Galway, ...	–	–	–	–	–
Glennamaddy, ..	–	–	–	–	–
Gort, ...	–	–	–	–	–
Loughrea, ...	21	–	15	–	163 5 10
Mount Bellew, ..	–	–	–	–	–
Oughterard, ...	–	–	–	–	–
Portumna, ...	30	1	18	1	799 0 3
Tuam, ...	–	–	–	–	–

the last completed Scheme in each Rural District—*continued.*

Particulars of Expenses as in Col. 6.					Rural Districts.
Official.	Legal.	Engineering.	Clerical.	Incidental.	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
					Province of Leinster—*continued.*
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Co. Meath—*continued.*
126 2 5	218 5 0	133 10 0	70 0 0	39 3 0	Kells
76 0 2	193 14 0	50 0 0	117 0 0	61 11 10	Meath.
142 0 0	1,351 0 0	—	120 0 0	—	Navan.
157 15 4	652 3 7	98 12 9	—	—	Oldcastle.
(Includes Incidental)					
106 8 9	203 13 6	47 5 0	—	90 5 9	Trim.
					Queen's Co.
103 12 1	183 15 8	Fixed Salary	—	—	Abbeyleix.
(Includes Incidental)					
29 7 3	5 5 0	25 0 0	14 0 0	19 8 2	Athy No. 2.
75 14 5	203 2 5	Fixed Salary	23 5 0	65 11 3	Mountmelick.
4 12 0	54 15 3	23 0 0	—	77 6 5	Roscrea No. 3.
117 0 0	288 17 5	Fixed Salary	52 10 0	227 12 4	Slievemargy.
					Co. Westmeath.
43 3 10	61 2 8	24 0 0	25 0 0	21 18 0	Athlone No. 1.
18 7 9	68 0 0	27 10 0	—	11 12 6	Ballymore.
15 0 0	33 0 0	27 0 0	20 0 0	49 0 0	Coole.
180 0 0	270 0 0	130 0 0	—	—	Delvin.
(Includes Incidental)					
45 2 3	139 9 0	32 10 6	—	—	Kilbeggan.
(Includes Incidental)					
126 3 4	56 0 0	—	—	20 19 3	Mullingar.
					Co. Wexford.
186 19 0	409 7 3	476 1 6	—	20 0 0	Enniscorthy.
45 15 1	4 5 0	32 7 0	—	2 14 6	Gorey.
118 5 10	293 5 3	125 0 0	29 0 0	64 2 11	New Ross.
53 7 5	74 10 9	267 8 6	81 0 0	89 17 5	Wexford.
					Co. Wicklow.
55 11 3	212 4 1	128 15 11	28 0 0	51 13 1	Baltinglass No.
32 7 0	16 6 4	Fixed Salary	4 0 0	28 0 5	Naas No. 2.
34 15 5	102 7 3	21 14 0	—	26 8 9	Rathdown No. 2
14 2 6	148 13 5	—	—	44 6 8	Rathdrum.
33 6 5	3 3 0	31 5 8	16 10 0	16 14 4	Shillelagh.
4,418 16 1	13,668 17 11	3,971 2 1	1,392 11 11	2,690 1 6	Total for Leinster.
					Province of Connaught.
					Co. Galway.
20 0 0	143 6 0	37 4 9	—	24 6 0	Ballinasloe No.
—	—	—	—	—	Clifden.
—	—	—	—	—	Galway.
—	—	—	—	—	Glennamaddy.
—	—	—	—	—	Gort.
23 12 10	40 0 0	63 0 0	30 0 0	6 13 0	Loughrea.
—	—	—	—	—	Mount Bellew.
—	—	—	—	—	Oughterard.
67 6 10	214 18 5	196 3 5	80 0 0	240 11 7	Portumna.
—	—	—	—	—	Tuam.

Table B.—Statement of particulars in relation to

Rural Districts.	Number of				Total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and confirmation of the last completed Scheme.
	Cottages applied for under last completed Scheme.	Extra half-acres applied for under last completed Scheme.	Cottages sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	Extra half-acres sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*continued.*					
Co. Leitrim.					£ s. d.
Ballinamore, ...	14	–	9	–	457 6 11
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1,	18	1	4	1	53 11 2
Kinlough, ...	7	–	4	–	60 8 0
Manorhamilton, ..	34	8	2	6	220 15 2
Mohill, ...	34	4	17	2	728 10 4
Co. Mayo.					
Ballina, ...	–	–	–	–	–
Ballinrobe, ...	–	–	–	–	–
Belmullet, ...	–	–	–	–	–
Castlebar, ...	–	–	–	–	–
Claremorris, ...	–	–	–	–	–
Killala, ...	–	–	–	–	–
Swineford, ...	–	–	–	–	–
Westport, ...	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Roscommon.					
Athlone No. 2, ..	–	–	–	–	–
Ballinasloe No. 2, ..	1	–	1	–	50 14 2
Boyle No. 1, ...	88	–	32	–	1,195 18 9
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2,	24	6	17	3	427 8 2
Castlerea, ...	63	5 tracts	22	–	640 6 0
Roscommon, ...	36	–	28	–	360 15 3
Strokestown, ...	46	–	26	–	689 4 11
Co. Sligo.					
Boyle No. 2, ...	12	–	5	–	284 14 8
Dromore West, ..	36	–	12	–	355 10 9
Sligo, ...	25	–	6	–	485 13 3
Tobercurry, ...	–	–	–	–	–
Total for Connaught,	496	20 & 8 tracts.	221	13 & 3 tracts.	7,198 0 4
Total for Ireland, ..	10,462	4,357 & 18 tracts.	5,553	2,567 & 4 tracts.	106,048 17 11

the last completed Scheme in each Rural District—*continued.*

Particulars of Expenses as in Col. 6.					
Official.	Legal.	Engineering.	Clerical.	Incidental.	Rural Districts.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
					PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*continued.*
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Co. Leitrim.
32 10 9	353 17 1	18 0 0	30 0 0	22 19 1	Ballinamore.
27 5 8	13 18 6	8 0 0	–	4 7 0	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1.
35 4 3	15 3 9	10 0 0	–	–	Kinlough.
55 4 10	149 4 4	11 6 0	–	5 0 0	Manorhamilton.
71 3 6	496 13 11	47 0 4	60 0 0	53 12 7	Mohill.
					Co. Mayo.
–	–	–	–	–	Ballina.
–	–	–	–	–	Ballinrobe.
–	–	–	–	–	Belmullet.
–	–	–	–	–	Castlebar.
–	–	–	–	–	Claremorris.
–	–	–	–	–	Killala.
–	–	–	–	–	Swineford.
–	–	–	–	–	Westport.
					Co. Roscommon.
–	–	–	–	–	Athlone No. 2.
15 13 8	28 8 6	6 12 0	–	–	Ballinasloe No. 2.
110 9 11	652 8 11	190 0 0	30 0 0	212 19 11	Boyle No. 1.
36 14 8	307 18 6	56 10 0	25 0 0	1 5 0	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2.
60 13 6	463 19 10	22 14 0	–	92 18 8	Castlerea.
48 4 8	215 13 6	74 10 0	–	22 7 1	Roscommon.
62 19 6	506 12 7	72 11 0	20 0 0	27 1 10	Strokestown.
					Co. Sligo.
47 4 8	138 6 8	28 5 0	5 0 0	65 18 4	Boyle No. 2.
65 14 4	163 6 9	74 14 4	45 0 0	6 15 4	Dromore West.
41 2 8	415 10 7	29 0 0	–	–	Sligo.
–	–	–	–	–	Tobercurry.
821 6 3	4,319 7 10	945 10 10	325 0 0	786 15 5	Total for Connaught.
15,075 17 5	55,038 11 11	18,895 11 11	6,692 2 8	10,346 14 0	Total for Ireland.

Table (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

Rural Districts.	Amount of Loans		Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of loans sanctioned.
	Sanctioned.	Received.	
1.	2.	3.	4.
Co. Antrim.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aghalee,	4,355 0 0	4,355 0 0	149 0 4
Antrim,	12,900 0 0	12,350 0 0	745 0 0
Ballycastle,	23,685 0 0	21,595 0 0	1,280 0 0
Ballymena,	9,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	235 11 11
Ballymoney,	32,484 0 0	29,134 0 0	640 6 9
Belfast,	—	—	—
Larne,	—	—	—
Lisburn,	23,076 0 0	22,346 0 0	1,085 0 0
Co Armagh.			
Armagh,	5,715 0 0	3,000 0 0	186 0 0
Crossmaglen,	4,736 10 0	4,281 10 0	236 19 4
Lurgan,	11,600 0 0	11,402 0 0	628 14 0
Newry No. 2,	1,800 0 0	1,650 0 0	90 19 6
Tanderagee,	4,800 0 0	4,800 0 0	227 4 0
Co. Carlow.			
Baltinglass No. 2,	23,916 0 0	21,064 0 0	980 0 0
Carlow.	65,973 0 0	54,028 0 0	2,580 6 9
Idrone,	1,348 0 0	1,348 0 0	64 4 6
Co. Cavan.			
Bailieborough,	20,440 0 0	19,845 0 0	720 7 10
Bawnboy,	1,860 0 0	1,860 0 0	100 3 0
Castlerahan,	15,009 10 0	15,009 10 0	670 5 0
Cavan,	14,890 0 0	14,890 0 0	890 15 6
Cootehill No. 1,	7,530 0 0	5,400 0 0	306 0 0
Enniskillen No. 2,	—	—	—
Mullaghoran,	1,833 0 0	1,833 0 0	102 13 0
Co. Clare.			
Ballyvaghan,	3,907 0 0	3,300 0 0	183 0 0
Corrofin,	2,569 10 0	2,569 10 0	128 3 2
Ennis,	27,401 6 3	27,058 15 8	1,308 0 0
Ennistymon,	3,380 0 0	3,380 0 0	150 13 10
Killadysert	6,546 0 0	6,491 0 0	314 10 2
Kilrush,	2,866 17 8	2,866 17 8	131 12 6
Limerick No. 2,	13,885 0 0	12,641 0 0	637 4 0
Scariff,	4,544 0 0	4,370 0 0	182 11 2
Tulla,	13,118 3 6	12,262 5 9	576 8 8
Co. Cork.			
Bandon,	37,910 0 0	37,910 0 0	1,686 16 4
Bantry,	3,577 0 0	3,557 0 0	175 14 0
Castletown,	—	—	—
Charleville,	18,464 0 0	18,464 0 0	870 16 8
Clonakilty,	34,989 11 9	34,989 11 9	956 13 9
Cork,	118,502 0 0	98,212 0 0	3,665 14 9
Dunmanway,	41,206 0 0	39,900 0 0	1,866 9 10
Fermoy,	67,129 10 0	66,629 10 0	1,757 0 0
Kanturk,	94,230 0 0	51,445 0 0	3,317 1 4
Kinsale,	33,285 0 0	20,285 0 0	956 2 6
Macroom,	63,939 0 0	63,939 0 0	3,334 1 4
Mallow,	67,935 0 0	57,645 0 0	2,211 9 10
Midleton,	55,700 0 0	55,700 0 0	2,478 3 6
Millstreet,	26,569 0 0	25,489 0 0	982 0 6
Mitchelstown No. 1,	21,451 0 0	20,645 0 0	478 0 0
Skibbereen,	36,118 0 0	31,481 0 0	1,193 1 6
Skull,	4,434 0 0	4,234 0 0	134 6 8
Youghal No. 1,	25,054 0 0	25,054 0 0	932 11 0

Financial Operations under the Labourers Acts.

Poundage Rate		Outlay during Year ended 31st March, 1908.				Rural Districts.
Required to raise amount specified in Col. 4.	Actually levied under the Acts.	Repairs.	Insurance.	Rent Collection.	Legal proceedings against tenants.	
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
d.	*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	Co. Antrim.
2·5	2	12 15 0	2 10 6	3 4 0	—	Aghalee
1·37	1	—	1 17 6	13 3 1	—	Antrim
6·5	2·25	9 12 4	3 7 6	12 12 3	0 7 0	Ballycastle.
·52	·47	1 17 4	2 11 0	9 0 8	—	Ballymena.
1·92	1·23	21 15 7	14 11 0	11 19 3	0 13 0	Ballymoney.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Belfast.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Larne.
3·3	2	9 3 6	15 19 9	17 3 2	—	Lisburn.
						Co. Armagh.
·25	·4	—	—	—	—	Armagh.
2·33	1·75	—	1 3 6	6 4 6	2 0 2	Crossmaglen.
2·7	2·1	76 7 9	4 7 0	5 8 0	—	Lurgan.
·29	·5	—	0 16 3	2 15 4	0 2 6	Newry No. 2.
3·06	1·7	—	1 5 6	7 1 3	—	Tanderagee.
						Co. Carlow.
9·25	5·8	125 2 2	9 15 0	33 11 10	—	Baltinglass No. 2
5	4·87	50 5 0	—	64 18 5	—	Carlow.
1·47	1·47	—	0 17 6	2 11 3	—	Idrone.
						Co. Cavan.
3·84	3·08	46 4 8	10 1 0	29 14 7	0 13 6	Bailieborough.
1·25	1·25	—	0 10 6	1 17 9	—	Bawnboy.
6	2	35 0 0	9 16 0	30 4 6	2 0 0	Castlerahan.
2	1·5	8 0 0	7 14 6	—	—	Cavan.
1·5	1	—	1 19 0	5 19 6	—	Cootehill No. 1.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Enniskillen No. 2.
2·25	2·25	—	0 12 0	2 2 2	—	Mullaghoran.
						Co. Clare.
2·35	2	—	—	4 3 9	—	Ballyvaghan.
1·5	2	19 5 0	1 4 3	5 1 7	—	Corrofin.
4·6	2·95	178 3 6	6 8 0	64 7 6	25 4 2	Ennis.
·95	—	1 2 5	0 19 6	8 0 10	0 6 4	Ennistymon.
3	4	14 14 0	2 4 6	10 1 6	1 14 0	Killadysert.
·75	·5	1 18 6	1 2 6	3 18 0	—	Kilrush.
4·83	4·4	76 3 6	5 5 0	14 7 0	3 15 0	Limerick No. 2.
1·64	2	8 7 5	2 9 6	8 6 7	—	Scariff.
4·25	3	27 1 0	6 15 6	17 1 8	0 10 0	Tulla.
						Co. Cork.
5·5	4·5	258 10 6	9 3 0	57 7 11	—	Bandon.
1·75	1	11 16 0	1 19 0	4 9 1	—	Bantry.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Castletown.
10·14	5·63	29 18 6	4 19 0	21 11 0	1 11 7	Charleville.
5	3	251 5 6	16 6 5	35 9 8	5 6 0	Clonakilty.
4·6	3·7	65 9 4	38 5 0	123 8 2	—	Cork.
13	9·9	228 0 8	—	62 2 9	12 3 6	Dunmanway
4·5	3·25	27 17 8	29 11 0	80 3 10	—	Fermoy.
10·19	6·69	166 3 2	6 4 6	39 3 2	4 19 4	Kanturk.
4·16	3·6	7 9 11	5 9 6	29 12 3	1 7 0	Kinsale.
12	10·9	455 0 0	28 14 6	102 6 6	7 5 2	Macroom.
5·5	4·5	536 19 1	10 7 0	115 17 4	—	Mallow.
6·5	6·14	1,198 7 7	30 7 6	63 17 0	0 8 0	Midleton.
8·62	4	144 15 4	—	33 18 8	6 0 0	Millstreet.
3·52	3·52	162 5 8	8 14 6	53 14 6	1 15 0	Mitchelstown No. 1.
4·5	4·7	74 14 11	26 2 0	64 8 4	3 6 6	Skibbereen.
2	3	5 5 8	—	8 16 4	—	Skull
8·49	2·69	24 10 4	13 8 6	48 13 6	0 3 4	Youghal No. 1.

TABLE (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

Rural Districts.	Amount of Loans Sanctioned.	Amount of Loans Received.	Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of loans sanctioned
1.	2.	3.	4.
Co. Donegal.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ballyshannon,	7,920 0 0	5,820 0 0	624 8 8
Donegal,	—	—	—
Dunfanaghy,	—	—	—
Glenties,	—	—	—
Inishowen,	1,570 0 0	1,444 8 10	76 7 11
Letterkenny,	15,600 0 0	11,250 0 0	497 0 0
Londonderry No. 2,	10,390 0 0	9,650 0 0	320 0 0
Milford,	—	—	—
Strabane No. 2,	65,780 0 0	28,500 0 0	1,492 0 0
Stranorlar,	13,776 0 0	13,776 0 0	715 18 9
Co. Down.			
Banbridge,	12,580 0 0	8,880 0 0	652 8 0
Castlereagh,	—	—	—
Downpatrick	21,992 0 0	6,120 0 0	162 0 0
Hillsborough,	5,200 0 0	5,200 0 0	226 19 8
Kilkeel,	4,162 16 8	4,162 16 8	201 0 0
Moira,	18,910 0 0	10,410 0 0	602 12 1
Newry No. 1,	2,400 0 0	2,300 0 0	121 6 0
Newtownards,	28,980 0 0	27,780 0 0	826 9 1
Co. Dublin.			
Balrothery,	52,915 0 0	35,792 0 0	1,450 5 7
Celbridge No. 2,	9,683 0 0	8,960 0 0	399 9 4
Dublin, North,	68,970 0 0	55,494 0 0	2,255 0 0
Dublin, South,	53,810 0 0	48,585 0 0	1,867 13 6
Rathdown No. 1,	41,500 0 0	30,630 0 0	1,207 5 0
Co. Fermanagh.			
Belleek,	1,780 0 0	1,700 0 0	50 7 6
Clones No. 2,	5,685 0 0	5,580 0 0	170 17 8
Enniskillen,	—	—	—
Irvinestown,	—	—	—
Lisnaskea,	15,318 0 0	10,263 0 0	528 0 0
Co. Galway.			
Ballinasloe No. 1,	6,664 10 0	5,870 15 0	164 15 7
Clifden,	—	—	—
Galway,	—	—	—
Glennamaddy,	—	—	—
Gort,	—	—	—
Loughrea,	6,482 0 0	5,832 0 0	140 0 0
Mountbellew,	1,120 0 0	300 0 0	36 8 0
Oughterard,	—	—	—
Portumna,	9,040 0 0	8,440 0 0	233 5 0
Tuam,	11,545 0 0	—	240 0 10
Co. Kerry.			
Caherciveen,	—	—	—
Dingle,	5,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	142 5 5
Kenmare,	10,831 0 0	2,325 0 0	233 0 11
Killarney,	33,330 0 0	26,470 0 0	1,014 5 6
Listowel,	65,999 0 0	61,789 0 0	2,679 0 0
Tralee,	36,153 0 0	32,429 10 0	1,538 14 8
Co. Kildare.			
Athy No. 1,	39,001 0 0	32,378 0 0	1,444 10 8
Baltinglass No 3,	9,440 0 0	7,380 0 0	394 0 0
Celbridge No. 1,	25,052 0 0	23,141 17 0	1,106 4 7
Edenderry No. 2,	16,810 4 0	16,410 4 0	732 11 8
Naas No. 1,	68,860 0 0	35,230 0 0	2,198 12 11

Financial Operations under the Labourers Acts—*continued.*

Poundage Rate		Outlay during year ended 31st March, 1908.						RURAL DISTRICTS.
Required to raise amount specified in Col. 4.	Actually levied under the Acts.	Repairs.	Insurance.	Rent Collection.	Legal proceedings against tenants.			
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.			11
d.	*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*			
								CO. DONEGAL.
5·75	1·25	23 17 3	2 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0			Ballyshannon.
—	—	—	—	—	—			Donegal.
—	—	—	—	—	—			Dunfanaghy.
—	—	—	—	—	—			Glenties.
·44	·38	—	0 13 6	2 7 9	—			Inishowen.
4·25	4·25	—	3 18 8	8 18 5	0 13 4			Letterkenny.
2·25	2·25	82 14 11	4 3 4	13 4 1	—			Londonderry No. 2.
—	—	—	—	—	—			Milford.
8·3	2	—	6 0 9	24 0 0	0 17 0			Strabane No. 2.
5·5	3·25	28 1 0	8 9 6	18 19 9	—			Stranorlar.
								CO. DOWN.
1·3	·56	47 19 0	3 13 3	6 0 5	—			Banbridge.
—	—	—	—	—	—			Castlereagh.
·21	—	—	2 8 0	6 0 0	—			Downpatrick.
·62	·75	—	2 8 9	3 1 7	1 13 7			Hillsborough.
1·1	1·1	—	0 19 6	3 6 0	—			Kilkeel.
3·5	·79	66 6 2	3 11 3	5 18 9	—			Moira.
·5	·5	3 4 3	1 1 9	4 0 10	—			Newry No. 1.
1·71	1·5	68 9 2	16 4 6	39 3 9	—			Newtownards.
								CO. DUBLIN.
3·25	2·25	162 19 2	7 13 0	54 7 2	7 10 8			Balrothery.
2·5	3·75	7 7 2	3 19 6	21 19 6	1 3 6			Celbridge No. 2.
7·62	2·2	53 15 6	19 8 6	57 5 9	7 10 0			Dublin, North.
5·4	2·69	74 4 0	21 0 0	59 13 11	0 17 4			Dublin, South.
3·91	1·4	76 10 11	13 1 6	35 6 11	—			Rathdown No. 1.
								CO. FERMANAGH.
0·7	0·79	7 15 0	0 13 6	2 12 6	—			Belleek.
1·5	1·5	—	2 5 0	5 9 1	—			Clones No. 2.
—	—	—	—	—	—			Enniskillen.
—	—	—	—	—	—			Irvinestown.
2·16	—	1 18 2	4 0 6	8 4 4	0 4 0			Lisnaskea.
								CO. GALWAY.
·66	·53	13 2 6	8 8 9	—	—			Ballinasloe No. 1.
—	—	—	—	—	—			Clifden.
—	—	—	—	—	—			Galway.
—	—	—	—	—	—			Glennamaddy.
—	—	—	—	—	—			Gort.
·5	·25	—	1 19 6	3 1 1	—			Loughrea.
·2	—	—	—	—	—			Mountbellew.
—	—	—	—	—	—			Oughterard.
1·5	2·25	0 7 0	2 2 9	—	—			Portumna.
·75	—	—	—	—	—			Tuam.
								CO. KERRY.
—	—	—	—	—	—			Caherciveen.
1·4	1·4	1 1 0	2 12 2	2 19 9	—			Dingle.
2·53	·83	—	0 3 2	—	—			Kenmare.
3·6	4·3	236 7 0	11 15 6	57 16 1	3 11 0			Killarney.
11·0	9·0	160 16 5	—	102 3 10	15 11 6			Listowel.
4·83	3·47	58 17 6	12 13 3	32 18 1	3 3 0			Tralee.
								CO. KILDARE.
4·72	4.0	96 15 9	8 16 0	78 15 5	—			Athy No. 1.
8.0	3·5	68 12 6	3 15 0	11 15 10	—			Baltinglass No 3.
4·0	3·5	178 19 3	11 3 6	47 8 7	2 15 0			Celbridge No. 1.
4·33	3·25	24 2 8	6 18 9	28 15 3	—			Edenderry No. 2.
3·9	1·9	6 10 0	15 4 6	56 8 11	5 3 10			Naas No. 1.

TABLE (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Amount of Loans Sanctioned.	Amount of Loans Received.	Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of loans sanctioned.
1.	2.	3.	4.
CO. KILKENNY.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Callan,	12,310 0 0	12,310 0 0	576 10 4
Carrick-on-Suir No. 3,	2,255 0 0	2,255 0 0	112 0 2
Castlecomer,	9,744 0 0	9,744 0 0	480 8 6
Ida,	7,554 0 0	7,187 0 0	362 3 7
Kilkenny,	22,582 15 0	22,037 15 0	971 0 0
Thomastown,	23,197 0 0	19,803 0 0	945 2 2
Urlingford No. 1,	8,880 0 0	8,686 0 0	325 17 9
Waterford No. 2,	22,166 0 0	21,082 0 0	927 9 9
KING'S COUNTY.			
Birr No. 1,	15,827 0 0	13,536 0 0	200 0 0
Cloneygowan,	1,756 0 0	1,736 0 0	77 18 3
Edenderry No. 1,	15,684 12 0	15,563 12 0	714 10 5
Roscrea No. 2,	4,535 0 0	4,535 0 0	219 3 6
Tullamore,	28,793 0 0	26,093 0 0	1,137 6 4
CO. LEITRIM.			
Ballinamore	6,500 0 0	4,520 0 0	193 7 9
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1,	5,990 0 0	4,610 0 0	129 0 0
Kinlough,	1,240 0 0	1,030 0 0	27 14 2
Manorhamilton,	2,575 10 0	2,354 12 10	104 9 0
Mohill,	13,150 0 0	12,505 0 0	695 0 0
CO. LIMERICK.			
Croom,	52,684 0 0	43,099 0 0	2,284 0 0
Glin,	6,569 0 0	6,569 0 0	400 1 4
Kilmallock,	139,523 0 0	123,866 0 0	4,565 0 0
Limerick No. 1,	97,340 0 0	89,280 0 0	4,238 19 4
Mitchelstown No. 2,	13,971 0 0	13,371 0 0	220 0 0
Newcastle,	92,428 0 0	62,808 0 0	2,141 0 0
Rathkeale,	72,267 0 0	65,672 0 0	2,997 0 0
Tipperary No. 2,	25,325 0 0	23,671 0 0	801 18 6
CO. LONDONDERRY.			
Coleraine,	35,880 0 0	35,880 0 0	1,059 19 1
Limavady,	10,380 0 0	8,690 0 0	462 0 0
Londonderry No. 1,	5,150 0 0	4,990 0 0	240 0 0
Magherafelt,	15,890 0 0	11,190 0 0	548 3 5
CO. LONGFORD.			
Ballymahon,	18,086 0 0	17,666 0 0	784 0 4
Granard No. 1,	22,586 0 0	16,691 0 0	669 19 10
Longford,	22,200 0 0	21,690 0 0	1,000 0 0
CO. LOUTH.			
Ardee No. 1,	21,381 10 0	17,665 10 0	888 0 2
Dundalk,	33,037 10 0	30,090 0 0	1,052 12 0
Louth,	19,741 0 0	19,541 0 0	840 0 0
CO. MAYO.			
Ballina,	—	—	—
Ballinrobe,	—	—	—
Belmullet,	—	—	—
Castlebar,	—	—	—
Claremorris,	—	—	—
Killala,	—	—	—
Swineford,	—	—	—
Westport,	—	—	—

Financial Operations under the Labourers Acts—*continued.*

Poundage Rate		Outlay during Year ended 31st March, 1908.				
Required to raise amount specified in Col. 4.	Actually levied under the Acts.	Repairs.	Insurance.	Rent Collection.	Legal proceedings against tenants.	Rural Districts.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
d.	*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	Co. Kilkenny.
3·06	2·88	15 8 0	4 6 10	17 16 0	—	Callan.
1·25	—	0 10 0	—	4 0 0	—	Carrick-on-Suir No. 3.
3·6	3·05	1 11 1	5 3 6	24 8 6	—	Castlecomer.
5·17	3·85	1 0 0	3 15 11	9 13 11	—	Ida.
2·75	2·75	15 17 0	6 4 8	35 3 7	16 3 8	Kilkenny.
3·44	3·75	23 0 0	5 1 3	30 12 1	2 15 0	Thomastown.
2·42	2·27	6 13 5	3 19 9	18 7 1	—	Urlingford No. 1.
4·75	3·33	23 3 10	7 11 6	27 1 5	—	Waterford No. 2.
						King's County.
0·75	2·5	12 14 0	3 14 0	14 11 2	—	Birr No. 1.
1·75	0·90	1 4 6	0 10 9	3 6 7	—	Cloneygowan.
4·32	3·14	3 0 4	7 10 0	26 8 3	—	Edenderry No. 1.
1·64	1·0	—	1 18 6	4 19 4	2 12 9	Roscrea No. 2.
4·16	2·75	177 13 6	11 0 9	42 5 11	—	Tullamore.
						Co. Leitrim.
2·75	2·75	—	0 13 6	2 6 10	—	Ballinamore.
1·25	1·0	—	1 16 0	5 13 1	—	Carrick-on-Shan. No. 1
·68	·93	—	0 9 0	3 0 0	—	Kinlough.
0·58	0·75	23 17 0	1 11 6	3 16 2	2 15 2	Manorhamilton.
4·5	3·25	15 8 8	2 18 6	11 18 6	—	Mohill.
						Co. Limerick.
8·5	7·25	255 3 0	17 6 6	75 16 7	—	Croom.
11·74	11·74	32 7 0	4 2 6	9 6 3	—	Glin.
9·15	8·0	334 17 10	41 18 6	105 13 9	17 2 4	Kilmallock.
10·08	8·77	732 2 5	28 11 6	129 7 9	1 0 0	Limerick No. 1.
3·02	3·02	100 8 0	5 15 0	34 3 11	—	Mitchelstown No. 2.
8·5	8·0	202 4 4	12 6 9	83 0 3	6 18 0	Newcastle.
11·0	11·0	112 18 9	28 19 0	70 7 5	1 6 1	Rathkeale.
6·62	8·12	45 19 0	7 19 0	40 15 4	0 5 0	Tipperary No. 2.
						Co. Londonderry.
3·11	3·25	33 8 3	19 7 0	40 19 3	—	Coleraine.
1·75	—	1 5 4	3 15 9	4 19 0	—	Limavady.
1·0	1·0	0 3 0	2 4 2	6 16 9	—	Londonderry No. 1.
1·5	2·5	103 14 0	7 7 0	7 4 10	—	Magherafelt.
						Co. Longford.
4·5	6·0	21 10 6	9 4 6	33 1 1	—	Ballymahon.
3·12	3·12	5 3 0	5 11 0	16 7 5	—	Granard No. 1.
4·5	3·5	15 6 2	5 2 3	24 18 6	11 13 8	Longford.
						Co. Louth.
3·0	1·5	8 19 0	8 15 6	31 6 11	—	Ardee No. 1.
3·04	3·5	4 2 0	9 0 0	19 12 11	—	Dundalk.
5·5	5·5	26 1 0	5 6 1	31 16 3	—	Louth.
						Co. Mayo.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Ballina.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Ballinrobe.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Belmullet.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Castlebar.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Claremorris.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Killala.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Swineford.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Westport.

Table (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

Rural Districts.	Amount of Loans Sanctioned.	Amount of Loans Received.	Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of loans sanctioned.
1.	2.	3.	4.
Co. Meath.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ardee No. 2,	13,169 0 0	12,455 0 0	594 14 7
Dunshaughlin,	43,030 0 0	32,105 0 0	1,444 0 0
Edenderry No. 3,	5,608 4 0	5,287 4 0	255 6 1
Kells,	52,856 15 0	52,256 15 0	2,036 1 8
Meath,	40,003 0 0	39,023 0 0	1,734 0 0
Navan,	56,730 0 0	55,152 0 0	2,033 7 10
Oldcastle,	32,031 10 0	23,175 12 9	1,235 1 2
Trim,	61,098 10 0	59,433 10 0	2,900 13 10
Co. Monaghan.			
Carrickmacross,	8,587 0 0	8,367 0 0	249 17 4
Castleblayney,	14,024 0 0	14,024 0 0	674 14 1
Clones No. 1,	3,315 0 0	3,315 0 0	149 8 0
Cootehill No. 2,	3,055 0 0	2,755 0 0	170 0 0
Monaghan,	9,288 0 0	7,980 0 0	350 0 0
Queen's County.			
Abbeyleix,	26,538 17 6	20,718 17 6	899 0 0
Athy No. 2,	26,995 0 0	6,305 0 0	282 0 0
Mountmelick,	27,309 0 0	26,359 0 0	1,221 15 11
Roscrea No. 3,	8,172 0 0	8,132 0 0	367 19 10
Slievemargy,	19,178 0 0	14,008 0 0	749 8 6
Co. Roscommon.			
Athlone No. 2,	—	—	—
Ballinasloe No. 2,	930 15 0	386 15 0	6 15 4
Boyle No. 1,	6,480 0 0	6,432 0 0	281 17 4
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2	6,515 0 0	6,414 0 0	230 5 2
Castlerea,	8,895 0 0	6,915 0 0	434 17 7
Roscommon,	8,540 0 0	7,840 0 0	351 10 0
Strokestown,	6,175 0 0	5,780 0 0	231 11 0
Co. Sligo.			
Boyle No. 2,	1,075 0 0	1,075 0 0	—
Dromore West,	3,471 0 0	3,371 0 0	155 13 5
Sligo,	3,885 0 0	3,054 4 5	116 8 9
Tobercurry,	—	—	—
Co. Tipperary, N.R.			
Birr No. 2,	1,481 0 0	1,481 0 0	27 0 0
Borrisokane,	8,980 0 0	8,219 0 0	446 10 0
Nenagh,	43,845 0 0	43,595 0 0	2,025 0 0
Roscrea No. 1,	5,790 0 0	5,790 0 0	276 9 2
Thurles,	30,044 0 0	29,844 0 0	1,118 18 0
Co. Tipperary, S.R.			
Carrick-on-Suir No. 1,	5,322 10 0	5,322 10 0	264 2 1
Cashel,	40,825 0 0	39,927 0 0	1,818 11 8
Clogheen,	20,285 0 0	19,626 0 0	643 10 6
Clonmel No. 1,	9,566 0 0	9,283 0 0	468 0 0
Gortnahoe,	14,675 0 0	9,853 0 0	446 0 1
Slievardagh,	14,040 0 0	13,985 0 0	645 11 1
Tipperary No. 1,	54,240 0 0	46,994 10 0	1,541 9 0

Financial Operations under the Labourers Acts—*continued.*

Poundage Rate		Outlay during Year ended 31st March, 1908.								
Required to raise amount specified in Col. 4.	Actually levied under the Acts.	Repairs.			Insurance.			Rent Collection.			Legal proceedings against tenants.			Rural Districts.
5.	6.	7.			8.			9.			10.			11.
d.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	Co. Meath.
5·5	4·0	1	0	0	5	11	0	25	19	10	—			Ardee No. 2.
3·0	2·0	17	7	0	13	3	6	32	10	0	2	0	0	Dunshaughlin.
4·0	2·75	14	13	0	2	11	0	11	2	9	—			Edenderry No. 3.
5·5	4·0	4	10	10	13	7	8	63	1	10	3	4	6	Kells.
6·5	6·5	188	14	9	9	13	3	66	16	6	—			Meath.
5·1	4·2	87	13	2	11	5	9	34	0	7	—			Navan.
8·0	3·98	68	10	0	8	8	3	23	2	5	6	15	1	Oldcastle.
6·5	5·7	67	9	0	24	4	6	100	0	6	3	4	0	Trim.
														Co. Monaghan.
1·16	0·5	5	0	0	4	9	9	2	10	5	0	5	0	Carrickmacross.
3·14	2·77	83	10	9	3	11	3	19	14	10	6	7	4	Castleblayney.
1·25	1·25	10	6	0	1	11	3	5	0	10	—			Clones No. 1.
1·5	1·0		—		1	1	0	3	10	2	—			Cootehill No. 2.
1·0	0·75	11	18	0	1	7	9	8	15	4	—			Monaghan.
														Queen's County.
2·5	3·0	36	11	6	10	4	6	20	15	0	0	13	0	Abbeyleix.
2·13	3·05	19	10	1	1	9	9	14	6	6	—			Athy No. 2.
3·19	1·58	1	4	6	7	11	3	29	6	10	—			Mountmelick.
3·5	1·75	10	0	0	4	3	9	6	7	8	—			Roscrea No. 3.
7·5	6·0	18	5	1	7	2	6	20	9	5	0	14	0	Slievemargy.
														Co. Roscommon.
—	—		—			—			—			—		Athlone No. 2.
0·15	0·11	2	7	8	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	Ballinasloe No. 2.
1·5	—	83	13	0	2	8	0	11	3	9	18	12	1	Boyle No. 1.
2·75	2·75		—		3	10	6	9	18	4	1	6	0	Carrick-on-Shan. No. 2.
1·38	0·96		—			—		1	12	0	—			Castlerea.
1·33	1·12	33	15	0	5	0	6	2	17	4	—			Roscommon.
1·08	0·87	5	4	8	2	12	0	7	8	7	7	19	1	Strokestown.
														Co. Sligo.
—	—	1	0	0	0	7	6	2	2	6	—			Boyle No. 2.
0·99	0·49	1	10	0	1	13	0	6	13	10	3	7	6	Dromore West.
0·33	0·4	4	15	0	1	3	4	4	1	0	—			Sligo.
—	—		—			—			—		—			Tobercurry.
														Co. Tipperary, N.R.
0·5	1·33	2	0	0	0	9	0	7	0	0	—			Birr No. 2.
2·5	2·25	2	7	0	1	19	9	7	1	0	—			Borrisokane.
5·75	4·25	338	9	4	22	10	0	39	5	9	—			Nenagh.
1·8	1·0	2	1	10	2	18	9	3	12	8	2	12	0	Roscrea No. 1.
3·36	4·15	19	5	0	17	5	0	42	4	10	4	18	1	Thurles.
														Co. Tipperary, S.R.
4·0	3·0	6	17	2		—		10	0	0	—			Carrick-on-Suir No. 1
4·25	4·0	81	14	0	15	19	9	33	1	9	—			Cashel.
2·44	1·75	109	12	7	6	18	0	37	16	6	—			Clogheen
2·86	1·20	3	2	6	3	6	3	12	16	10	—			Clonmel No. 1.
8·4	7·05	23	8	0	3	18	9	21	2	4	—			Gortnahoe.
5·9	5·75	4	13	0	5	7	4	27	10	0	—			Slievardagh.
3·37	5·0	391	15	6	16	6	0	83	2	4	—			Tipperary No. 1.

Table (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

Rural Districts.	Amount of Loans Sanctioned.	Amount of Loans Received.	Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of loans sanctioned.
1.	2.	3.	4.
Co. Tyrone.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Castlederg, ...	2,000 0 0	1,990 0 0	70 0 0
Clogher, ...	—	—	—
Cookstown, ...	7,270 0 0	7,200 0 0	141 4 4
Dungannon, ...	5,000 0 0	1,560 0 0	103 19 2
Omagh, ...	38,436 0 0	38,436 0 0	820 15 2
Strabane No. 1, ...	14,148 0 0	14,148 0 0	650 9 5
Trillick, ...	930 0 0	930 0 0	41 6 2
Co. Waterford.			
Carrick-on-Suir No. 2, ...	15,128 10 0	11,818 10 0	744 3 0
Clonmel No. 2, ...	2,609 0 0	2,603 0 0	110 1 6
Dungarvan, ...	21,965 0 0	21,965 0 0	979 1 4
Kilmacthomas, ...	35,001 0 0	34,563 0 0	1,480 0 0
Lismore, ...	23,360 0 0	23,360 0 0	1,120 0 6
Waterford No. 1, ...	34,784 0 0	34,093 10 0	1,530 0 0
Youghal No. 2, ...	18,615 0 0	18,175 0 0	687 11 6
Co. Westmeath.			
Athlone No. 1, ...	13,810 0 0	6,382 0 0	335 15 9
Ballymore, ...	14,787 0 0	10,905 0 0	437 16 8
Coole, ...	6,518 0 0	6,344 0 0	298 4 11
Delvin, ...	37,620 0 0	37,560 0 0	1,816 6 0
Kilbeggan, ...	12,463 0 0	11,938 0 0	133 11 11
Mullingar, ...	95,599 14 10	78,956 10 4	3,340 0 0
Co. Wexford.			
Enniscorthy, ...	63,211 0 0	51,736 0 0	2,906 0 0
Gorey, ...	35,938 16 5	28,503 16 5	1,136 0 0
New Ross, ...	33,445 13 3	32,544 3 3	1,590 2 10
Wexford, ...	72,146 0 0	70,504 6 10	3,407 0 0
Co. Wicklow.			
Baltinglass No. 1, ...	15,934 0 0	15,299 0 0	685 0 0
Naas No. 2, ...	5,615 0 0	2,555 0 0	170 4 9
Rathdown No. 2, ...	9,775 0 0	4,975 0 0	285 13 1
Rathdrum, ...	43,755 0 0	30,166 13 10	1,960 0 0
Shillelagh, ...	17,659 0 0	16,039 0 0	573 18 4
Total for Ireland, ..	*4,272,613 2 10	3,665,611 1 6	159,096 13 11

* This is the total amount actually borrowed, being £41,736 less than he

Financial Operations under the Labourers Acts—*continued.*

Poundage Rate		Outlay during Year ended 31st March, 1908.				Rural Districts.
Required to raise amount specified in Col. 4.	Actually levied under the Acts.	Repairs	Insurance.	Rent Collection.	Legal proceedings against tenants	
5	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
d.	*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	Co. Tyrone.
0·62	0·71	—	0 18 0	3 0 10	—	Castlederg.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Clogher.
0·56	4·0	0 2 6	6 7 0	5 15 0	—	Cookstown.
0·25	0·67	—	—	—	—	Dungannon.
2·25	2·25	82 9 6	15 6 0	55 17 6	0 9 11	Omagh.
2·25	0·62	10 15 0	6 12 0	19 0 9	2 17 6	Strabane No. 1.
0·62	0·62	5 6 2	0 7 6	0 15 0	—	Trillick.
						Co. Waterford.
5·75	5·0	17 4 10	25 19 0	20 8 8	—	Carrick-on-Suir No. 2.
0·94	0·53	16 17 6	0 17 0	3 17 5	3 17 5	Clonmel No. 2.
5·25	4·0	26 6 0	8 13 3	49 16 1	—	Dungarvan.
11·12	11·12	127 11 0	10 4 8	69 19 3	69 19 3	Kilmacthomas.
5·5	5·5	361 1 4	15 7 0	36 13 10	—	Lismore.
5·66	3·0	97 2 4	15 2 6	79 13 7	1 19 9	Waterford No. 1.
7·0	4·25	18 7 6	9 0 2	31 9 0	—	Youghal No. 2.
						Co. Westmeath.
1·75	2·0	—	2 9 6	14 5 4	—	Athlone No. 1.
5·0	6·0	—	5 6 6	13 11 10	—	Ballymore.
3·25	3·25	—	2 6 6	10 1 7	—	Coole.
8·75	6·0	160 4 0	14 3 0	52 15 1	—	Delvin.
2·83	1·62	41 8 0	1 11 6	7 11 8	—	Kilbeggan.
5·0	6·12	231 15 6	31 6 3	131 6 7	3 13 4	Mullingar.
						Co. Wexford.
6·55	5·55	26 17 0	23 9 6	67 15 6	—	Enniscorthy.
3·5	3·0	73 17 4	14 14 0	44 7 6	—	Gorey.
5·36	3·38	92 9 0	18 11 6	47 18 3	—	New Ross.
8·53	8·41	95 5 1	19 4 3	79 1 10	1 8 0	Wexford.
						Co. Wicklow.
3·5	2·25	41 2 3	7 19 0	26 4 5	26 4 5	Baltinglass No. 1.
2·8	0·7	2 0 0	0 7 6	4 1 11	—	Naas No. 2.
2·14	1·4	14 9 9	4 5 6	3 8 0	—	Rathdown No. 2.
4·0	3·5	106 9 6	13 19 0	78 1 4	2 6 8	Rathdrum.
3·75	3·0	10 13 3	4 2 6	15 9 7	—	Shillelagh.
—	—	11,702 4 11	1 374 12 6	5,030 4 1	375 13 7	Total for Ireland.

amount specified on page xliii. as having been authorised to be borrowed.

TABLE D.—Statement of Particulars as to extent of

NOTE.—This Return includes Schemes submitted for

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF COTTAGES TO BE PROVIDED		Number of additional allotments to be provided.	Number of allotments for labourers who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses.
	Where garden allotment does not exceed half a statute acre.	Where garden allotment exceeds half a statute acre.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.				
CO. ANTRIM.				
Aghalee, ...	1	36	–	–
Antrim, ...	112	–	–	–
Ballycastle, ...	–	47	–	11
Ballymena.	100	5	–	3
Ballymoney, ...	133	–	–	–
Belfast, ...	–	–	–	–
Larne, ...	–	–	–	–
Lisburn, ...	2	88	–	–
CO. ARMAGH.				
Armagh, ...	72	–	–	–
Crossmaglen, ...	93	–	15	2
Lurgan, ...	–	–	–	–
Newry No. 2, ...	–	–	–	–
Tanderagee, ...	1	4	–	–
CO. CAVAN.				
Bailieborough, ..	–	221	72	42
Bawnboy, ...	–	49	–	7
Castlerahan, ...	–	–	–	–
Cavan, ...	–	350	–	1
Cootehill No. 1, ..	–	41	14	–
Enniskillen No. 2, ..	–	34	–	36
Mullaghoran, ...	–	34	9	–
CO. DONEGAL.				
Ballyshannon, ...	49	2	–	–
Donegal, ...	–	–	–	–
Dunfanaghy, ...	26	–	–	7
Glenties, ...	45	–	–	1
Inishowen, ...	33	55	–	–
Letterkenny, ...	–	–	–	–
Londonderry No. 2, ..	–	–	–	–
Milford, ...	–	129	–	1
Strabane No. 2, ..	–	–	–	–
Stranorlar, ...	–	–	–	–
CO. DOWN.				
Banbridge, ...	131	14	–	–
Castlereagh, ...	22	–	–	–
Downpatrick.	289	5	–	–
Hillsborough, ...	59	–	–	–
Kilkeel, ...	–	–	–	–
Moira, ...	1	49	–	–
Newry No. 1.	–	–	–	–
Newtownards	–	–	–	–
CO. FERMANAGH.				
Belleek, ...	–	11	–	–
Clones No. 2, ...	–	124	–	–
Enniskillen, ...	–	166	–	–
Irvinestown, ...	–	99	–	–
Lisnaskea, ...	–	–	–	–

Improvement Schemes proposed to be carried out.

approval but not confirmed on 31st March, 1908.

Total acreage of allotments as in Col. 5.	Number of tracts of land to be provided.	Total acreage of tracts as in Col. 7.	Estimated Cost.	Rural Districts.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
				PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
A. R. P.		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	Co. Antrim.
–	–	–	8,419 0 0	Aghalee.
–	–	–	20,398 0 0	Antrim.
7 3 30	–	–	9,301 0 0	Ballycastle.
1 2 0	–	–	18,860 0 0	Ballymena.
–	–	–	25,353 0 0	Ballymoney.
–	–	–	–	Belfast.
–	–	–	–	Larne.
–	–	–	20,180 0 0	Lisburn.
				Co. Armagh.
–	–	–	14,175 0 0	Armagh.
2 0 0	9	8 0 30	19,057 0 0	Crossmaglen.
–	–	–	–	Lurgan.
–	–	–	–	Newry No. 2.
–	–	–	850 0 0	Tanderagee.
				Co. Cavan
42 0 0	–	–	45,010 5 1	Ballieborough.
6 0 22	–	–	9,677 0 0	Bawnboy.
–	–	–	–	Castlerahan.
1 0 0	–	–	63,000 0 0	Cavan.
–	–	–	7,390 0 0	Cootehill No. 1.
36 0 0	–	–	6,228 0 0	Enniskillen No. 2.
–	–	–	7,010 0 0	Mullaghoran.
				Co. Donegal.
–	–	–	8,670 0 0	Ballyshannon.
–	–	–	–	Donegal.
7 0 0	–	–	5,244 0 0	Dunfanaghy.
0 2 0	–	–	7,940 0 0	Glenties.
–	–	–	15,840 0 0	Inishowen.
–	–	–	–	Letterkenny.
–	–	–	–	Londonderry No. 2.
1 0 0	–	–	23,283 0 0	Milford.
–	–	–	–	Strabane No. 2.
–	–	–	–	Stranorlar.
				Co. Down
–	–	–	28,860 0 0	Banbridge.
–	–	–	3,946 0 0	Castlereagh.
–	–	–	49,989 0 0	Downpatrick.
–	–	–	12,424 18 10	Hillsborough.
–	–	–	–	Kilkeel.
–	–	–	12,000 0 0	Moira.
–	–	–	–	Newry No. 1.
–	–	–	–	Newtownards.
				Co. Fermanagh.
–	–	–	1,870 0 0	Belleek.
–	–	–	21,228 16 0	Clones No. 2.
–	–	–	28,220 0 0	Enniskillen.
–	–	–	19,800 0 0	Irvinestown.
–	–	–	–	Lisnaskea.

Table D.—Statement of Particulars as to extent of

Rural Districts.	Number of Cottages to be Provided		Number of additional allotments to be provided	Number of allotments for labourers who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses.
	Where garden allotment does not exceed half a statute acre.	Where garden allotment exceeds half a statute acre.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con.*				
Co. Londonderry.				
Coleraine, ...	106	–	–	–
Limavady, ...	122	–	–	–
Londonderry No. 1, ..	–	–	–	–
Magherafelt, ...	–	179	–	–
Co. Monaghan.				
Carrickmacross, ..	–	198	–	–
Castleblayney, ..	–	149	52	–
Clones No. 1, ..	–	79	–	–
Cootehill No. 2, ..	–	30	10	2
Monaghan, ...	–	–	–	–
Co. Tyrone.				
Castlederg, ...	–	63	–	–
Clogher, ...	–	–	–	–
Cookstown, ...	–	83	–	–
Dungannon, ...	–	–	–	–
Omagh, ...	–	188	10	–
Strabane No. 1, ..	306	–	–	–
Trillick, ...	–	30	–	–
Total for Ulster, ..	1,703	2,562	182	113
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.				
Co. Clare.				
Ballyvaghan, ...	–	140	–	31
Corrofin, ...	3	38	3	–
Ennis, ...	–	132	34	–
Ennistymon, ...	–	119	21	–
Killadysert, ...	–	–	–	–
Kilrush, ...	–	120	–	31
Limerick No. 2, ..	7	90	34	5
Scariff	8	37	9	2
Tulla, ...	–	–	–	–
Co. Cork.				
Bandon	–	–	–	–
Bantry, ...	–	97	1	3
Castletown, ...	–	–	–	–
Charleville, ...	97	26	104	–
Clonakilty, ...	–	30	19	7
Cork, ...	12	442	105	–
Dunmanway, ...	–	203	30	–
Fermoy, ...	–	–	382	–
Kanturk, ...	–	–	–	–
Kinsale, ...	–	16	–	–
Macroom, ...	1	382	93	–
Mallow, ...	–	229	74	–
Midleton, ...	13	332	197	–
Millstreeet, ...	–	188	28	–
Mitchelstown No. 1. ..	8	173	124	8
Skibbereen, ...	–	–	–	–
Skull, ...	–	26	–	–
Youghal No. 1. ..	–	56	173	3

Improvement Schemes proposed to be carried out—*continued.*

Total acreage of allotments as in Col. 5.	Number of tracts of land to be provided.	Total acreage of tracts as in Col. 7.	Estimated Cost.	Rural Districts.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
				PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con.*
A. R. P.		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	Co. Londonderry.
–	–	–	18,496 19 9	Coleraine.
–	–	–	23,000 0 0	Limavady.
–	–	–	–	Londonderry No. 1.
–	–	–	35,790 0 0	Magherafelt.
				Co. Monaghan.
–	–	–	37,620 0 0	Carrickmacross.
–	4	19 0 0	31,596 0 0	Castleblayney.
–	–	–	15,284 13 9	Clones No. 1.
1 2 0	–	–	5,460 0 0	Cootehill No. 2.
–	–	–	–	Monaghan.
				Co. Tyrone.
–	–	–	10,710 0 0	Castlederg.
–	–	–	–	Clogher.
–	–	–	16,799 0 0	Cookstown.
–	–	–	–	Dungannon.
–	–	–	35,101 0 0	Omagh.
–	–	–	52,020 0 0	Strabane No. 1.
–	–	–	6,000 0 0	Trillick.
106 2 12	13	27 0 30	802,092 13 5	Total for Ulster.
				PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
				Co. Clare.
31 0 0	–	–	29,808 0 0	Ballyvaghan.
–	–	–	7,060 0 0	Corrofin.
–	–	–	23,460 0 0	Ennis.
–	–	–	26,748 7 5	Ennistymon.
–	–	–	–	Killadysert.
31 0 0	–	–	28,200 0 0	Kilrush.
5 0 0	–	–	17,730 0 0	Limerick No. 2.
2 0 0	–	–	13,100 0 0	Scariff.
–	–	–	–	Tulla.
				Co. Cork.
–	–	–	–	Bandon.
3 0 0	–	–	16,636 0 0	Bantry.
–	–	–	–	Castletown.
–	–	–	24,414 19 0	Charleville.
7 0 0	–	–	7,000 0 0	Clonakilty.
–	–	–	88,045 0 0	Cork.
–	–	–	26,870 0 0	Dunmanway.
–	–	–	9,200 0 0	Fermoy.
–	–	–	–	Kanturk.
–	–	–	3,176 0 0	Kinsale.
–	–	–	67,140 0 0	Macroom.
–	–	–	40,780 0 0	Mallow.
–	–	–	67,769 0 0	Midleton.
–	10	10 0 0	33,130 0 0	Millstreet.
7 2 0	–	–	35,190 0 0	Mitchelstown No. 1.
–	–	–	–	Skibbereen.
–	–	–	4,430 0 0	Skull.
1 2 0	–	–	15,800 0 0	Youghal No. 1.

Table D.—Statement of Particulars as to extent of

Rural Districts.	Number of Cottages to be Provided		Number of additional allotments to be provided.	Number of allotments for labourers who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses.
	Where garden allotment does not exceed half a statute acre.	Where garden allotment exceeds half a statute acre.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*con.*				
Co. Kerry.				
Caherciveen, ...	–	140	–	179
Dingle, ...	11	123	–	13
Kenmare, ...	–	–	–	–
Killarney, ...	–	370	24	29
Listowel, ...	–	24	2	59
Tralee, ...	–	641	30	57
Co. Limerick,				
Croom, ...	–	176	14	6
Glin, ...	43	–	–	–
Kilmallock, ...	446	–	–	–
Limerick No. 1, ..	39	287	129	–
Mitchelstown No. 2, ..	73	–	–	–
Newcastle, ...	–	31	9	–
Rathkeale, ...	–	215	57	8
Tipperary No. 2, ..	–	295	–	2
Co. Tipperary, N.R.				
Birr No. 2, ...	–	–	–	–
Borrisokane, ...	19	70	7	–
Nenagh, ...	329	–	45	20
Roscrea No. 1, ..	–	–	–	–
Thurles, ...	–	254	9	16
Co. Tipperary, S.R.				
Carrick-on-Suir No. 1, ..	–	–	–	–
Cashel, ...	–	277	162	2
Clogheen, ...	1	59	40	–
Clonmel No. 1, ..	–	90	–	5
Gortnahoe, ...	–	8	–	–
Slievardagh, ...	–	105	39	4
Tipperary No. 1, ..	–	351	206	8
Co. Waterford.				
Carrick-on-Suir No. 2, ..	–	–	–	–
Clonmel No. 2, ..	–	34	13	4
Dungarvan, ...	19	230	8	6
Kilmacthomas, ..	–	75	–	–
Lismore, ...	–	102	38	–
Waterford No. 1, ..	19	190	72	–
Youghal No. 2, ..	–	59	46	5
Total for Munster, ..	1,183	7,082	2,381	513
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.				
Co. Carlow.				
Baltinglass No. 2, ..	–	–	–	–
Carlow, ...	11	464	38	16
Idrone, ...	–	14	–	–

Improvement Schemes proposed to be carried out—*continued.*

Total acreage of allotments as in Col. 5.	Number of tracts of land to be provided.	Total acreage of tracts as in Col. 7.	Estimated Cost.	Rural Districts.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
				PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*con.*
A. R. P.		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	Co. Kerry.
179 0 0	–	–	26,714 0 0	Caherciveen.
13 0 0	2	1 1 9	22,934 0 0	Dingle.
–	–	–	–	Kenmare.
30 0 14	2	2 0 12	64,455 0 0	Killarney.
48 2 0	–	–	6,500 0 0	Listowel.
57 0 0	–	–	129,080 0 0	Tralee.
				Co. Limerick.
6 0 0	–	–	36,060 0 0	Croom.
–	–	–	6,450 0 0	Glin.
–	–	–	80,250 0 0	Kilmallock.
–	–	–	62,145 0 0	Limerick No. 1.
–	–	–	11,390 0 0	Mitchelstown No. 2.
–	–	–	5,540 0 0	Newcastle.
8 2 0	–	–	40,810 0 0	Rathkeale.
1 0 32	1	0 2 16	47,182 7 6	Tipperary No. 2.
				Co. Tipperary, N.R.
–	–	–	–	Birr No. 2.
–	–	–	16,148 10 0	Borrisokane.
20 0 0	–	–	65,000 0 0	Nenagh.
–	–	–	–	Roscrea No. 1.
17 2 3	–	–	45,663 0 0	Thurles.
				Co. Tipperary, S.R.
–	–	–	–	Carrick-on-Suir No. 1.
2 0 16	–	–	56,427 0 0	Cashel.
–	–	–	11,400 0 0	Clogheen.
5 0 0	–	–	16,560 0 0	Clonmel No. 1.
–	–	–	1,350 0 0	Gortnahoe.
4 0 0	–	–	19,123 0 0	Slievardagh.
6 2 0	1	1 0 0	68,295 0 0	Tipperary No. 1.
				Co. Waterford.
–	–	–	–	Carrick-on-Suir No. 2.
3 1 30	–	–	6,740 0 0	Clonmel No. 2.
6 0 0	–	–	47,603 0 0	Dungarvan.
–	–	–	13,390 0 0	Kilmacthomas.
–	–	–	19,947 0 0	Lismore.
–	–	–	42,000 0 0	Waterford No. 1.
4 0 0	–	–	12,500 0 0	Youghal No. 2.
499 3 15	16	14 3 37	1,567,344 3 11	Total for Munster.
				PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
				Co. Carlow.
–	–	–	–	Baltinglass No. 2.
11 2 3	3	1 2 27	92,175 0 0	Carlow.
–	–	–	2,240 0 0	Idrone.

TABLE D.—Statement of Particulars as to extent of

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF COTTAGES TO BE PROVIDED		Number of additional allotments to be provided.	Number of allotments for labourers who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses.
	Where garden allotment does not exceed half a statute acre.	Where garden allotment exceeds half a statute acre.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*				
CO. DUBLIN.				
Balrothery, ...	98	97	87	3
Celbridge No. 2. ..	55	–	6	–
Dublin North, ..	85	–	15	3
Dublin South, ..	–	–	–	–
Rathdown No. 1, ..	126	–	3	–
CO. KILDARE.				
Athy No. 1, ...	–	208	–	–
Baltinglass No. 3, ..	–	–	–	–
Celbridge No. 1, ..	95	–	–	–
Edenderry No. 2, ..	2	19	–	–
Naas No. 1, ...	–	–	13	–
CO. KILKENNY.				
Callan, ...	–	145	–	7
Carrick-on Suir No. 3, ..	27	–	–	–
Castlecomer, ...	–	226	56	17
Ida, ...	–	62	–	–
Kilkenny, ...	–	124	–	–
Thomastown.	–	–	–	–
Urlingford No. 1, ..	–	88	52	9
Waterford No. 2, ..	179	–	–	–
KING'S CO.				
Birr No. 1, ...	10	271	13	23
Cloneygowan, ...	–	27	–	3
Edenderry No. 1, ..	–	–	–	–
Roscrea No. 2, ..	–	–	–	–
Tullamore, ...	–	129	9	4
CO. LONGFORD.				
Ballymahon, ...	–	–	–	–
Granard No. 1, ..	–	156	10	–
Longford, ...	–	265	37	4
CO. LOUTH.				
Ardee No. 1, ...	146	5	4	–
Dundalk, ...	23	524	–	–
Louth, ...	45	–	–	–
CO. MEATH.				
Ardee No. 2, ...	–	52	51	–
Dunshaughlin, ..	8	153	20	4
Edenderry No. 3, ..	–	–	–	–
Kells, ...	–	–	–	–
Meath, ...	4	90	26	–
Navan, ...	–	149	22	–
Oldcastle, ...	–	–	–	–
Trim, ...	–	–	–	–

Improvement Schemes proposed to be carried out—*continued.*

Total acreage of allotments as in Col. 5.	Number of tracts of land to be provided.	Total acreage of tracts as in Col. 7.	Estimated Cost.	Rural Districts.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
				PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*
A. R. P.		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	Co. Dublin.
2 0 0	–	–	42,780 0 0	Balrothery.
–	–	–	10,010 0 0	Celbridge No. 2.
1 0 0	3	1 0 0	15,880 0 0	Dublin North.
–	–	–	–	Dublin South.
–	–	–	26,712 0 0	Rathdown No. 1.
				Co. Kildare.
–	–	–	35,360 0 0	Athy No. 1.
–	–	–	–	Baltinglass No. 3.
–	–	–	16,810 0 0	Celbridge No. 1.
–	–	–	4,130 0 0	Edenderry No. 2.
–	–	–	455 0 0	Naas No. 1.
				Co. Kilkenny.
7 0 0	–	–	22,030 0 0	Callan.
–	–	–	4,740 5 0	Carrick-on-Suir No. 3.
17 0 0	–	–	41,813 10 0	Castlecomer.
–	–	–	10,230 0 0	Ida.
–	–	–	21,080 0 0	Kilkenny.
–	–	–	–	Thomastown.
9 1 8	–	–	16,352 10 0	Urlingford No. 1.
–	–	–	31,970 0 0	Waterford No. 2.
				King's Co.
20 0 0	–	–	52,000 0 0	Birr No. 1.
3 0 0	–	–	4,805 0 0	Cloneygowan.
–	–	–	–	Edenderry No. 1.
–	–	–	–	Roscrea No. 2.
4 0 0	–	–	25,000 0 0	Tullamore.
				Co. Longford.
–	–	–	–	Ballymahon.
–	4	4 0 0	27,024 0 0	Granard No. 1.
4 0 0	–	–	48,808 0 0	Longford.
				Co. Louth.
–	–	–	26,572 0 0	Ardee No. 1.
–	–	–	112,728 10 0	Dundalk.
–	–	–	7,650 0 0	Louth.
				Co. Meath.
–	–	–	11,325 0 0	Ardee No. 2.
4 0 0	–	–	31,058 0 0	Dunshaughlin.
–	–	–	–	Edenderry No. 3.
–	–	–	–	Kells.
–	–	–	20,027 0 0	Meath.
–	–	–	30,084 0 0	Navan
–	–	–	–	Oldcastle.
–	–	–	–	Trim.

TABLE D.—Statement of Particulars as to extent of

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF COTTAGES TO BE PROVIDED		Number of additional allotments to be provided.	Number of allotments for labourers who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses.
	Where garden allotment does not exceed half a statute acre.	Where garden allotment exceeds half a statute acre.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*				
QUEEN'S CO.				
Abbeyleix, ...	–	324	9	30
Athy No. 2.	–	108	–	–
Mountmellick	36	349	39	2
Roscrea No. 3, ..	–	–	–	–
Slievemargy	–	111	48	4
CO. WESTMEATH.				
Athlone No. 1, ..	20	79	8	5
Ballymore, ...	–	–	–	–
Coole, ...	–	–	–	–
Delvin, ...	–	294	134	20
Kilbeggan, ..	–	–	–	–
Mullingar, ...	–	–	–	–
CO. WEXFORD.				
Enniscorthy, ...	–	505	–	–
Gorey, ...	–	38	–	–
New Ross, ...	–	219	–	5
Wexford, ...	–	–	–	–
CO. WICKLOW.				
Baltinglass No. 1, ..	–	–	–	–
Naas No. 2, ...	–	–	1	–
Rathdown No. 2, ..	57	20	–	–
Rathdrum, ...	28	187	22	2
Shillelagh, ...	–	–	–	–
Total for Leinster, ..	1,055	5,502	723	161
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.				
CO. GALWAY.				
Ballinasloe No. 1, ..	–	–	–	–
Clifden, ...	–	100	–	–
Galway, ...	–	28	–	10
Glennamaddy, ...	–	7	–	–
Gort, ...	–	46	–	1
Loughrea, ...	–	–	–	–
Mount Bellew, ..	–	–	–	–
Oughterard, ...	2	38	–	2
Portumna, ...	22	130	–	–
Tuam, ...	–	117	–	6
CO. LEITRIM.				
Ballinamore, ...	–	79	–	–
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1,	–	–	–	–
Kinlough, ...	–	20	–	–
Manorhamilton, ..	–	–	–	–
Mohill, ..	4	124	12	–

Improvement Schemes proposed to be carried out—*continued.*

Total acreage of allotments as in Col. 5.	Number of tracts of land to be provided.	Total acreage of tracts as in Col. 7.	Estimated Cost.	Rural Districts.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
				PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*
A. R. P.		A. R. P.	£	Queen's Co.
30 0 0	2	2 0 0	59,848 0 0	Abbeyleix.
–	–	–	18,360 0 0	Athy No. 2.
2 0 0	–	–	68,117 0 0	Mountmellick.
–	–	–	–	Roscrea No. 3.
4 0 0	3	3 0 0	21,139 0 0	Slievemargy.
				Co. Westmeath.
5 0 0	–	–	17,028 5 0	Athlone No. 1.
–	–	–	–	Ballymore.
–	–	–	–	Coole.
23 0 20	8	52 0 5	58,480 0 0	Delvin.
–	–	–	–	Kilbeggan.
–	–	–	–	Mullingar.
				Co. Wexford.
–	–	–	94,891 0 0	Enniscorthy.
–	–	–	7,340 0 0	Gorey.
5 0 0	–	–	40,013 8 0	New Ross.
–	–	–	–	Wexford.
				Co. Wicklow.
–	–	–	–	Baltinglass No. 1.
–	–	–	30 0 0	Naas No. 2.
–	–	–	16,400 0 0	Rathdown No. 2.
1 2 0	–	–	41,950 0 0	Rathdrum.
–	–	–	–	Shillelagh.
153 1 31	23	63 2 32	1,235,446 8 0	Total for Leinster.
				PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
				Co. Galway.
–	–	–	–	Ballinasloe No. 1.
–	3	3 0 0	20,120 0 0	Clifden.
10 0 0	–	–	5,161 6 0	Galway.
–	–	–	1,225 0 0	Glennamaddy.
1 0 0	–	–	8,579 0 0	Gort.
–	–	–	–	Loughrea.
–	–	–	–	Mount Bellew.
2 0 11	–	–	7,108 0 0	Oughterard.
–	–	–	23,102 5 0	Portumna.
6 0 0	3	3 0 0	21,825 0 0	Tuam.
				Co. Leitrim.
–	–	–	15,800 0 0	Ballinamore.
–	–	–	–	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1.
–	–	–	3,400 0 0	Kinlough.
–	–	–	–	Manorhamilton.
–	–	–	16,499 4 0	Mohill.

Table D.—Statement of Particulars as to extent of

Rural Districts.	Number of Cottages to be Provided		Number of additional allotments to be provided.	Number of allotments for labourers who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses.
	Where garden allotment does not exceed half a statute acre.	Where garden allotment exceeds half a statute acre.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*con.*				
Co. Mayo.				
Ballina, ...	1	35	–	–
Ballinrobe, ...	–	42	–	–
Belmullet, ...	–	–	–	–
Castlebar, ...	–	61	–	–
Claremorris, ...	–	36	–	–
Killala, ...	–	–	–	–
Swineford, ...	30	68	–	2
Westport, ...	–	104	–	7
Co. Roscommon.				
Athlone No. 2, ..	1	42	–	–
Ballinasloe No. 2, ..	–	–	–	–
Boyle No. 1, ...	32	122	–	–
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2,	1	90	8	–
Castlerea, ...	4	187	–	1
Roscommon, ...	–	123	–	–
Strokestown, ...	6	209	8	5
Co. Sligo.				
Boyle No. 2, ...	2	76	–	–
Dromore West, ..	–	140	7	5
Sligo, ...	–	466	–	27
Tobercurry, ...	–	–	–	–
Total for Connaught,	105	2,490	35	66
Total for Ireland, ..	4,046	17,636	3,321	853

Improvement Schemes proposed to be carried out—*continued.*

Total acreage of allotments as in Col. 5.	Number of tracts of land to be provided.	Total acreage of tracts as in Col. 7.	Estimated Cost.	Rural Districts.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
				PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*cont.*
A. R. P.		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	Co. Mayo.
–	–	–	6,631 11 0	Ballina.
–	–	–	7,500 0 0	Ballinrobe.
–	–	–	–	Belmullet.
–	–	–	10,630 10 0	Castlebar.
–	–	–	6,120 0 0	Claremorris.
–	–	–	–	Killala.
2 0 0	–	–	15,631 0 0	Swineford.
7 0 0	–	–	17,831 0 0	Westport.
				Co. Roscommon.
–	–	–	7,310 0 0	Athlone No. 2.
–	–	–	–	Ballinasloe No. 2.
–	–	–	26,180 0 0	Boyle No. 1.
–	–	–	15,720 0 0	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2.
1 0 0	–	–	33,993 0 0	Castlerea.
–	–	–	20,910 0 0	Roscommon.
5 0 0	–	–	37,271 0 0	Strokestown.
				Co. Sligo.
–	–	–	13,260 0 0	Boyle No. 2.
4 2 0	5	4 2 0	24,173 3 0	Dromore West.
27 2 20	–	–	88,872 12 6	Sligo.
–	–	–	–	Tobercurry.
66 0 31	11	10 2 0	459,828 11 6	Total for Connaught.
826 0 9	63	116 1 19	4,064,7111 6 10	Total for Ireland.

Particulars of Improvement Schemes submitted by Rural District Councils during the year ended 31st March, 1908.

Rural Districts.	No. of Cottages proposed to be erected.	No. of Cottages proposed to be acquired.	No. of additional allotments to be acquired.	No. of allotments for Labourers, who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses.	Tracts to be provided.	
					Number.	Acreage.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.						
CO. ANTRIM.						A. R. P.
Aghalee,	42	—	—	—	—	—
Antrim,	111	—	—	—	—	—
Ballycastle,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballymena,	104	1	—	3	—	—
Ballymoney,	172	—	—	—	—	—
Belfast,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larne,	27	—	—	—	—	—
Lisburn,	90	—	—	—	—	—
CO. ARMAGH.						
Armagh,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crossmaglen,	84	2	14	2	2	8 0 0
Lurgan,	40	—	—	—	—	—
Newry No. 2,	21	—	—	—	—	—
Tanderagee,	15	—	—	—	—	—
CO. CAVAN.						
Bailieborough,	218	2	74	16	1	28 3 37
Bawnboy,	49	—	—	7	—	—
Castlerahan,	168	3	65	27	—	—
Cavan,	335	—	—	1	—	—
Cootehill No. 1,	74	—	16	—	—	—
Enniskillen No. 2,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaghoran,	45	—	12	—	—	—
CO. DONEGAL.						
Ballyshannon,	69	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal,	122	—	—	23	—	—
Dunfanaghy,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenties,	43	—	—	1	—	—
Inishowen,	109	—	—	—	—	—
Letterkenny,	78	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry No. 2,	177	—	—	—	—	—
Milford,	129	—	—	1	—	—
Strabane No. 2,	305	—	—	—	—	—
Stranorlar,	117	—	—	18	—	—
CO. DOWN.						
Banbridge,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castlereagh,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Downpatrick,	289	—	—	—	1	3 2 0
Hillsborough,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkeel,	84	—	3	—	—	—
Moira,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newry No. 1,	31	—	—	—	—	—
Newtownards,	226	1	—	—	—	—
CO. FERMANAGH.						
Belleek,	19	—	—	—	—	—
Clones No. 2,	124	—	—	—	—	—
Enniskillen,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irvinestown,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lisnaskea,	—	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars of Improvement Schemes submitted by Rural District Councils during the year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

Rural Districts.	No. of Cottages proposed to be erected.	No. of Cottages proposed to be acquired.	No. of additional allotments to be acquired.	No. of allotments for Labourers, who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses.	Tracts to be provided.	
					Number.	Acreage.
1.	2.	3	4.	5.	6.	7.
						A. R. P.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*						
CO. LONDONDERRY.						
Coleraine, ...	106	—	—	—	—	—
Limavady, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry No. 1, ..	98	1	—	—	—	—
Magherafelt, ...	179	—	—	—	—	—
CO. MONAGHAN.						
Carrickmacross, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castleblayney, ..	145	3	52	—	4	19 0 0
Clones No. 1, ...	78	1	—	—	—	—
Cootehill No. 2, ..	51	—	11	12	—	—
Monaghan, ...	63	—	—	2	—	—
CO. TYRONE.						
Castlederg, ...	63	—	—	—	—	—
Clogher, ...	62	—	—	—	—	—
Cookstown, ...	83	—	—	—	—	—
Dungannon, ...	62	—	—	3	—	—
Omagh, ...	180	8	10	—	—	—
Strabane No. 1, ..	518	—	—	—	—	—
Trillick, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for Ulster, ..	5,205	22	257	116	8	59 1 37
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.						
CO. CLARE.						
Ballyvaghan, ...	140	—	—	31	—	—
Corrofin, ...	121	—	4	—	—	—
Ennis, ...	257	3	50	4	—	—
Ennistymon, ...	119	—	21	—	—	—
Killadysert, ...	48	—	22	9	—	—
Kilrush, ...	152	—	—	39	—	—
Limerick No. 2, ..	93	4	34	5	—	—
Scariff, ...	179	—	—	37	—	—
Tulla, ...	142	3	96	1	—	—
CO. CORK.						
Bandon, ...	273	3	32	2	—	—
Bantry, ...	97	—	1	3	—	—
Castletown, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charleville, ...	123	—	104	—	—	—
Clonakilty, ...	84	—	86	—	—	—
Cork,*	610	9	171	3	—	—
Dunmanway, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fermoy,*	434	3	382	—	—	—
Kanturk, ...	407	9	185	2	—	—
Kinsale, ...	165	—	4	12	—	—
Macroom, ...	364	18	93	—	—	—
Mallow, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midleton, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millstreet, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mitchelstown No. 1, ..	177	—	124	8	—	—
Skibbereen, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skull, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Youghal No. 1, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
CO. KERRY.						
Caherciveen, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dingle, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenmare, ...	111	—	—	9	—	—
Killarney, ...	369	1	24	30	2	2 0 0
Listowel, ...	522	—	30	112	—	—
Tralee, ...	641	—	30	57	—	—

* In these cases two Improvement Schemes were submitted.

Particulars of Improvement Schemes submitted by Rural District Councils during the Year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

Rural Districts.	No. of Cottages proposed to be erected.	No. of Cottages proposed to be acquired.	No. of additional allotments to be acquired.	No. of allotments for Labourers, who are not tenants, to the Council of dwelling-houses.	Tracts to be provided.	
					Number.	Acreage.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*continued.*						
CO. LIMERICK.						A. R. P.
Croom, ...	172	4	14	6	—	—
Glin, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmallock, ...	438	8	—	—	—	—
Limerick No. 1, ..	317	9	129	—	—	—
Mitchelstown No. 2, ..	77	—	—	—	—	—
Newcastle, ...	429	—	119	23	—	—
Rathkeale, ...	208	7	57	8	—	—
Tipperary No. 2, ..	267	28	—	—	—	—
CO. TIPPERARY, N.R.						
Birr No. 2, ...	49	—	1	—	—	—
Borrisokane, ...	201	1	19	10	—	—
Nenagh, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roscrea No. 1, ..	73	—	—	2	—	—
Thurles, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
CO. TIPPERARY, S.R.						
Carrick-on-Suir No. 1,	55	—	—	—	—	—
Cashel, ...	277	—	162	2	—	—
Clogheen	105	—	68	4	—	—
Clonmel No. 1, ..	90	—	—	—	—	—
Gortnahoe, ...	44	3	8	6	1	1 0 14
Slievardagh, ...	104	1	39	4	—	—
Tipperary No. 1, ..	342	9	206	8	1	1 0 0
CO. WATERFORD.						
Carrick-on-Suir No. 2, ..	104	—	—	—	—	—
Clonmel No. 2, ..	34	—	17	—	—	—
Dungarvan, ...	246	3	8	9	—	—
Kilmacthomas, ..	86	4	—	—	—	—
Lismore, ...	102	—	38	2	—	—
Waterford No. 1, ..	209	—	72	—	—	—
Youghal No. 2, ..	60	2	46	5	—	—
Total for Munster, ..	9,717	132	2,496	453	4	4 0 14
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.						
CO. CARLOW.						
Baltinglass No. 2, ..	50	—	137	6	—	—
Carlow, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idrone, ...	14	—	—	—	—	—
CO. DUBLIN.						
Balrothery, ...	195	—	87	3	—	—
Celbridge No. 2, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, North, ..	208	1	72	6	—	—
Dublin, South,* ..	302	—	—	—	—	—
Rathdown No. 1, ..	94	—	—	—	—	—
CO. KILDARE.						
Athy No. 1, ...	279	12	—	—	—	—
Baltinglass No. 3, ..	29	4	—	1	—	—
Celbridge No. 1, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edenderry No. 2,* ..	84	—	52	—	—	—
Naas No. 1, ...	479	—	75	—	—	—

* In these cases two Improvement Schemes were submitted.

Particulars of Improvement Schemes submitted by Rural District Councils during the Year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

Rural Districts.	No. of Cottages proposed to be erected.	No. of Cottages proposed to be acquired.	No. of additional allotments to be acquired.	No. of allotments for Labourers, who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses.	Tracts to be provided.	
					Number.	Acreage
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*continued.*						A. R. P.
Co. KILKENNY.						
Callan, ...	144	1	—	7	—	—
Carrick-on-Suir No. 3, ..	41	—	—	—	—	—
Castlecomer, ...	222	4	56	17	—	—
Ida, ...	62	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, ...	200	—	—	—	—	—
Thomastown, ...	187	—	36	8	1	1 0 0
Urlingford, No. 1, ..	82	4	—	9	—	—
Waterford No. 2, ..	179	—	—	—	—	—
KING'S CO.						
Birr No. 1, ...	281	—	13	23	—	—
Cloneygowan, ...	39	—	6	—	—	—
Edenderry No. 1, ..	103	—	41	—	—	—
Roscrea No. 2, ..	66	2	—	3	—	—
Tullamore, ...	229	6	18	14	—	—
CO. LONGFORD.						
Ballymahon, ...	181	3	35	—	1	1 0 0
Granard No. 1, ..	156	1	10	4	—	—
Longford, ...	262	3	36	2	—	—
CO. LOUTH.						
Ardee No. 1, ...	188	—	—	—	—	—
Dundalk, ...	547	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, ...	54	—	—	—	—	—
CO. MEATH.						
Ardee No. 2, ...	63	—	8	—	—	—
Dunshaughlin, ..	161	—	19	5	—	—
Edenderry No. 3, ..	60	—	22	—	—	—
Kells, ...	370	5	67	19	1	1 0 0
Meath, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navan, ...	129	—	102	—	—	—
Oldcastle,*	151	2	30	8	—	—
Trim, ...	339	1	56	1	—	—
QUEEN'S CO.						
Abbeyleix, ...	323	—	9	30	2	2 0 0
Athy No. 2, ...	165	—	—	—	—	—
Mountmelick, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roscrea No. 3, ..	64	—	3	2	—	—
Slievemargy, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. WESTMEATH.						
Athlone No. 1, ..	115	—	24	—	—	—
Ballymore, ...	57	—	34	—	1	10 3 25
Coole, ...	89	1	29	—	—	—
Delvin, ...	289	5	134	20	8	52 0 5
Kilbeggan, ...	43	—	—	3	—	—
Mullingar, ...	489	—	17	9	9	87 0 0
Co. WEXFORD.						
Enniscorthy, ...	505	—	—	—	—	—
Gorey, ...	38	—	—	—	—	—
New Ross, ...	219	4	—	5	—	—
Wexford, ...	224	2	—	—	—	—
Co. WICKLOW.						
Baltinglass No. 1, ..	101	2	—	6	1	0 2 10
Naas No. 2, ...	29	—	4	—	—	—
Rathdown No. 2, ..	35	—	—	—	—	—
Rathdrum, ...	212	3	21	3	—	—
Shillelagh, ...	44	—	4	26	3	13 0
Total for Leinster ..	9,271	66	1,257	240	27	168 2 10

* In these cases two Improvement Schemes were submitted.

Particulars of Improvement Schemes submitted by Rural District Councils during the year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

Rural Districts.	No. of Cottages proposed to be erected.	No. of Cottages proposed to be acquired.	No. of additional allotments to be acquired.	No. of allotments for Labourers, who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses.	Tracts to be provided.	
					Number.	Acreage.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7
						A. R. P.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.						
Co. Galway.						
Ballinasloe No. 1, ..	260	—	2	1	—	—
Clifden, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galway, ...	28	—	—	10	—	—
Glennamaddy, ..	182	5	10	—	—	—
Gort, ...	112	—	—	8	—	—
Loughrea, ...	233	—	—	—	2	17 0 0
Mount Bellew, ..	126	—	—	1	—	—
Oughterard, ...	40	—	—	—	—	—
Portumna, ...	145	7	—	10	2	9 0 0
Tuam,*	292	—	—	11	—	—
Co. Leitrim.						
Ballinamore, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinlough, ...	40	—	—	—	—	—
Manorhamilton, ..	176	—	4	47	—	—
Mohill, ...	128	—	12	—	—	—
Co. Mayo.						
Ballina, ...	71	—	—	18	—	—
Ballinrobe, ...	335	—	—	26	—	—
Belmullet, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castlebar, ...	61	—	—	—	—	—
Claremorris, ...	79	—	—	—	—	—
Killala, ...	90	—	—	—	—	—
Swineford, ...	79	19	—	16	—	—
Westport, ...	104	—	—	7	—	—
Co. Roscommon.						
Athlone No. 2, ..	139	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinasloe No. 2, ..	6	—	—	—	—	—
Boyle No. 1, ...	408	—	—	40	—	—
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2,	91	—	8	—	—	—
Castlerea, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon, ...	413	4	28	14	—	—
Strokestown, ...	214	—	5	3	—	—
Co. Sligo.						
Boyle No. 2, ...	236	2	—	5	—	—
Dromore West, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, ...	464	2	—	27	—	—
Tobercurry, ...	153	—	—	4	—	—
Total for Connaught,	4,705	39	69	248	4	26 0 0

SUMMARY.

ULSTER, ...	5,205	22	257	116	8	59 1 37
MUNSTER, ...	9,717	132	2,496	453	4	4 0 14
LEINSTER, ...	9,271	66	1,257	240	27	168 2 10
CONNAUGHT, ..	4,705	39	69	248	4	26 0 0
TOTAL FOR IRELAND,	28,898	259	4,079	1,057	43	258 0 21

* In these cases two Improvement Schemes were submitted.

V. INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATION ACT, 1889.

V.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE

STATEMENT showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease and Urban Districts in which the

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases of Infectious Disease						
	Diseases to which the						
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Diph-theria.	Mem-branous Croup.	Ery-sipelas.	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.
RURAL:							
Aghalee,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antrim,	-	-	21	-	18	25	-
Ardee No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Ardee No. 2,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armagh,	-	-	32	1	5	11	-
Ballina,	-	-	14	-	-	1	1
Ballinasloe No. 1,	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
*Ballinasloe No. 2,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ballinamore,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballinrobe,	-	-	15	-	-	7	-
Ballymahon,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballymore,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ballyshannon,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balrothery,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
*Baltinglass No 2,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
*Baltinglass No. 3,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banbridge,	-	-	18	-	13	12	-
Bandon,	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Bawnboy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belfast,	-	-	21	-	7	12	-
Belleek,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belmullet,	-	-	1	-	-	-	11
Birr No. 1,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Birr No. 2,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boyle No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boyle No. 2,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cahercíveen,	-	-	-	-	1	1	22
Callan,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Carrickmacross,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castlebar,	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
Castlederg,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castlereagh,	-	-	-	-	1	20	-
Cavan,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Celbridge No. 1,	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
Celbridge No. 2,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charleville,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claremorris,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clifden,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clogher,	-	-	2	-	-	13	-
Clonakilty,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clones No. 1,	-	-	5	-	1	-	-
Clones No. 2,	-	-	13	-	1	1	-
Clonmel No. 1,	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Clonmel No. 2,	-	-	-	-	2	3	-
Coleraine,	-	-	9	1	2	4	-
Cookstown,	-	-	18	-	7	41	-
Cork,	-	-	21	-	6	21	3
Croom,	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
Dingle,	-	-	-	-	-	3	6
Dromore West,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dublin, North,	-	-	1	-	-	6	-
Dublin, South,	-	-	8	-	3	11	-
Dundalk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dungannon,	-	-	4	-	-	1	-
Dungarvan,	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Dunshaughlin,	-	-	-	-	-	18	-
Edenderry No. 1,	-	-	3	-	-	3	-

* Districts in which the Act has been adopted

(NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1908, in the Rural
above Act has been adopted.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1908.

Act applies (Section 6).					Other diseases to which the Act has been applied.	TOTAL.	DISTRICTS.
Typhoid Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.			
							RURAL:
–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Aghalee.
1	2	–	–	–	3	70	Antrim.
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	Ardee No. 1.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ardee No. 2.
8	–	–	–	–	–	57	Armagh.
1	7	–	–	–	21	45	Ballina.
–	–	–	–	–	–	3	Ballinasloe No. 1.
–	1	–	–	–	–	2	*Ballinasloe No. 2.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ballinamore.
2	–	–	–	–	–	24	Ballinrobe.
1	–	–	–	–	–	1	Ballymahon.
–	–	–	–	–	1	2	Ballymore.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ballyshannon.
1	4	–	–	–	51	58	Balrothery.
–	–	–	–	–	3	5	*Baltinglass No. 2.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Baltinglass No. 3.
7	–	–	4	2	1	57	Banbridge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	Bandon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bawnboy.
12	3	–	10	–	10	75	Belfast.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Belleek.
–	3	–	–	–	–	15	Belmullet.
4	–	–	–	–	–	6	Birr No. 1.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Birr No. 2.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Boyle No. 1.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Boyle No. 2.
11	–	–	–	–	94	128	Caherciveen.
2	–	–	–	–	–	2	Callan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Carrickmacross.
–	5	–	–	–	–	5	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1.
–	3	–	–	–	–	3	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2.
4	1	–	–	–	–	16	Castlebar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Castlederg.
–	11	–	–	–	3	35	Castlereagh.
1	9	–	–	–	3	14	Cavan.
1	–	–	–	–	–	5	Celbridge No. 1.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Celbridge No. 2.
1	–	–	–	–	–	1	Charleville.
–	2	–	–	–	1	3	Claremorris.
–	–	–	–	–	19	19	Clifden.
7	1	–	–	–	–	23	Clogher.
1	–	–	–	–	–	1	Clonakilty.
–	–	–	–	1	–	7	Clones No. 1.
–	–	–	–	1	–	16	Clones No. 2.
–	7	–	–	–	–	10	Clonmel No. 1.
–	–	–	–	–	–	5	Clonmel No. 2.
–	–	–	–	–	–	16	Coleraine.
–	4	–	–	2	–	72	Cookstown.
5	1	–	4	1	1	63	Cork.
–	3	–	–	–	–	7	Croom.
–	9	–	1	–	2	21	Dingle.
2	1	–	–	–	–	4	Dromore West.
–	5	–	–	1	–	13	Dublin, North.
1	7	–	–	–	120	150	Dublin, South.
5	1	–	1	–	–	8	Dundalk.
4	2	–	–	–	–	11	Dungannon.
–	4	–	–	–	–	7	Dungarvan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	18	Dunshaughlin.
1	–	–	–	–	7	14	Edenderry No. 1.

during the year under review. [*continued.*

INFECTIOUS DISEASE,

STATEMENT showing the number of cases of Infec-
in the Rural and Urban Districts in

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases of Infectious Disease						
	Diseases to which the						
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Diph-theria.	Mem-branous Croup.	Ery-sipelas.	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.
RURAL—*continued.*							
Edenderry No. 2,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Edenderry No. 3,	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
Ennis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enniscorthy,	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Enniskillen,	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Enniskillen No. 2,	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Galway,	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Glennamaddy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glenties,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Glin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Gortnahoe,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Hillsborough,	-	-	4	-	1	9	-
Kanturk,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Kilbeggan,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Killala,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Killarney,	-	-	-	1	3	2	12
Kilmacthomas,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilmallock,	-	-	2	-	-	1	1
Kinsale,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Larne,	-	-	10	-	3	17	-
Limavady,	-	-	4	-	4	7	-
Limerick No. 1,	-	-	1	-	-	3	-
*Limerick No. 2,	-	-	5	-	-	1	-
*Lisburn	-	-	-	-	6	8	-
Lismore,	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Listowel,	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Londonderry No. 1,	-	-	-	-	1	4	-
Londonderry No. 2,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
*Longford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loughrea,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Lurgan,	-	-	9	-	-	5	-
Magherafelt,	-	-	23	-	4	16	-
Mallow,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Milford,	-	-	3	-	-	1	-
Millstreet,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mitchelstown No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mitchelstown No. 2,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mohill,	-	-	3	-	-	6	-
Moira,	-	-	1	-	3	12	-
*Monaghan,	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
Mountbellew,	-	-	2	-	3	1	-
Mullingar,	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Naas No. 1,	-	-	7	-	1	3	6
Naas No. 2,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Navan,	-	-	7	-	-	5	-
Nenagh,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Newcastle,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Ross,	-	-	12	-	-	33	2
Newry No. 1,	-	-	4	-	3	4	1
Newry No. 2,	-	-	12	-	1	12	-
Newtownards,	-	-	7	-	22	28	-
Omagh,	-	-	8	-	1	7	-
Portumna,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rathdown No. 1,	-	-	1	-	-	34	-
Rathdown No. 2,	-	-	9	-	5	5	-
Rathdrum,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rathkeale,	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Roscrea No. 1,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Roscrea No. 2,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Districts in which the Act has been adopted

(NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

tious Disease notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1908, which the above Act has been adopted—*continued.*

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1908.

Act applies (Section 6).					Other diseases to which the Act has been applied.	Total.	Districts.
Typhoid Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.			
							RURAL—*continued.*
2	-	-	-	-	1	4	Edenderry No. 2.
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Edenderry No. 3.
-	4	-	-	-	-	4	Ennis.
-	-	-	-	2	2	10	Enniscorthy.
-	4	-	-	-	-	7	Enniskillen.
5	5	-	-	-	-	15	Enniskillen No. 2.
5	1	-	-	-	-	12	Galway.
-	4	-	-	-	-	4	Glennamaddy.
1	1	-	-	-	-	4	Glenties.
1	3	-	-	-	-	4	Glin.
2	-	-	-	-	-	2	*Gortnahoe.
2	1	-	-	-	-	17	*Hillsborough.
9	7	-	-	-	-	18	Kanturk.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Kilbeggan.
2	1	-	-	-	6	17	Killala.
3	2	-	-	-	-	23	Killarney.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kilmacthomas.
5	-	-	-	1	-	10	Kilmallock.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kinsale.
11	6	-	-	-	4	51	*Larne.
3	1	-	-	4	-	23	Limavady.
6	-	-	-	-	-	10	Limerick No. 1.
1	-	-	-	-	-	7	*Limerick No. 2.
4	2	-	-	-	2	22	*Lisburn.
-	1	-	7	-	-	11	Lismore.
4	4	-	-	-	-	13	Listowel.
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Londonderry No. 1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Londonderry No. 2.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*Longford.
-	2	-	-	-	-	9	Loughrea.
1	1	-	-	-	2	18	Lurgan.
10	-	-	-	-	-	53	Magherafelt.
6	2	-	-	-	-	9	Mallow.
1	25	-	-	-	-	30	Milford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Millstreet.
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	Mitchelstown No. 1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mitchelstown No. 2.
18	-	-	-	-	2	29	Mohill.
-	2	-	-	-	-	18	Moira.
1	-	-	-	-	-	4	*Monaghan.
16	-	-	-	-	-	22	Mountbellew.
3	-	-	-	-	-	9	Mullingar.
1	1	-	-	1	-	20	Naas No. 1.
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	Naas No. 2.
-	-	-	-	-	-	12	Navan.
6	7	-	-	-	-	14	Nenagh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Newcastle.
3	-	-	-	-	-	50	New Ross.
6	-	-	-	1	-	19	Newry No. 1.
5	2	-	-	1	-	33	Newry No. 2.
6	4	-	-	-	6	73	Newtownards.
3	12	-	-	1	-	32	Omagh.
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	Portumna.
2	1	-	-	-	-	38	Rathdown No. 1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	19	Rathdown No. 2.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rathdrum.
1	-	-	-	1	-	5	Rathkeale.
2	-	-	-	-	-	3	Roscrea No. 1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roscrea No. 2.

during the year under review. [*continued.*

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

STATEMENT showing the number of cases of Infec-
in the Rural and Urban Districts in

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases of Infectious Disease						
	Diseases to which the						
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Diph-theria.	Mem-branous Croup.	Ery-sipelas.	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.
RURAL—*continued.*							
Roscrea No. 3,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shillelagh,	-	-	1	-	-	6	-
Skibbereen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skull,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Slievardagh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Strabane No. 1,	-	-	11	-	4	10	-
Strabane No. 2,	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Stranorlar,	-	-	-	-	3	2	-
Tanderagee,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Tipperary No. 1,	-	-	2	-	1	2	-
Tipperary No. 2,	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Tobercurry,	-	-	15	2	1	-	1
Tralee,	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Trim,	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Tuam,	-	-	3	-	-	5	-
Tullamore,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
*Urlingford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Waterford No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westport,	-	-	8	-	-	16	2
Wexford,	-	-	1	-	1	12	-
Youghal No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Youghal No. 2,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total Rural,	6	-	423	6	146	538	103
URBAN:							
Armagh,	-	-	3	-	1	3	-
Athlone,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Athy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballina,	-	-	4	-	-	1	-
Ballyclare,	-	-	2	-	1	22	-
Ballymena,	-	-	7	2	15	5	1
Ballymoney,	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Banbridge,	-	-	-	1	5	8	-
Bangor,	-	-	12	-	19	53	-
Belfast,	-	-	244	36	332	403	11
Belturbet,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birr,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Blackrock,	-	-	5	-	2	24	-
Bray,	-	-	6	1	8	5	-
Carlow,	-	-	8	-	-	4	-
Carrick-on-Suir,	-	-	1	-	-	3	-
Castlebar,	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Castleblayney,	-	-	1	-	-	4	-
Cavan,	-	-	1	-	-	7	-
Clonakilty,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clones,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Clonmel,	-	-	2	-	2	4	-
Coleraine,	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
Cookstown,	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Cootehill,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork,	-	-	34	6	43	49	18
Dalkey,	-	-	4	-	1	1	-
Donaghadee,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

* Districts in which the Act has been adopted

(NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

tious Disease notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1908, which the above Act has been adopted.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1908.

Act applies (Section 6).					Other diseases to which the Act has been applied.	TOTAL.	DISTRICTS.
Typhoid Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.			
							RURAL—*continued.*
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roscrea No. 3.
4	-	-	-	-	-	11	Shillelagh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Skibbereen.
-	3	-	-	-	-	8	Skull.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Slievardagh.
1	4	-	-	-	-	7	Sligo.
7	3	-	-	1	-	36	Strabane No. 1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	Strabane No. 2.
3	-	-	-	-	-	8	Stranorlar.
-	4	-	-	-	-	5	Tanderagee.
2	6	-	-	-	-	13	Tipperary No. 1.
-	1	-	-	-	-	3	Tipperary No. 2.
3	3	-	-	-	-	25	Tobercurry.
5	14	-	-	-	-	24	Tralee.
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	Trim.
-	12	-	-	-	-	20	Tuam.
4	-	-	-	-	-	5	Tullamore.
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	*Urlingford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*Waterford No. 1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	26	Westport.
-	-	-	-	-	-	14	Wexford.
1	1	-	-	-	-	2	Youghal No. 1.
-	1	-	-	-	-	2	Youghal No. 2.
274	254	-	27	21	363	2,161	Total Rural.
							URBAN
2	5	-	-	-	-	14	Armagh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Athlone.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Athy.
1	4	-	-	-	-	10	Ballina.
-	-	-	1	-	-	26	Ballyclare.
6	9	-	1	-	3	49	Ballymena.
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Ballymoney.
12	-	-	6	2	3	37	Banbridge.
2	-	-	-	1	-	87	Bangor.
282	-	-	263	27	469	2,067	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Belturbet.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Birr.
-	-	-	-	-	-	31	Blackrock.
-	2	-	2	-	-	24	Bray.
-	4	-	-	-	-	16	Carlow.
-	1	-	-	-	-	5	Carrick-on-Suir.
2	-	-	2	-	-	7	Castlebar.
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Castleblayney.
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	Cavan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clonakilty.
-	-	-	-	1	-	3	Clones.
6	2	-	-	-	-	16	Clonmel.
7	-	-	-	-	-	19	Coleraine.
-	-	-	-	-	1	4	Cookstown.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cootehill.
53	-	-	41	5	510	759	Cork.
1	-	-	-	-	-	7	Dalkey.
-	-	-	1	-	-	2	Donaghadee.

during the year under review.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

STATEMENT showing the number of cases of Infec-
in the Rural and Urban Districts in

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases of Infectious Disease						
	Diseases to which the						
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Diph-theria.	Mem-branous Croup.	Ery-sipelas.	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.
URBAN—*continued.*							
Drogheda,	-	-	-	-	-	78	9
Dromore,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dublin,	-	-	265	7	593	227	34
Dundalk,	-	-	-	-	1	5	-
Dungannon,	-	-	3	-	-	1	-
Dungarvan,	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Ennis,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Enniscorthy,	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Enniskillen,	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Galway,	-	-	6	-	-	1	1
Holywood,	-	-	-	-	5	1	-
Keady,	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Kells,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny,	-	-	15	-	-	6	-
Killarney,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Killiney and Ballybrack,	-	-	-	-	1	15	-
Kingstown,	-	-	2	-	2	22	-
Kinsale,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larne,	-	-	3	-	6	1	-
Letterkenny,	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Limavady,	-	-	3	-	-	2	-
Limerick,	-	-	12	1	11	15	-
Lisburn,	-	-	2	-	17	5	-
Londonderry,	-	-	16	1	27	19	-
Lurgan,	-	-	10	-	1	33	-
Macroom,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mallow,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Midleton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaghan,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Naas,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Navan,	-	-	6	-	1	4	-
Nenagh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Ross,	-	-	9	-	3	-	-
Newry,	-	-	1	-	8	9	15
Newtownards,	-	-	-	-	11	14	-
Omagh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pembroke,	-	-	14	2	26	30	-
Portadown,	-	-	4	-	7	8	-
Portrush,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Queenstown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rathmines and Rathgar,	-	-	43	-	29	84	-
Strabane,	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
Tanderagee,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Thurles,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tipperary,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Tralee,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Trim,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tullamore,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Warrenpoint,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Waterford,	-	-	4	-	12	136	2
Westport,	-	-	5	-	-	4	-
Wicklow,	-	-	16	-	-	-	-
Youghal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Urban,	-	-	784	57	1,201	1,358	91
Total Rural and Urban,	6	-	1,207	63	1,347	1,896	194

(NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

tious Disease notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1908, which the above Act has been adopted.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1908.							
Act applies (Section 6).					Other diseases to which the Act has been applied.	TOTAL.	DISTRICTS.
Typhoid Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.			
							URBAN—*continued.*
4	-	-	-	-	-	97	Drogheda.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Dromore.
319	-	-	143	12	37	1,637	Dublin.
1	-	-	5	-	-	12	Dundalk.
-	2	-	-	-	-	6	Dungannon.
-	1	-	-	-	-	3	Dungarvan.
5	-	-	-	-	-	6	Ennis.
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	Enniscorthy.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Enniskillen.
25	3	-	-	1	-	37	Galway.
4	-	-	-	-	1	11	Holywood.
-	1	-	-	-	-	5	Keady.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kells.
-	-	-	-	-	-	21	Kilkenny.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Killarney.
-	-	-	-	-	-	16	Killiney and Ballybrack.
5	2	-	-	-	-	33	Kingstown.
1	1	-	-	-	4	6	Kinsale.
1	-	-	-	1	1	13	Larne.
1	1	-	-	-	1	6	Letterkenny.
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Limavady.
8	12	-	2	-	-	61	Limerick.
2	1	-	-	-	1	28	Lisburn.
8	-	-	-	1	-	72	Londonderry.
5	-	-	-	-	5	54	Lurgan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Macroom.
-	2	-	-	-	-	3	Mallow.
-	1	-	-	-	-	1	Midleton.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Monaghan.
-	1	-	-	-	-	1	Naas.
5	1	-	-	1	-	18	Navan.
1	-	-	-	-	1	2	Nenagh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	12	New Ross.
6	2	-	3	-	-	44	Newry.
1	-	-	-	-	-	26	Newtownards.
-	1	-	-	1	-	2	Omagh.
-	25	-	10	1	814	932	Pembroke.
-	3	-	-	-	-	22	Portadown.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Portrush.
-	2	-	-	-	-	2	Queenstown.
23	-	-	4	-	14	197	Rathmines and Rathgar.
7	-	-	-	-	-	10	Strabane.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Tanderagee.
-	31	-	-	-	-	31	Thurles.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Tipperary.
9	-	-	-	-	-	10	Tralee.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Trim.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Tullamore.
-	1	-	-	-	3	5	Warrenpoint.
-	6	2	-	-	-	162	Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	*Westport.
-	-	-	-	-	-	16	Wicklow.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Youghal.
815	127	2	484	54	1,893	6,871	Total Urban.
1,089	381	2	511	75	2,261	9,032	Total Rural and Urban.

List of Analysts acting under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts for the Boroughs and Counties in Ireland.

Local Authorities.	Name of Analyst.	Residence.
Councils of Boroughs:—		
Belfast,	Robert Barklie, Esq.,	25, Fountain-street, Belfast.
Clonmel,	The County Analyst, Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., acts for this Borough.	Public Health Office, Dublin.
Cork,	D. J. O'Mahony, Esq.,	Municipal Buildings, Cork.
Drogheda,	Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B.,	Public Health Office, Dublin.
Dublin,	do.,	do.
Kilkenny,	do.,	do.
Limerick,	do.,	do.
Londonderry,	John R. Leebody, Esq.,	Clarendon-street, Londonderry.
Sligo,	Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B.,	Public Health Office, Dublin.
Waterford,	do.,	do.
Wexford,	do.,	do.
County Councils:—		
Antrim,	Robert Barklie, Esq.,	25, Fountain-street, Belfast.
Armagh,	J. F. W. Hodges, Esq.,	Glenravel House, Glenravel, Co. Antrim.
Carlow,	Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B.,	Public Health Office, Dublin.
Cavan,	do.,	do.
Clare,	do.,	do.
Cork,	D. J. O'Mahony, Esq.,	Municipal Buildings, Cork.
Donegal,	Robert Barklie, Esq.,	25, Fountain-street, Belfast.
Down,	Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B.,	Public Health Office, Dublin
Dublin,	do.,	do.
Fermanagh	do.,	do.
Galway,	do.,	do.
Kerry,	D. J. O'Mahony, Esq.,	Municipal Buildings, Cork.
Kildare,	Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B.,	Public Health Office, Dublin.
Kilkenny,	do.,	do.
King's Co.,	D. J. O'Mahony, Esq.,	Municipal Buildings, Cork.
Leitrim,	Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B.,	Public Health Office, Dublin.
Limerick,	do.,	do.
Londonderry,	Robert Barklie, Esq.,	25, Fountain-street, Belfast.
Longford,	C. M'Mullan, Esq.,	Corn Market, Belfast.
Louth,	Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B.	Public Health Office, Dublin.
Mayo,	do.,	do.
Meath,	do.,	do.
Monaghan,	do.,	do.
Queen's Co.,	do.,	do.
Roscommon,	do.,	do.
Sligo,	do.,	do.
Tipperary (North Riding)	do.,	do.
Tipperary (South Riding),	do.,	do.
Tyrone,	Robert Barklie, Esq.,	25, Fountain-street, Belfast
Waterford,	Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B.,	Public Health Office, Dublin.
Westmeath,	do.,	do.
Wexford,	do.,	do.
Wicklow,	do.,	do.

The following gentlemen, in addition to those sanctioned as Public Analysts, are recognised as qualified Medicine Analysts:—

R. F. Blake, Esq., Queen's College, Belfast.
Edwin Lapper, Esq., College of Surgeons, Dublin.
Walter Thorp, Esq., George's-street, Limerick.
D. S. Jardin, Esq., Exchequer Chambers, Exchequer-street, Dublin.
Hugh Ryan, Esq., Omdurman, Orwell-park, Rathgar.

No. VII.—ORDERS DETERMINING OR ALTERING ARREARS OF CHARGE FOR SPECIAL EXPENSES.

VII.—ORDERS DETERMINING OR ALTERING AREAS OF CHARGE FOR SPECIAL EXPENSES.

No. 1.—STATEMENT of ORDERS issued under the 232nd Section of the PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) ACT, 1878, as amended by subsequent enactments, determining the AREAS of CHARGE on which the SPECIAL EXPENSES mentioned in such Orders, respectively, are chargeable (*in continuation of Statement in Thirty-fifth Annual Report, pages* 486 *to* 500).

RURAL DISTRICT in which Town, Village, or Place affected is situate.	Town, Village, or Place affected.	Date of Order.	Purposes for which incurred or to be incurred.		AREA OF CHARGE.
			Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.	
ABBEYLEIX, . .	Ballinakill, Chapel-lane,	24th July, 1907, .	Improving the supply of water and maintaining the same.	—	The Ballinakill Dispensary District.
	Brandra, . .	12th June, 1907, .	Improving the supply of water and maintaining the same.	—	The Abbeyleix Dispensary District.
	Bunlacken (District Electoral Division of Cullahill).	Do., . .	Improving the supply of water and maintaining the same.	—	The Durrow Dispensary District.
	Grangemore, . .	24th July, 1907, .	Improving the supply of water and maintaining the same.	—	The Rathdowney Dispensary District.
	Kilbreedy, . .	13th August, 1907,	Improving the supply of water and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
	Rathmakelly, . .	14th September, 1907,	Improving the supply of water and maintaining the same.	—	The Durrow Dispensary District.
ARDEE No. 1, .	Dunleer, . .	19th March, 1908, .	—	Making and maintaining a branch sewer to connect with the main sewer.	The Dunleer Dispensary District.
ARMAGH, , .	Annaghmore, . .	4th January, 1908, .	Improving and maintaining the supply of water.	—	The Loughgall Dispensary District.
	Ballintaggart, . .	31st December, 1907,	Improving the "Dobbin" well, erecting a pump therein, and maintaining the same.	—	The Richhill Dispensary District.
	Blackwatertown, .	Do., . .	—	Laying a sewer and maintaining the same.	The Blackwatertown Dispensary District.

	Kilmore,	26th June, 1907,	Providing a supply of water and maintaining the same.	—	The Richhill Dispensary District.
	Richhill,	1st November, 1907,	Cleaning, repairing, and improving a well, and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
Athy No. 1,	Rathgrumly,	7th September, 1907,	Sinking a well, erecting a pump, and maintaining the same.	—	The Rural District.
	Tomard,	22nd May, 1907,	Sinking a well, erecting a pump, and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
Athy No. 2,	Aghamaddock,	Do.,	Providing a supply of water, and maintaining the same.	—	The Stradbally Dispensary District.
	Barrowhouse,	23rd April, 1907,	Improving the supply of water and maintaining the same.	—	The Rural District.
	Tankardstown,	22nd May, 1907,	Providing a supply of water, and maintaining the same.	—	The Ballylynan Dispensary District.
Ballymena,	Toome,	20th November, 1907,	Providing a supply of water and maintaining the same.	—	The Toome Dispensary District.
Ballymoney,	Derrykeighan,	11th March, 1908,	Cleaning, cradling, and covering a well, erecting a pump, and maintaining the same	—	The Dervock Dispensary District.
Balrothery,	Rush,	10th June, 1907,	Sinking a well, erecting a pump, and maintaining the same.	—	The Lusk Dispensary District.
Baltinglass No. 1,	Dunlavin,	2nd October, 1907,	—	Constructing a sewer and maintaining the same.	The Dunlavin Dispensary District.
	Seskin,	30th May, 1907,	Erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	The Rural District.
Baltinglass No. 2,	Rathmore,	5th February, 1908,	Sinking a well, erecting a pump, and maintaining the same.	—	The Rural District.
Bawnboy,	Bawnboy,	12th August, 1907,	—	Improving the sewerage and maintaining the same.	The Ballyconnell Dispensary District.

No. 1.—STATEMENT of ORDERS issued under the 232nd Section of the PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) ACT, 1878, as amended by subsequent enactments, determining the AREAS of CHARGE on which the SPECIAL EXPENSES mentioned in such Orders, respectively, are chargeable—*continued*.

RURAL DISTRICT in which Town, Village, or Place affected is situate.	Town, Village, or Place affected.	Date of Order.	Purposes for which incurred or to be incurred.		AREA OF CHARGE.
			Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.	
BELFAST, . .	Glengormley and Whitehouse.	7th August, 1907, .	—	Constructing and maintaining sewers.	The townlands of Glengormley, Collinward, Drumnadrough, Ballygolan, and Whitehouse.
BIRR No. 1, . .	Kilnagarnagh, . .	5th March, 1908, .	Sinking a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	The Ferbane Dispensary District,
CASHEL and THURLES (joint expenses).	Holycross, .	14th August, 1907, .	Providing and maintaining a supply of water.	—	The Cashel Dispensary District for the proportion of the special expenses payable by the Cashel Council, and the Thurles Rural District for the proportion of the expenses payable by the Thurles Council.
CASTLEREA, . .	Loughglinn, .	2nd December, 1907, .	—	Carrying out a scheme of sewerage and maintaining the same.	The Ballaghadereen Dispensary District.
CELBRIDGE No. 1, .	Crinstown, . .	7th August, 1907, .	Providing a supply of water and maintaining the same.	—	The Rural District.
CLONEYGOWAN, .	Barranaghs,	6th August, 1907, .	Sinking a well, erecting a pump, and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
COOKSTOWN, . .	Coagh, .	24th July, 1907, .	—	Improving and maintaining the sewerage system.	The Coagh Dispensary District.
	Gortalowry, . .	5th September, 1907,	—	Providing sewer and septic tank and maintaining the same.	The Cookstown Dispensary District.
	Pomeroy, . .	26th June 1907, .	—	Relaying a sewer and maintaining the same.	The Pomeroy Dispensary District.

	Stewartstown, . .	24th July, 1907, .	—	Improving and maintaining the sewerage system.	The Stewartstown Dispensary District.
Cootehill No. 2, .	Drum, . . .	9th April, 1907. .	Improving the supply of water and maintaining the same.	—	The Rural District.
Croom and Kilmallock (joint expenses).	Camas, . . .	26th August, 1907, .	Providing and maintaining a supply of water.	—	The Rural District of Croom for the proportion of the expenses payable by the Croom Council, and the Rural District of Kilmallock for the proportion of the expenses payable by the Kilmallock Council
Delvin, . .	Glenidan, . .	31st January, 1908, .	Erecting a pump and maintaing the same.	—	The Rural District.
Downpatrick, . .	Ballygelagh, . .	3rd February, 1908, .	Sinking a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	The Portaferry Dispensary District.
	Kirkistown, . .	Do., . .	Sinking a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
	Newcastle, . .	Do., . .	Sinking a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
	Ratallagh, . .	Do., . .	Sinking a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
	Strangford, Downpatrick-road, near Harry Hynd's	Do. . .	Maintaining a pump, .	—	The Strangford Dispensary District.
	Strangford, The Quay,	Do., . .	Maintaining a pump, .	—	Do.
	Strangford, The Square,	Do., . .	Maintaining a pump, .	—	Do.
Dublin, North, .	Howth, . . .	1st August, 1907, .	Providing and maintaining a supply of water.	Constructing and maintaining sewers.	The District Electoral Division of Howth.
Dublin, South, .	Terenure, .	7th October, 1907, .	—	Constructing and maintaining sewers and other works in connection with a scheme of sewerage.	The Rural District.
Dundalk, . .	Blackrock, . .	26th March, 1908, .	Sinking a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	Do.

No. 1.—Statement of Orders issued under the 232nd Section of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, as amended by subsequent enactments, determining the Areas of Charge on which the Special Expenses mentioned in such Orders, respectively, are chargeable—*continued.*

RURAL DISTRICT in which Town, Village or Place affected is situate.	Town, Village, or Place affected.	Date of Order.	Purposes for which incurred or to be incurred.		Area of Charge.
			Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.	
Dungannon, . .	Derrytrisk, King's Island.	10th June, 1907, .	Improving the supply of water and maintaining the same.	—	The Coalisland Dispensary District.
	Granville, . .	Do., . .	Improving the supply of water and maintaining the same.	—	The Dungannon Dispensary District.
Edenderry No. 2, .	Ballyhagan, . .	2nd November, 1907,	Sinking a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	The Rural District.
	Balrinnett, . .	26th August, 1907, .	Sinking a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
Ennis, . . .	Clarecastle, . .	1st July, 1907, .	Improving the water supply and maintaining the same.	Improving the sewerage and maintaining the same.	The Ennis Dispensary District.
Enniscorthy, . .	Clohamon, .	31st March, 1908, .	Providing a supply of water and maintaining the same.	—	The Rural District
Fermoy, . .	Kilmurry, North, .	14th January, 1908, .	Improving and maintaining a supply of water.	—	The Kilworth Dispensary District.
	Knocknamadderee, .	14th February, 1908, .	Enclosing a well, erecting a pump, and maintaining the same.	—	The Ballyhooly Dispensary District.
	Strawhall, . .	22nd April, 1907, .	Providing a supply of water and maintaining the same.	—	The Fermoy Dispensary District.
Galway, . .	Laragh More, .	17th December, 1907,	Providing and maintaining a supply of water.	—	The Turloughmore Dispensary District.

Glennamaddy,	Glennamaddy,	31st December, 1907,	—	Improving the sewerage and maintaining the same.	The Glennamaddy Dispensary District.
Gorey,	Ballyedmond,	10th September, 1907,	Providing and maintaining a supply of water.	—	The Rural District.
	Killenagh,	Do.,	Providing and maintaining a supply of water.	—	Do.
	Kilmuckridge,	Do.,	—	Constructing and maintaining a sewer.	Do.
Gort,	Caheradine,	20th February, 1908,	Sinking a well, erecting a pump, and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
Kanturk,	Cecilstown,	19th December, 1907,	—	Improving and maintaining the sewerage.	The Kanturk Dispensary District.
	Knockilly,	2nd August, 1907,	Improving the supply of water and maintaining the same.	—	The Milford Dispensary District.
Kilkeel,	Annalong,	21st November, 1907,	Providing and maintaining a supply of water.	—	The Kilkeel Dispensary District.
Kilkenny,	Castlewarren,	11th September, 1907,	Improving the supply of water and maintaining the same.	—	The Tiscoffin Dispensary District.
Kilmallock,	Ballygillane,	13th August, 1907,	Providing a supply of water and maintaining the same.	—	The Rural District.
	Coombs,	24th July, 1907,	Providing a supply of water and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
Kinsale,	Ballinspittle,	31st October, 1907,	Improving the supply of water and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
Larne,	Whitehead,	15th October, 1907,	—	Improving the sewerage and maintaining the same.	The Ballycarry Dispensary District.
Limerick No. 1,	Gouig,	11th February, 1908,	Improving the water supply and maintaining same.	—	The Annacotty Dispensary District.
	Knocksentry,	12th December, 1907,	Sinking a well and maintaining the same.	—	Do.

No. 1.—STATEMENT of ORDERS issued under the 232nd Section of the PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) ACT, 1878, as amended by subsequent enactments, determining the AREAS of CHARGE on which the SPECIAL EXPENSES mentioned in such Orders, respectively, are chargeable—*continued.*

RURAL DISTRICT in which Town, Village, or Place affected is situate.	Town, Village, or Place affected.	Date of Order.	Purposes for which incurred or to be incurred.		AREA OF CHARGE.
			Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.	
LIMERICK No. 1—*con.*	Newtown, . .	9th December, 1907, .	Sinking a well and maintaining the same.	—	The Clarina Dispensary District.
LISBURN, . .	Balmoral, . .	12th November, 1907,	—	Providing and maintaining a system of sewerage.	The Dunmurry Dispensary District.
LONDONDERRY No. 1, .	Shantallow, . .	6th May, 1907, .	—	Carrying out a scheme of sewerage and maintaining the same.	The Rural District.
LURGAN, . .	Clonmakate, . .	19th August, 1907, .	Sinking a well and maintaining the same.	—	The Tartaraghan Dispensary District.
	Derrylard, . .	Do., . .	Sinking a well and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
MALLOW, .	Ballybeg, East, . .	10th May, 1907, ,	Sinking a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same	—	The Rural District.
	Carrigleagh, . .	Do., . .	Sinking a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
	Castlekevin, . .	Do., . .	Sinking a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
MEATH RURAL DISTRICT OF DROGHEDA UNION.	Garballagh, . .	30th January, 1908, .	Improving and maintaining the water supply.	—	Do.
MIDLETON, . .	Gearagh, . .	10th October, 1907, .	Erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
MITCHELSTOWN No. 1 .	Ballindangan, . .	9th December, 1907, .	Providing a supply of water and maintaining the same.	—	Do.

MITCHELSTOWN No. 2,	Ballylanders, . .	2nd August, 1907. .	—	Constructing a sewer and maintaining the same.	The Rural District.
MOIRA, .	Tullyherron, . .	7th August, 1907, .	Sinking a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
MOUNTMELLICK,	Ballymackan, . .	9th March, 1908, .	Repairing a pump and maintaining the same.	—	The Maryborough Dispensary District.
	Ballycarroll, . .	1st July, 1907, .	Cleaning a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
	Booris Little, . .	9th March, 1908, .	Repairing a pump and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
	Clonaslee, . .	25th April, 1907, .	Providing a supply of water and maintaining the same at the National School.	—	The Clonaslee Dispensary District.
	Coolnacarrick, . .	2nd March, 1908, .	Improving a well and maintaining the same.	—	The Maryborough Dispensary District.
	Derrycanton, . .	2nd August, 1907, .	Cleaning a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	The Mountrath Dispensary District.
	Great Heath, . .	9th March, 1908, .	Repairing a pump and maintaining the same.	—	The Maryborough Dispensary District.
	Kilminchy, . .	Do., . .	Repairing a pump and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
	Kilmurry, . .	Do., . .	Repairing a pump and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
	Kilteale, . .	Do., . .	Repairing a pump and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
	Morett, . .	2nd March, 1908, .	Sinking a well, erecting a pump, and maintaining the same.	—	The Emo Dispensary District.
	Portarlington, . .	13th April, 1907, .	—	Cleaning open portions of the old canal and maintaining the same.	The Cloneygowan No. 1 Dispensary District.
	Rathleague, . .	9th March, 1908, .	Repairing a pump and maintaining the same.	—	The Maryborough Dispensary District.
	Trumra, . .	2nd August, 1907, .	Cleaning a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	The Mountrath Dispensary District.

No. 1.—Statement of Orders issued under the 232nd Section of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, as amended by subsequent enactments, determining the Areas of Charge on which the Special Expenses mentioned in such Orders, respectively, are chargeable—*continued.*

Rural District in which Town, Village, or Places affected is situate.	Town, Village, or Place affected.	Date of Order.	Purposes for which incurred or to be incurred.		Area of Charge.
			Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.	
Mullingar,	Huntingdon,	15th June, 1907,	Sinking a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	The Rural District.
	Rochfort Bridge,	29th October, 1907,	—	Making a sewer and maintaining the same.	Do.
Naas No. 1,	Brewel, West,	23rd April, 1907,	Sinking a well, erecting a pump, and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
	Carn,	Do.,	Deepening a well, repairing a pump, and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
	Coolree,	7th October, 1907,	Sinking a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
	Kill, East,	12th December, 1907,	Sinking a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
	Ladycastle,	10th September, 1907,	Sinking a well, erecting a pump, and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
Newcastle,	Ardagh,	20th December, 1907,	Sinking a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	The Ardagh Dispensary District.
New Ross,	Clongeen,	19th December, 1907,	—	Improving the sewerage and maintaining the same.	The Rural District.
	Duncannon,	19th September, 1907,	—	Improving the sewerage and maintaining the same.	Do.

NEWTOWNARDS, .	Balligan, .	30th January, 1908, .	Sinking a well, erecting a pump, and maintaining the same.	—	The Grey Abbey Dispensary District.
	Ballyfotherly, . .	20th August, 1907, .	Erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	The District Electoral Division of Bangor Rural.
	Ballyhalbert, . .	Do., . .	—	Improving the sewerage and maintaining the same.	The Grey Abbey Dispensary District.
	Ballyvester, . .	30th January, 1908, .	Sinking a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	The Donaghadee Dispensary District, in so far as it is situate in the Rural District of Newtownards
	Conlig, . .	8th October, 1907, .	—	Constructing a sewer and maintaining the same.	The District Electoral Division of Bangor Rural.
	Cottown, . .	Do., . .	Erecting a pump and laying pipes for water and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
	Grey Abbey . .	Do., . .	Improving a well and maintaining the same.	—	The Grey Abbey Dispensary District.
	Mill Isle, . .	Do., . .	—	Constructing a sewer and maintaining the same.	The Donaghadee Dispensary District, in so far as it is situate in the Rural District of Newtownards.
RATHDOWN No. 1, .	Johnstown (Cabinteely),	11th March, 1908, .	Providing a water supply and maintaining the same.	—	The Rural District.
	Kilmacud, . .	19th September, 1907,	—	Improving the sewerage and maintaining the same.	Do.
	Stillorgan, . .	12th March, 1908, .	—	Providing and maintaining a system of sewerage.	Do.
RATHDRUM, . .	Newcastle, . .	26th August, 1907, .	Providing and maintaining a supply of water.	—	The Newcastle Dispensary District.
ROSCREA No. 2, .	Drumakeenan, . .	5th March, 1908, .	Sinking a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	The Rural District.
STRABANE No. 2, .	Castlefinn, . .	5th September, 1907,	—	Providing a sewer and maintaining the same.	The Rural District.
SWINEFORD, . .	Charlestown, .	13th April, 1907, .	Improving the water supply and maintaining the same.	Improving the sewerage and maintaining the same.	The Lowpark Dispensary District.

No. 1.—Statement of Orders issued under the 232nd Section of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, as amended by subsequent enactments, determining the Areas of Charge on which the Special Expenses mentioned in such Orders, respectively, are chargeable—*continued.*

Rural District in which Town, Village, or Place affected is situate.	Town, Village, or Place affected.	Date of Order.	Purposes for which incurred or to be incurred.		Area of Charge.
			Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.	
Tipperary No. 1,	Newtown,	16th December, 1907,	Erecting a wall round a well and maintaining the same.	—	The Rural District.
Trim,	Higginstown,	7th October, 1907,	Cleaning a well, erecting a pump, and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
	Kilnagross,	15th November, 1907,	Sinking a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
	Tullaghanoge,	15th January, 1908,	Sinking a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
Tuam,	Cloonaghgarve,	30th November, 1907,	Erecting a wall round a well and maintaining the same.	—	The Dunmore Dispensary District.
	Kilcurrivard,	15th November, 1907,	Completing and maintaining a pump.	—	The Headfort Dispensary District.
Tullamore,	Killaderry,	17th January 1908,	Sinking a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	The Philipstown Dispensary District.
	Scrubb, Killeigh,	Do.,	Sinking a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	The Killoughy Dispensary District.
Urlingford No. 1,	Clomantagh,	27th August, 1907,	Improving the supply of water and maintaining the same.	—	The Rural District.
Wexford,	Killurin,	26th March, 1908,	Sinking a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	Do.
Youghal No. 1,	Ballyfleming,	11th February, 1908,	Sinking a well, erecting a pump and maintaining the same.	—	Do.

No. 2.—ORDER under Section 1 of the PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) ACT, 1900, altering the AREA of CHARGE heretofore declared on which the SPECIAL EXPENSES mentioned in such Order are chargeable (*in continuation of Statement in Thirty-fifth Annual Report, page* 501).

Rural District in which Town, Village, or Place is situate.	Town, Village, or Place affected.	Date of Order.	Date of Order altered.	Purpose.		Area of Charge.
				Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.	
SWINEFORD,	Charlestown,	2nd July, 1907,	13th April, 1907,	Improving the water supply and maintaining the same.	Improving the sewerage and maintaining the same.	The Townlands of Lavy Beg and Lowpark.

No. 3.—Order under Section 1 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1900, altering Area of Charge, and investing Rural Sanitary Authority with the powers of Urban Sanitary Authorities, under Section 80 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878.

Rural District.	Date of Order.	Date of Order altered.	Contributory Place or Places for which the powers of an Urban Sanitary Authority have been vested.
South Dublin, . .	26th August, 1907, . .	19th February, 1902, . . .	The Townlands of Butterfield, Kimmage (Crumlin), Kimmage (Rathfarnham), Newtown Little, Oldorchard, Rathfarnham Terenure, Willbrook, and Templeogue.

No. 4.—STATEMENT of ORDERS issued under Section 1 of the PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) ACT, 1896, investing RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES with powers of URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES under certain Sections of the PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) ACTS, 1878 to 1900. (*In continuation of Statement in Thirty-fifth Annual Report, page* 502.)

RURAL DISTRICT. (1.)	Date of Order. (2.)	Sections of Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, and of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, declared to be in force. (3.)	Contributory Place or Places in which the Sections mentioned in the preceding Column are declared by the Order to be in force. (4.)
Cork,	4th June, 1907,	Section 49, Act of 1878, and section 20, Act of 1890. (Public necessaries and cleansing streets.)	District Electoral Divisions of Ballincollig, Blackrock, Blarney, Carrigaline, Douglas, Rathcooney, Caherlag, Monkstown, and Riverstown.*
,,	18th Marsh, 1908,	Section 80, Act of 1878, (Lighting Powers.)	District Electoral Divisions of Bishopstown, Blackrock, Douglas, Monkstown, and St. Mary's.
South Dublin,	26th August, 1907,	Section 52, Act of 1878,	District Electoral Division of Donnybrook.
,,	26th August, 1907,	Do., (Cleansing of streets.)	Townlands of Butterfield, Kimmage (Crumlin), Kimmage (Rathfarnham), Newtown Little, Oldorchard, Rathfarnham, Terenure, Willbrook, and Templeogue.
Lismore,	3rd March, 1908,	Section 80, Act of 1878,	Townlands of Cappoquin. Cappoquin Demesne, and Shanbally.
Newtownards,	23rd October, 1907,	Do., (Lighting Powers.)	Townland of Townparks, situate in the District Electoral Division of Comber.

* An Order was made on the 28th of February, 1908, explaining doubts that had arisen as to effect of this Order.

APPENDIX F.

No. 1.—Table, compiled from weekly returns furnished by the Clerks of Unions, Saturday during the

Date of each Saturday.	Relief in								
	Sick in Infirmaries or Hospitals connected with the Workhouses.			Aged and Infirm.			Children under 15 years of age (*not in Hospital*)		
	Fever patients.	Other cases.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1907.									
6th April,	473	14,560	15,033	8,155	6,324	14,479	2,965	2,762	5,727
13th ,,	458	14,732	15,190	8,247	6,289	14,536	2,939	2,727	5,666
20th ,,	452	14,755	15,207	8,160	6,287	14,447	2,948	2,707	5,655
27th ,,	460	14,642	15,102	8,058	6,243	14,301	2,919	2,657	5,576
4th May,	458	14,514	14,972	8,026	6,226	14,252	2,870	2,620	5,490
11th ,,	477	14,564	15,041	7,970	6,166	14,136	2,860	2,633	5,493
18th ,,	456	14,367	14,823	7,787	6,130	13,917	2,868	2,614	5,482
25th ,,	415	14,219	14,634	7,759	6,128	13,887	2,887	2,587	5,474
1st June,	441	14,102	14,543	7,678	6,108	13,786	2,908	2,577	5,485
8th ,,	448	14,141	14,589	7,651	6,088	13,739	2,901	2,540	5,441
15th ,,	442	14,057	14,499	7,619	6,053	13,672	2,845	2,565	5,410
22nd ,,	443	13,874	14,317	7,599	6,054	13,653	2,826	2,550	5,376
29th ,,	416	13,803	14,219	7,611	6,042	13,653	2,819	2,530	5,349
6th July,	415	13,749	14,164	7,472	6,025	13,497	2,778	2,522	5,300
13th ,,	396	13,680	14,076	7,385	6,004	13,389	2,803	2,550	5,353
20th ,,	386	13,549	13,935	7,270	6,011	13,281	2,784	2,605	5,389
27th ,,	377	13,545	13,922	7,254	6,029	13,283	2,765	2,605	5,370
3rd August,	372	13,409	13,781	7,254	6,040	13,294	2,781	2,594	5,375
10th ,,	366	13,516	13,882	7,241	6,066	13,307	2,770	2,582	5,352
17th ,,	371	13,506	13,877	7,322	6,094	13,416	2,746	2,624	5,370
24th ,,	383	13,441	13,824	7,400	6,109	13,509	2,765	2,647	5,412
31st ,,	390	13,445	13,835	7,407	6,083	13,490	2,773	2,663	5,436
7th September,	391	13,478	13,869	7,471	6,078	13,549	2,747	2,669	5,416
14th ,,	387	13,402	13,789	7,442	6,127	13,569	2,757	2,685	5,442
21st ,,	376	13,403	13,779	7,523	6,081	13,604	2,804	2,681	5,485
28th ,,	379	13,392	13,771	7,535	6,165	13,700	2,830	2,658	5,488
5th October,	410	13,343	13,753	7,518	6,160	13,678	2,831	2,637	5,468
12th ,,	454	13,677	14,131	7,705	6,195	13,900	2,907	2,713	5,620
19th ,,	455	13,732	14,187	7,781	6,242	14,023	2,868	2,689	5,557
26th ,,	443	13,888	14,331	7,827	6,286	14,113	2,914	2,720	5,634
2nd November,	428	13,969	14,397	7,943	6,289	14,232	2,891	2,729	5,620
9th ,,	436	14,030	14,466	7,947	6,231	14,178	2,890	2,769	5,659
16th ,,	436	14,187	14,623	8,185	6,262	14,447	2,932	2,790	5,722
23rd ,,	443	14,284	14,727	8,297	6,327	14,624	2,938	2,757	5,695
30th ,,	478	14,406	14,884	8,571	6,263	14,834	2,952	2,792	5,744
7th December,	506	14,525	15,031	8,588	6,421	15,009	2,987	2,810	5,797
14th ,,	514	14,544	15,058	8,750	6,394	15,144	3,041	2,873	5,914
21st ,,	522	14,239	14,761	8,795	6,375	15,170	3,014	2,838	5,852
28th ,,	542	14,161	14,703	8,808	6,364	15,172	2,979	2,826	5,805
1908.									
4th January,	556	14,651	15,207	8,916	6,432	15,348	2,980	2,803	5,783
11th ,,	577	15,094	15,671	9,097	6,469	15,566	3,035	2,865	5,900
18th ,,	544	15,198	15,742	9,180	6,459	15,639	3,098	2,905	6,003
25th ,,	503	15,217	15,720	9,251	6,491	15,742	3,130	2,895	6,025
1st February,	482	15,286	15,768	9,240	6,557	15,797	3,069	2,902	5,971
8th ,,	502	15,392	15,894	9,132	6,534	15,666	3,102	2,946	6,048
15th ,,	534	15,281	15,815	9,030	6,604	15,634	3,078	2,873	5,951
22nd ,,	527	15,326	15,853	9,100	6,628	15,728	3,110	2,913	6,023
29th ,,	501	15,560	16,061	9,139	6,585	15,724	3,082	2,931	6,013
7th March,	508	15,500	16,008	9,102	6,632	15,734	3,080	2,921	6,001
14th ,,	527	15,488	16,015	9,029	6,670	15,699	3,059	2,907	5,966
21st ,,	499	15,345	15,844	8,922	6,600	15,522	3,072	2,896	5,968
28th ,,	496	15,339	15,835	8,941	6,623	15,564	3,088	2,905	5,993

* In addition to the numbers classified in these columns there were from week to week about 930

APPENDIX F.

showing the number of persons in receipt of relief in Ireland, on each year 1907–08.

Workhouses											
Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics. *			Mothers having Infant Children	All other Classes.			Total Number in Workhouses and Fever Hospitals (Cols. 4, 7, 10, 13, 14 & 17).	Average weekly cost of maintenance (exclusive of clothing) per head.	Deaths.		Date of each Saturday.
Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.			No. during the week.	Weekly rate of mortality per 1,000.	
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
*	*	*						*s. d.*			1907.
1,118	1,569	2,687	714	2,307	2,467	4,774	43,414	3 9¾	225	4·2	6th April.
1,123	1,556	2,679	721	2,344	2,450	4,794	43,586	3 8½	230	4·3	13th ,,
1,120	1,568	2,688	713	2,263	2,405	4,668	43,378	3 7½	274	5·2	20th ,,
1,113	1,575	2,688	718	2,237	2,373	4,610	42,995	3 7½	264	5·1	27th ,,
1,105	1,575	2,680	707	2,199	2,395	4,594	42,695	3 7⅜	258	5	4th May.
1,109	1,568	2,677	715	2,185	2,401	4,586	42,648	3 7½	236	4·6	11th ,,
1,096	1,568	2,664	705	2,117	2,385	4,502	42,093	3 7½	215	4·2	18th ,,
1,089	1,570	2,659	702	1,949	2,293	4,242	41,598	3 6¾	242	4·8	25th ,,
1,090	1,571	2,661	700	1,989	2,395	4,384	41,559	3 6½	210	4·2	1st June.
1,099	1,573	2,672	687	1,881	2,376	4,257	41,585	3 6⅜	197	4	8th ,,
1,087	1,571	2,658	662	1,956	2,371	4,327	41,228	3 6⅜	209	4·2	15th ,,
1,099	1,559	2,658	664	1,925	2,410	4,335	41,003	3 6¼	163	3·3	22nd ,,
1,090	1,570	2,660	644	1,917	2,384	4,301	40,826	3 6¼	198	4	29th ,,
1,095	1,571	2,666	663	1,993	2,385	4,378	40,668	3 6¼	171	3·5	6th July
1,105	1,574	2,679	662	1,963	2,428	4,391	40,550	3 6½	197	4	13th ,,
1,103	1,588	2,691	665	1,753	2,334	4,087	40,048	3 6½	200	4·1	20th ,,
1,107	1,591	2,698	685	1,785	2,341	4,126	40,084	3 6¾	173	3·6	27th ,,
1,104	1,602	2,706	688	1,876	2,356	4,232	40,076	3 6	168	3·5	3rd August.
1,115	1,584	2,699	671	1,874	2,334	4,208	40,119	3 6¼	134	2·8	10th ,,
1,097	1,595	2,692	685	1,928	2,350	4,278	40,318	3 6¼	156	3·2	17th ,,
1,090	1,601	2,691	685	1,907	2,311	4,218	40,339	3 6¼	165	3·4	24th ,,
1,092	1,598	2,690	680	1,825	2,340	4,165	40,296	3 6¼	173	3·6	31st ,,
1,088	1,584	2,672	668	1,891	2,336	4,227	40,401	3 6½	145	3	7th September.
1,093	1,588	2,681	676	1,910	2,327	4,237	40,394	3 6⅜	175	3·6	14th ,,
1,095	1,583	2,678	663	1,929	2,360	4,289	40,498	3 6⅜	179	3·7	21st ,,
1,088	1,574	2,662	664	1,921	2,311	4,235	40,520	3 6¼	173	3·6	28th ,,
1,076	1,573	2,649	676	2,013	2,360	4,373	40,597	3 7½	171	3·5	5th October.
1,080	1,574	2,654	693	2,099	2,389	4,488	41,486	3 8	167	3·3	12th ,,
1,082	1,565	2,647	692	2,253	2,403	4,656	41,762	3 9½	212	4·2	19th ,,
1,077	1,576	2,653	699	2,223	2,445	4,668	42,098	3 9½	190	3·8	26th ,,
1,074	1,572	2,646	712	2,312	2,420	4,732	42,339	3 10	201	4	2nd November.
1,071	1,572	2,643	709	2,383	2,474	4,857	42,512	3 10	202	4	9th ,,
1,069	1,567	2,636	713	2,365	2,480	4,845	42,986	3 10½	197	3·9	16th ,,
1,070	1,578	2,648	736	2,435	2,468	4,903	43,333	3 10½	200	3·9	23rd ,,
1,069	1,579	2,648	748	2,463	2,469	4,932	43,790	3 10⅝	238	4·6	30th ,,
1,081	1,582	2,663	748	2,531	2,526	5,057	44,305	3 10⅞	268	5·1	7th December.
1,065	1,568	2,633	766	2,566	2,574	5,140	44,655	3 11	255	4·9	14th ,,
1,055	1,569	2,624	764	2,550	2,511	5,061	44,232	3 11	247	4·7	21st ,,
1,066	1,594	2,660	756	2,839	2,535	5,374	44,470	4 4¼	217	4·1	28th ,,
											1908.
1,070	1,579	2,649	755	2,764	2,562	5,326	45,068	4 1½	249	4·6	4th January.
1,064	1,576	2,640	765	2,796	2,566	5,362	45,904	3 11¼	300	5·5	11th ,,
1,058	1,548	2,606	777	2,813	2,571	5,384	46,151	3 11	272	4·9	18th ,,
1,061	1,528	2,589	788	2,835	2,609	5,444	46,308	3 11	294	5·3	25th ,,
1,047	1,523	2,570	776	2,635	2,550	5,185	46,067	3 11	262	4·7	1st February.
1,037	1,511	2,548	773	2,771	2,618	5,389	46,318	3 11	232	4·1	8th ,,
1,030	1,518	2,548	771	2,768	2,551	5,319	46,038	3 11	246	4·4	15th ,,
1,014	1,511	2,525	789	2,793	2,590	5,383	46,301	3 11	262	4·7	22nd ,,
1,005	1,521	2,526	792	2,782	2,613	5,395	46,511	3 11	266	4·8	29th ,,
1,015	1,502	2,517	793	2,775	2,616	5,391	46,444	3 11	292	5·2	7th March.
1,016	1,499	2,515	794	2,733	2,578	5,311	46,300	3 11	272	4·9	14th ,,
1,007	1,487	2,494	788	2,747	2,598	5,345	45,961	3 11½	295	5·3	21st ,,
1,016	1,488	2,504	793	2,661	2,543	5,204	45,893	3 11¼	293	5·1	28th ,,

other persons mentally affected in the Infirmaries and Hospitals. These are included in column 4.

[*Table continued.*

No. 1—*continued.*—Table, compiled from weekly returns furnished by the Clerks Saturday during the

Date of each Saturday.	Relief in Workhouses.												Out-door Relief.	
	Number of persons included in the foregoing columns who were admitted to the Workhouses under the 16th Sec. of 6 & 7 Vic., c. 92; and 3rd and 5th Sections of 25 & 26 Vic., c. 83.						Number of persons under treatment in Hospitals not connected with the Workhouses, who have been sent there by the Guardians under sec. 15 of 6 & 7 Vic., c. 92, or sec. 7 of 25 & 26 Vic., c. 83.		No. of Blind and Deaf and Dumb persons maintained by the Guardians in Institutions under Sec. 14 of 6 & 7 Vic., c. 92, and Sec. 8 of 41 & 42 Vic., c. 60; and number of Idiots and Imbeciles maintained in Asylums under Sec. 4 of the last mentioned Act.			No. of children in District Schools established under 11 & 12 Vic., chap. 26, sec. 2.	Under Section 1 of 10 Vic., chap. 31.	
	Number of patients under the 16th Sec. of 6 & 7 Vic., c. 92, and the 3rd Sec. of 25 & 26 Vic., c. 83.			No. of Constabulary patients under the 5th Sec. of 25 & 26 Vic., c. 83.										
	Fever Cases.	Other Cases.	Total.	Fever Cases.	Other Cases.	Total.	In Fever Hospitals.	In other Hospitals.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Idiots and Imbeciles.		No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.
23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.
1907.														
6th April,	11	457	468	1	6	7	10	177	415	470	36	372	34,457	52,655
13th "	12	451	463	1	7	8	11	182	415	472	36	369	34,613	52,886
20th "	20	456	476	1	7	8	8	171	415	473	35	365	34,640	52,828
27th "	15	441	456	2	4	6	10	179	412	474	35	363	34,650	52,970
4th May,	13	440	453	1	3	4	8	182	413	480	35	361	34,644	52,848
11th "	23	438	461	2	3	5	14	188	413	479	34	367	34,622	52,906
18th "	13	430	443	2	5	7	13	176	413	479	34	363	34,635	52,916
25th "	14	421	435	3	3	6	9	186	410	481	34	368	34,600	52,947
1st June,	26	428	454	4	5	9	8	189	409	481	34	362	34,579	52,794
8th "	23	447	470	2	8	10	9	177	411	479	34	366	34,555	52,817
15th "	22	413	435	2	2	4	9	186	411	478	34	364	34,550	52,808
22nd "	18	412	430	2	3	5	8	189	411	478	34	363	34,556	52,826
29th "	18	415	433	1	4	5	7	185	411	478	34	358	34,509	52,817
6th July,	22	415	437	1	5	6	10	182	408	473	34	357	34,442	52,597
13th "	18	407	425	1	4	5	10	196	408	471	33	342	34,394	52,570
20th "	18	434	452	3	6	9	18	196	409	470	34	348	34,373	52,514
27th "	15	433	448	2	6	8	25	195	409	471	34	345	34,353	52,394
3rd August,	16	434	450	-	7	7	22	191	410	470	34	344	34,298	52,178
10th "	23	436	459	1	8	9	23	188	409	472	34	342	34,234	52,051
17th "	20	426	446	2	6	8	22	186	408	474	35	342	34,215	52,088
24th "	18	426	444	2	4	6	21	178	408	472	35	345	34,153	51,968
31st "	19	419	438	2	5	7	16	173	409	472	35	342	34,152	51,954
7th September,	17	431	448	2	3	5	12	165	410	468	35	347	34,151	51,878
14th "	6	418	424	1	3	4	12	164	411	468	35	355	34,120	51,836
21st "	6	430	436	1	3	4	11	165	412	466	36	352	34,119	51,905
28th "	6	446	452	-	4	4	7	160	416	465	36	348	33,516	51,100
5th October,	17	427	444	1	5	6	6	157	417	463	35	343	33,705	51,041
12th "	21	435	456	1	7	8	7	162	415	468	34	339	33,909	51,000
19th "	23	434	457	-	7	7	8	163	415	469	34	342	33,980	51,217
26th "	15	441	456	1	5	6	10	170	413	468	34	352	34,117	51,486
2nd November,	15	428	443	1	7	8	12	160	409	472	36	354	34,134	51,598
9th "	18	437	455	1	9	10	12	161	408	474	38	352	34,215	51,802
16th "	18	448	466	-	7	7	11	163	408	476	36	350	34,254	51,861
23rd "	25	451	476	-	7	7	9	174	413	477	36	351	34,272	51,898
30th "	22	441	463	-	9	9	13	173	413	479	36	352	34,333	52,012
7th December,	20	432	452	-	9	9	17	170	414	480	37	357	34,394	52,141
14th "	21	438	459	-	6	6	14	155	414	480	37	356	34,503	52,499
21st "	27	426	453	-	4	4	14	143	415	481	37	353	34,588	52,689
28th "	30	429	459	-	5	5	9	132	415	482	37	352	34,616	52,711
1908.														
4th January,	46	443	489	-	7	7	11	138	415	485	37	354	34,594	52,744
11th "	39	444	483	1	6	7	10	140	415	484	39	354	34,665	53,116
18th "	32	462	494	1	6	7	11	146	417	485	39	359	34,686	53,259
25th "	35	488	523	1	7	8	15	145	419	487	39	359	34,683	53,393
1st February,	40	482	522	1	7	8	14	157	418	486	38	361	34,836	53,708
8th "	32	480	512	1	9	10	20	156	418	487	37	361	34,833	53,731
15th "	28	455	483	1	9	10	13	160	416	489	37	360	34,866	53,873
22nd "	25	458	483	-	7	7	12	168	418	487	37	359	34,841	53,746
29th "	23	465	488	1	7	8	9	171	418	489	37	356	35,820	53,685
7th March,	23	468	491	1	7	8	8	169	418	488	37	362	34,822	53,935
14th "	15	469	484	1	8	9	10	166	418	485	38	362	34,854	54,024
21st "	18	463	481	1	8	9	9	177	418	484	38	367	34,819	53,872
28th "	14	471	485	1	7	8	8	178	418	485	38	367	34,706	53,677

of Unions, showing the number of persons in receipt of relief in Ireland, on each year 1907–08.

Out-door Relief—*continued.*												
Under 10 Vic., chap. 31, but not Sec. 1, and under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 47, Sec. 4.		In the Union of Belmullet, under the Order of 22nd February,* made in pursuance of Section 18 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.		Children under 61 & 62 Vic., ch. 80, as amended by 2 Edw. 7, ch. 16.						Total number of persons in receipt of out-door relief.	Total number of persons in receipt of relief.	Date of each Saturday.
				Number out at Nurse, or Boarded out.			Number in Certified Schools.					
No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
												1907.
606	1,579	–	–	1,109	1,070	2,179	5	28	33	56,446	101,340	6th April.
742	1,784	–	–	1,106	1,662	2,168	5	28	33	56,871	101,942	13th ,,
627	1,691	–	–	1,114	1,661	2,175	5	28	33	56,727	101,572	20th ,,
671	1,712	–	–	1,115	1,062	2,177	5	28	33	56,892	101,360	27th ,,
677	1,765	–	–	1,116	1,074	2,190	5	28	33	56,836	101,010	4th May.
684	1,851	–	–	1,116	1,081	2,197	5	28	33	56,987	101,130	11th ,,
663	1,776	–	–	1,114	1,082	2,196	5	28	33	56,921	100,492	18th ,,
624	1,689	–	–	1,113	1,083	2,196	5	28	33	56,865	99,951	25th ,,
625	1,696	–	–	1,111	1,082	2,193	5	28	33	56,716	99,758	1st June.
615	1,611	–	–	1,113	1,081	2,194	5	28	33	56,655	99,516	8th ,,
621	1,640	–	–	1,116	1,085	2,201	5	30	35	56,684	99,394	15th ,,
563	1,445	–	–	1,124	1,088	2,212	5	30	35	56,518	99,004	22nd ,,
584	1,538	–	–	1,130	1,084	2,214	5	30	35	56,604	98,903	29th ,,
662	1,630	–	–	1,131	1,103	2,234	5	30	35	56,496	98,628	6th July.
614	1,612	–	–	1,126	1,103	2,229	5	30	35	56,446	98,462	13th ,,
661	1,745	–	–	1,124	1,099	2,223	5	30	35	56,517	98,040	20th ,,
641	1,620	–	–	1,125	1,092	2,217	5	30	35	56,266	97,829	27th ,,
609	1,508	–	–	1,123	1,108	2,231	4	28	32	55,749	97,496	3rd August.
609	1,508	–	–	1,122	1,110	2,232	4	29	33	55,824	97,411	10th ,,
619	1,396	–	–	1,118	1,111	2,229	4	29	33	55,746	97,531	17th ,,
548	1,262	–	–	1,120	1,111	2,231	4	29	33	55,494	97,292	24th ,,
550	1,262	–	–	1,116	1,107	2,223	4	29	33	55,472	97,215	31st ,,
566	1,331	–	–	1,112	1,107	2,219	4	29	33	55,461	97,299	7th September
552	1,326	–	–	1,110	1,107	2,217	4	29	33	55,412	97,251	14th ,,
535	1,296	–	–	1,112	1,104	2,216	4	29	33	55,450	97,390	21st ,,
523	1,261	–	–	1,096	1,099	2,195	4	29	33	54,589	96,541	28th ,,
537	1,255	–	–	1,107	1,097	2,204	4	29	33	54,533	96,551	5th October.
575	1,336	–	–	1,098	1,092	2,190	4	29	33	54,559	97,470	12th ,,
541	1,308	–	–	1,100	1,093	2,193	4	29	33	54,751	97,944	19th ,,
545	1,350	–	–	1,102	1,093	2,195	4	29	33	55,064	98,609	26th ,,
638	1,458	–	–	1,104	1,092	2,196	4	29	33	55,285	99,037	2nd November.
631	1,409	–	–	1,104	1,093	2,197	4	30	34	55,442	99,399	9th ,,
626	1,445	–	–	1,102	1,093	2,195	4	30	34	55,535	99,965	16th ,,
608	1,456	–	–	1,100	1,092	2,192	4	30	34	55,580	100,373	23rd ,,
683	1,610	–	–	1,108	1,088	2,196	4	30	34	55,852	101,108	30th ,,
701	1,564	–	–	1,106	1,087	2,193	4	30	34	55,932	101,712	7th December.
682	1,726	–	–	1,108	1,095	2,203	4	30	34	56,462	102,573	14th ,,
663	1,712	–	–	1,106	1,093	2,199	4	30	34	56,634	102,307	21st ,,
716	1,805	–	–	1,106	1,093	2,199	4	30	34	56,749	102,646	28th ,,
												1908.
781	1,953	–	–	1,099	1,091	2,190	4	30	34	56,921	103,429	4th January.
851	2,166	–	–	1,101	1,087	2,188	4	28	32	57,502	104,848	11th ,,
801	2,164	–	–	1,096	1,091	2,187	4	28	32	57,642	105,250	18th ,,
928	2,602	–	–	1,096	1,094	2,190	4	28	32	58,217	105,989	25th ,,
877	2,600	–	–	1,091	1,090	2,181	4	23	27	58,516	106,057	1st February.
838	2,369	–	–	1,092	1,089	2,181	4	23	27	58,308	106.105	8th ,,
903	2,501	–	–	1,091	1,093	2,184	4	23	27	58,585	106,098	15th ,,
912	2,443	–	–	1,095	1,094	2,189	4	23	27	58,405	106.187	22nd ,,
812	2,224	364	2,047	1,097	1,094	2,191	4	23	27	60,174	108,165	29th ,,
778	2,252	358	2,029	1,103	1,094	2,197	4	23	27	60,440	108,366	7th March.
865	2,296	505	2,920	1,124	1,103	2,227	4	23	27	61,494	109,273	14th ,,
824	2,326	513	2,974	1,131	1,106	2,237	4	28	32	61,441	108,895	21st ,,
746	2,113	600	3,833	1,133	1,106	2,239	4	27	31	61,893	109,280	28th ,,

* Printed at page 118.

No. 2.—Tables, prepared from the weekly relief returns furnished by Clerks of Unions, showing for each of the last seven years the maximum, minimum, and average daily number of persons in the workhouses and on out-door relief, with the average daily number maintained from the poor rate in hospitals, in institutions for afflicted persons, and in the two District Schools established under the Act 11 and 12 Vic., chap. 25, and the proportion per thousand of the average daily numbers on the estimated population of Ireland.

In-door Relief.

Year	Maximum number in Workhouses.	Minimum number in Workhouses.	Average daily number in receipt of in-door relief.		
			In Workhouses.	In Extern Hospitals, Institutions, and District Schools.	Number per thousand of population.
1901-02,	44,976, on 15 February, 1902	38,481, on 3 August, 1901	41,163	1,420	9·5
1902-03,	45,386, „ 31 January, 1903	39,524, „ 30 „ 1902	41,892	1,424	9·7
1903-04,	45,864, „ 20 February, 1904	39,451, „ 1 „ 1903	42,149	1,412	9·8
1904-05,	45,186, „ 11 March, 1905	39,356, „ 16 July, 1904	42,156	1,430	9·9
1905-06,	46,728, „ 17 February, 1906	39,976, „ 15 „ 1905	42,906	1,479	10·1
1906-07,	46,445, „ 23 „ 1907	40,153, „ 11 August, 1906	42,829	1,493	10·1
1907-08,	46,511, „ 29 „ 1908	40,048, „ 20 July, 1907	42,895	1,464	10·1

Out-door Relief.

Year.	Maximum number.	Minimum number.	Average daily number.	Proportion per thousand of average daily number on population.
1901-02,	59,955, on 1 March, 1902	55,607, „ 24 August, 1901	57,551	12·9
1902-03,	59,334, „ 24 January, 1903	55,528, „ 4 October, 1902	57,375	13
1903-04,	58,311, „ 19 March, 1904	54,554, „ 10 „ 1903	56,672	12·8
1904-05,	68,773, „ 25 „ 1905	54,414, „ 8 „ 1904	57,665	13
1905-06,	74,049, „ 27 May, 1905	55,829, „ 30 Sept, 1905	61,666	14
1906-07,	58,724, „ 2 March, 1907	54,558, „ 6 October, 1906	56,861	13
1907-08,	61,893, „ 28 „ 1908	54,533, on 5 „ 1907	56,822	13

No. 3.—The following table, prepared from weekly returns furnished by Clerks of Unions, exhibits, in the accustomed form, a classification of the causes of death in workhouses in each period of four weeks from the week ended the 6th of April, 1907, to that ended the 28th of March, 1908, inclusive:—

Causes of Death	In the four weeks ended														Total in previous corresponding period.
	1907.									1908.					
	27th Apr.	25th May.	22nd June.	20th July.	17th Aug.	14th Sept.	12th Oct.	9th Nov.	7th Dec.	4th Jan.	1st Feb.	29th Feb.	28th March,	Total.	
Age,	171	153	148	114	104	122	122	159	176	206	223	180	230	2,108	2,041
Apoplexy,	4	7	5	4	2	5	7	9	4	4	7	2	9	69	86
Asthma,	3	1	–	3	4	1	1	3	3	7	9	3	4	42	37
Atrophy,	31	38	19	21	22	24	29	27	28	25	29	28	39	360	369
Brain Disease,	41	45	35	31	24	29	26	20	33	35	44	36	37	436	410
Cancer,	33	33	25	25	34	29	35	33	22	32	32	40	39	412	383
Childbirth,	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	1	3	–	3	16	14
Cholera,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Consumption,	93	71	68	66	53	58	55	55	42	39	78	73	71	822	892
Convulsions,	5	3	13	4	8	6	2	7	5	9	4	5	12	83	70
Croup,	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7
Diarrhœa,	6	5	2	4	4	4	12	2	4	4	7	6	7	67	115
Dropsy,	7	1	4	3	3	4	2	4	4	3	3	1	1	40	56
Dysentery,	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	7	7
Dyspepsia,	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	2	1	1	8	7
Epilepsy,	2	4	7	7	2	4	5	1	2	2	7	9	4	56	54
Fever,	15	13	9	7	12	8	18	7	13	11	15	10	14	152	179
Gangrene,	8	9	7	2	6	9	3	5	8	6	3	4	4	74	67
Heart Disease,	118	123	111	136	72	99	104	120	127	123	150	173	167	1,623	1,536
Inflammation or other disease of Bowels,	19	20	18	23	12	20	30	22	33	27	16	17	21	278	224
Kidneys,	16	19	16	16	14	14	9	19	14	13	22	20	13	205	233
Liver,	10	12	13	9	10	13	13	13	8	8	5	10	7	131	151
Lungs,	295	279	200	174	145	127	141	199	273	285	336	270	342	3,066	2,792
Measles,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	2	5	3	–	18	25
Paralysis,	36	31	24	39	31	20	23	25	28	34	37	30	35	393	372
Pleurisy,	3	3	1	2	1	2	–	2	1	2	1	2	4	24	12
Rheumatism,	8	3	5	6	6	1	–	8	5	5	12	8	8	75	57
Scarlet Fever,	1	1	1	1	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	1	1	13	29
Scrofula,	1	3	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	2	–	11	11
Small-pox,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Ulcer,	3	3	1	3	3	3	4	4	5	7	6	1	5	50	60
Whooping-Cough	2	4	–	3	3	1	–	1	1	1	2	4	3	25	17
Other Diseases,	59	64	43	61	54	52	40	54	52	77	66	67	71	760	808
Total,	993	951	779	766	631	658	690	805	903	968	1,128	1,006	1,152	11,430	11,121
Total in previous corresponding period.	967	919	769	656	722	696	737	795	870	918	989	1,136	947	11,121	–

Night-lodgers, or casuals,

No. 4.—The following tabular statement gives the number of admissions
1907–08, with the numbers of individual

Week ended Saturday.	Number of admissions during the week.				Number of individual casuals in Workhouses at close of week.			
	Males.	Females.	Children under 15.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children under 15.	Total.
1907.								
April 6, . . .	4,010	937	757	5,704	727	176	144	1,047
„ 13, . . .	4,425	973	732	6,130	693	170	139	1,002
„ 20, . . .	4,009	923	653	5,585	673	170	153	996
„ 27, . . .	4,197	987	722	5,906	690	173	133	996
May 4, . . .	4,102	958	714	5,774	665	175	162	1,002
„ 11, . . .	4,051	958	762	5,771	691	172	140	1,003
„ 18, . . .	4,107	973	791	5,871	660	176	121	957
„ 25, . . .	3,780	920	651	5,351	569	146	98	813
June 1, . . .	3,537	890	642	5,069	591	157	133	881
„ 8, . . .	3,420	930	710	5,060	521	119	95	735
„ 15, . . .	3,293	929	740	4,962	534	165	124	823
„ 22, . . .	3,298	925	725	4,948	559	171	133	863
„ 29, . . .	3,413	889	769	5,071	544	151	141	836
July 6, . . .	3,260	973	716	4,949	589	173	131	893
„ 13, . . .	3,436	1,021	688	5,145	596	198	135	929
„ 20, . . .	2,953	939	666	4,558	462	152	110	724
„ 27, . . .	2,997	869	677	4,543	490	155	115	760
August 3, . . .	3,198	945	704	4,847	539	161	126	826
„ 10, . . .	3,357	903	669	4,929	547	168	113	828
„ 17, . . .	3,470	932	753	5,155	582	168	123	873
„ 24, . . .	3,421	1,009	799	5,229	566	180	121	867
„ 31, . . .	3,231	974	764	4,969	504	186	139	829
Sept. 7, . . .	3,351	955	753	5,059	527	172	108	807
„ 14, . . .	3,166	967	804	4,937	527	182	127	836
„ 21, . . .	3,137	969	759	4,865	539	172	127	838
„ 28, . . .	3,265	821	685	4,771	517	144	120	781

in workhouses.

of night-lodgers, or casuals, to workhouses during each week of the year casuals remaining at the close of the week.

Week ended Saturday.	Number of admissions during the week.				Number of individual casuals in Workhouses at close of week.			
	Males.	Females.	Children under 15.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children under 15.	Total.
1907.								
October 5, . .	3,081	847	718	4,646	630	196	136	962
„ 12, . .	4,068	1,065	836	5,969	584	191	143	918
„ 19, . .	3,860	924	728	5,512	627	179	143	949
„ 26, . .	3,838	961	725	5,524	607	179	155	941
November 2, . .	3,686	936	741	5,363	623	157	116	896
„ 9, . .	3,634	941	795	5,370	557	160	143	860
„ 16, . .	3,501	989	737	5,227	536	171	157	864
„ 23, . .	3,535	881	696	5,112	593	154	117	864
„ 30, . .	3,504	828	658	4,990	584	150	110	844
December 7, . .	3,535	847	706	5,088	605	154	120	879
„ 14, . .	3,823	787	605	5,215	630	163	145	938
„ 21, . .	3,754	876	695	5,325	621	142	105	868
„ 28, . .	4,303	780	619	5,702	748	142	111	1,001
1908.								
January 4, . .	4,323	793	532	5,648	667	139	93	899
„ 11, . .	4,412	806	564	5,782	677	137	80	894
„ 18, . .	4,435	801	553	5,789	685	127	105	917
„ 25, . .	4,529	878	611	6,018	718	157	98	973
February 1, . .	4,275	847	623	5,745	569	125	111	805
„ 8, . .	4,562	983	687	6,232	746	163	121	1,030
„ 15, . .	4,819	1,055	697	6,571	782	184	125	1,091
„ 22, . .	4,676	954	749	6,379	707	162	129	998
„ 29, . .	4,279	889	716	5,884	679	144	124	947
March 7, . .	4,327	948	757	6,032	696	160	125	981
„ 14, . .	4,372	859	684	5,915	673	158	125	956
„ 21, . .	4,668	992	787	6,447	724	169	142	1,035
„ 28, . .	4,501	1,117	825	6,443	729	199	142	1,070

No 5.—The following table shows for the years ended on 29th September, from 1878 to 1898, for the *half-year** ended the 31st of March, 1899, and for the years ended on the 31st of March thenceforward, the number of persons in workhouses at the commencement of each period, the number of admissions,† and the number of births and deaths.

[NOTE—The number of admissions to workhouses should not be taken as representing so many individual persons, as the same person may be admitted several times during the course of a year, and is treated as a separate admission on each occasion.]

—	Number of persons in Workhouses at the commencement of the period.	Number of admissions.†								
		Number of admissions in Sickness.				Number of other admissions.	Total number of admissions.	Number of births.	Total of columns 2, 6, and 9.	Number of deaths.
		Suffering from Fever or other infectious disease.	Suffering from other diseases.	Suffering from accidental injury.	Total.					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1878,	40,711	8,110	43,150	2,781	54,041	151,624	205,665	1,726	248,102	11,828
1879,	43,853	8,285	47,592	2,706	58,583	199,705	258,288	1,928	304,069	13,127
1880,	48,156	9,053	50,717	2,839	62,609	254,629	317,238	1,959	367,353	13,478
1881,	47,972	7,222	46,104	2,701	56,027	257,944	313,971	1,901	363,844	11,860
1882,	47,311	7,672	44,091	2,672	54,435	230,161	284,596	1,905	323,813	10,648
1883,	46,435	6,372	45,813	2,891	55,076	201,886	256,962	1,942	305,339	13,164
1884,	44,779	5,691	44,015	3,399	53,105	200,237	253,342	1,842	299,963	10,988
1885,	44,019	4,540	44,527	3,171	52,238	222,455	274,693	1,838	320,550	11,445
1886,	42,936	3,809	41,300	2,887	47,996	268,169	316,165	1,871	360,972	10,662
1887,	42,534	4,066	44,279	2,899	51,244	291,565	342,809	1,732	387,075	10,130
1888,	43,285	4,481	45,747	2,846	53,074	298,530	351,604	1,808	396,697	10,294
1889,	41,333	3,452	45,388	3,262	52,102	274,382	326,484	1,753	369,570	9,731
1890,	41,129	3,904	48,268	3,288	55,460	235,778	291,238	1,806	334,168	10,520
1891,	39,346	2,986	41,359	3,280	47,625	222,926	270,551	1,707	311,604	10,025
1892,	38,305	3,287	45,889	3,425	52,601	223,231	275,832	1,681	315,818	10,998
1893,	38,458	3,497	45,233	3,320	52,050	232,159	284,209	1,721	324,388	9,146
1894,	39,199	3,966	48,220	3,515	55,701	231,436	287,137	1,758	328,094	9,921
1895,	38,873	3,611	49,288	3,256	56,155	219,881	276,036	1,824	316,733	9,929
1896,	38,616	3,383	44,196	3,523	51,102	242,729	293,831	1,723	334,170	8,403
1897,	39,578	4,273	46,869	3,712	54,854	255,484	310,338	1,912	351,828	9,643
1898,	40 146	5,358	55,337	4,157	64,852	269,071	333,923	1,846	375,915	10,154
*1899,	41,478	2,375	25,586	1,993	29,954	129,609	159,563	851	201,892	4,924
1900,	44,624	4,546	59,984	4,140	68,670	248,804	317,474	1,879	363,977	11,514
1901,	43,023	4,797	57,213	4,338	66,348	209,351	276,199	1,813	321,035	10,023
1902,	43,188	4,659	59,207	4,116	67,982	250,534	318,516	1,779	363,483	9,881
1903,	42,784	4,804	62,479	4,192	71,475	261,662	333,137	1,808	377,729	10,239
1904,	43,913	4,759	67,587	4,615	76,961	251,769	328,730	1,884	374,527	10,705
1905,	44,490	5,028	66,684	4,772	76,484	289,803	366,287	2,013	412,790	10,322
1906,	44,456	5,023	70,506	5,093	80,622	333,172	413,794	2,096	460,346	10,366
1907,	45,497	5,005	71,360	5,261	81,626	325,684	407,310	2,008	454,815	11,131
1908,	43,995	4,905	72,981	5,161	83,047	331,564	414,611	2,001	460,607	11,520

* The introduction of particulars relating to the *half-year* ended in March, 1899, became necessary in consequence of changes made in pursuance of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

† See also the observations as to admissions under the head of Night Lodgers, or Casuals, at page xxi. and the note prefixed to the table on page 446.

No. 6.—EMIGRATION under the Act 12 & 13 Vic., chap. 104, sec. 26, which received the Royal Assent on the 1st of August, 1849.

—	Amount authorized to be expended by Sealed Consents.	Number of Persons assisted to emigrate.			
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years of age.	Total.
	£ s. d.				
Aug., 1849, to 25 Mar., 1851,	11,151 14 11	561	1,244	787	2,592
Year ended 25 March, 1852,	21,010 5 4½	790	2,644	952	4,386
,, ,, 1853,	14,517 0 11½	492	2,218	1,115	3,825
,, ,, 1854,	12,446 17 6	403	1,202	996	2,691
,, ,, 1855,	24,368 5 2½	159	2,847	788	3,794
,, ,, 1856,	3,618 6 9	64	363	403	830
,, ,, 1857,	2,719 15 1	76	363	363	802
,, ,, 1858,	4,177 10 1½	58	469	302	829
,, ,, 1859,	2,555 16 6	37	270	180	487
,, ,, 1860,	1,729 19 2	45	178	141	364
,, ,, 1861,	1,465 19 11	44	178	125	347
,, ,, 1862,	528 17 4	12	72	38	122
,, ,, 1863,	2,439 10 3	41	317	139	497
,, ,, 1864,	4,770 4 5	123	501	345	969
,, ,, 1865,	2,518 17 11	93	315	438	846
,, ,, 1866,	3,425 9 11	100	360	660	1,120
,, ,, 1867,	2,023 10 0	66	238	459	763
,, ,, 1868,	1,983 9 6	71	263	485	819
,, ,, 1869,	1,838 13 9	71	205	439	715
,, ,, 1870,	1,959 12 5	49	219	449	717
,, ,, 1871,	2,268 9 11	53	226	422	701
,, ,, 1872,	2,092 3 10	34	223	339	596
,, ,, 1873,	1,564 14 8	44	173	364	581
,, ,, 1874,	2,246 3 3	67	323	474	864
,, ,, 1875,	1,247 15 1	36	192	380	608
,, ,, 1876,	991 0 6	38	97	223	358
,, ,, 1877,	556 17 4	13	71	116	200
,, ,, 1878,	338 4 7	15	49	84	148
,, ,, 1879,	551 1 3	32	83	129	244
,, ,, 1880,	721 5 1	55	91	146	292
,, ,, 1881,	3,482 16 0	210	558	546	1,314
,, ,, 1882,	4,211 2 2	295	564	603	1,462
,, ,, 1883,	4,292 16 3½	312	654	690	1,656
,, ,, 1884,	4,346 5 2	417	840	904	2,161
,, ,, 1885,	1,588 5 8	105	309	499	913
,, ,, 1886,	1,153 13 1	64	233	334	631
,, ,, 1887,	1,493 13 8	103	249	386	738
,, ,, 1888,	1,371 0 0	116	262	342	720
,, ,, 1889,	1,319 12 6	122	261	410	793
,, ,, 1890,	879 12 1	85	190	258	533
,, ,, 1891,	880 0 6	73	193	225	491
,, ,, 1892,	1,027 12 8	63	168	198	429
,, ,, 1893,	371 15 9	20	98	119	237
,, ,, 1894,	131 5 0	10	45	33	88
,, ,, 1895,	167 10 0	15	54	42	111
,, ,, 1896,	170 6 9	15	68	16	99
,, ,, 1897,	120 2 8	7	31	25	63
,, ,, 1898,	195 8 0	12	24	23	59
,, ,, 1899,	79 5 0	4	24	18	46
,, ,, 1900	56 10 0	3	19	12	34
,, 31 March, 1901,	72 10 0	6	13	27	46
,, ,, 1902,	29 10 0	7	7	10	24
,, ,, 1903,	47 0 0	4	13	14	31
,, ,, 1904,	64 3 3	6	11	12	29
,, ,, 1905,	38 0 6	6	12	12	30
,, ,, 1906,	23 0 0	6	8	5	19
,, ,, 1907,	*60 1 8	4	8	8	20
,, ,, 1908,	155 10 0	4	11	19	34
Total, . . .	161,655 18 10½	5,836	20,921	18,071	44,828

* The amount, for the year ended the 31st March, 1907, given in the last Annual Report, viz., £110 1s. 8d., included a sum of £50, th Consent order for which was cancelled after the expiration of that year.

No. 7.—Return showing the number of persons of unsound mind, and of epileptics

Unions.	Lunatics.							Non-epileptic.	
	Non-epileptic.		Epileptic.		Total.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.
Province of Ulster.									
Co. Antrim.									
Antrim,	3	9	–	–	3	9	12	2	4
Ballycastle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
*Ballymena,	45	63	–	1	45	64	109	13	4
Ballymoney,	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	2
Belfast,	25	17	–	–	25	17	42	12	4
Larne,	3	2	–	–	3	2	5	4	8
Lisburn,	1	12	–	1	1	13	14	1	4
Co. Armagh.									
Armagh,	9	15	–	1	9	16	25	5	6
Lurgan,	11	17	–	4	11	21	32	5	14
Co. Cavan.									
Bailieborough,	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	4
Bawnboy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4
Cavan,	2	5	2	1	4	6	10	7	5
Cootehill,	1	5	–	–	1	5	6	3	2
Co. Donegal.									
Ballyshannon,	1	2	–	–	1	2	3	–	1
Donegal,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Dunfanaghy,	2	1	–	–	2	1	3	–	–
Glenties,	2	3	–	–	2	3	5	2	7
Inishowen,	12	8	–	–	12	8	20	4	5
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Milford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3
Stranorlar,	3	2	–	–	3	2	5	1	–
Co. Down.									
Banbridge,	1	4	–	1	1	5	6	2	1
Downpatrick,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkeel,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–
Newry,	–	8	–	–	–	8	8	2	4
Newtownards,	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	8	3
Co. Fermanagh.									
Enniskillen,	1	3	–	1	1	4	5	2	4
Irvinestown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Lisnaskea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
Co. Londonderry.									
Coleraine,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
†Limavady,	3	5	–	2	3	7	10	7	9
Londonderry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Magherafelt,	3	10	–	–	3	10	13	4	3

* The numbers in Ballymena workhouse include 45 males and 53 females transferred from the
† The numbers in Limavady workhouse include 1 female, transferred

not mentally affected, in each Workhouse on the 31st of December, 1907.

Idiots.					Total Number of Lunatics and Idiots.			Number of Epileptics not mentally affected.			Unions.
Epileptic.		Total.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
											Province of Ulster.
											Co. Antrim.
1	1	3	5	8	6	14	20	–	–	–	Antrim.
–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	–	1	Ballycastle.
4	–	17	4	21	62	68	130	–	2	2	*Ballymena.
–	2	1	4	5	1	5	6	–	–	–	Ballymoney.
–	1	12	5	17	37	22	59	35	36	71	Belfast.
1	–	5	8	13	8	10	18	2	–	2	Larne.
2	–	3	4	7	4	17	21	2	6	8	Lisburn.
											Co. Armagh.
2	2	7	8	15	16	24	40	1	–	1	Armagh.
4	1	9	15	24	20	36	56	–	–	–	Lurgan.
											Co. Cavan.
–	–	–	4	4	–	5	5	2	1	3	Bailieborough.
–	–	1	4	5	1	4	5	–	–	–	Bawnboy.
1	–	8	5	13	12	11	23	–	1	1	Cavan.
–	–	3	2	5	4	7	11	1	–	1	Cootehill.
											Co. Donegal.
–	–	–	1	1	1	3	4	–	–	–	Ballyshannon.
–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	Donegal.
–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	Dunfanaghy.
2	–	4	7	11	6	10	16	–	3	3	Glenties.
–	–	4	5	9	16	13	29	–	–	–	Inishowen.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Letterkenny.
–	–	2	3	5	2	3	5	–	1	1	Milford.
–	–	1	–	1	4	2	6	–	–	–	Stranorlar.
											Co. Down.
–	–	2	1	3	3	6	9	–	–	–	Banbridge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Downpatrick.
–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	Kilkeel.
–	1	2	5	7	2	13	15	–	1	1	Newry.
–	–	8	3	11	8	4	12	1	–	1	Newtownards.
											Co. Fermanagh.
–	1	2	5	7	3	9	12	1	1	2	Enniskillen.
–	–	3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	Irvinestown.
–	–	1	3	4	1	3	4	–	–	–	Lisnaskea.
											Co. Londonderry.
–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	Coleraine.
–	–	7	9	16	10	16	26	–	–	–	†Limavady.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Londonderry.
1	–	5	3	8	8	13	21	–	–	–	Magherafelt.

Antrim and Belfast District Asylums under Section 9 of the Act 38 and 39 Vic., chap. 67.
from Londonderry District Asylum under the same enactment.

No. 7.—Return showing the number of persons of unsound mind, and of epileptics

Unions.	Lunatics.								
	Non-epileptic.		Epileptic.		Total.			Non-epileptic.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*									
Co. Monaghan.									
Carrickmacross,	–	7	–	–	–	7	7	2	1
Castleblayney,	7	8	–	–	7	8	15	3	6
Clones,	1	9	–	–	1	9	10	3	3
Monaghan,	4	4	–	–	4	4	8	2	4
Co. Tyrone.									
Castlederg,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
Clogher,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3
Cookstown,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–
Dungannon,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	2
Omagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Strabane,	3	7	–	–	3	7	10	8	7
Total Ulster,	146	229	2	12	148	241	389	121	137
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.									
Co. Clare.									
Ballyvaghan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2
Corrofin,	1	2	1	–	2	2	4	1	1
*Ennis,	38	30	1	2	39	32	71	–	–
Ennistymon,	7	12	1	–	8	12	20	11	13
Killadysert,	8	5	–	–	8	5	13	2	2
Kilrush,	22	21	–	5	22	26	48	6	8
Scariff,	8	8	–	2	8	10	18	1	3
Tulla,	5	6	–	–	5	6	11	2	2
Co. Cork.									
Bandon,	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Bantry,	1	1	–	–	1	1	2	–	–
Castletown,	2	1	–	–	2	1	3	–	1
Clonakilty,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Cork,	12	69	7	11	19	80	99	4	15
Dunmanway,	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Fermoy,	1	5	–	–	1	5	6	4	2
Kanturk,	2	11	1	1	3	12	15	5	23
Kinsale,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Macroom,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5
Mallow,	12	17	–	2	12	19	31	1	5
Midleton,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	6
Millstreet,	–	6	–	1	–	7	7	1	4
Mitchelstown,	1	4	–	–	1	4	5	–	–
Skibbereen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Skull,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Youghal,	3	4	–	–	3	4	7	4	4

* The numbers in Ennis Workhouse include 4 males transferred from Ennis District

not mentally affected, in each Workhouse on the 31st of December, 1907—*con.*

Idiots.					Total Number of Lunatics and Idiots.			Number of Epileptics not mentally affected.			Unions.
Epileptic.		Total.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
											PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*
											Co. Monaghan.
1	–	3	1	4	3	8	11	1	1	2	Carrickmacross.
2	–	5	6	11	12	14	26	–	–	–	Castleblayney.
1	–	4	3	7	5	12	17	1	–	1	Clones.
–	–	2	4	6	6	8	14	–	1	1	Monaghan.
											Co. Tyrone.
–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	Castlederg.
1	3	3	6	9	3	6	9	–	–	–	Clogher.
–	–	2	–	2	3	–	3	2	1	3	Cookstown.
1	–	3	2	5	4	2	6	–	–	–	Dungannon.
–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	3	–	3	Omagh.
–	3	8	10	18	11	17	28	–	1	1	Strabane.
24	15	145	152	297	293	393	686	54	56	110	Total Ulster.
											PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
											Co. Clare.
–	–	3	2	5	3	2	5	–	1	1	Ballyvaghan.
–	–	1	1	2	3	3	6	–	–	–	Corrofin.
–	–	–	–	–	39	32	71	–	–	–	*Ennis.
3	2	14	15	29	22	27	49	–	–	–	Ennistymon.
–	–	2	2	4	10	7	17	1	–	1	Killadysert.
–	–	6	8	14	28	34	62	4	–	4	Kilrush.
–	–	1	3	4	9	13	22	–	1	1	Scariff.
2	1	4	3	7	9	9	18	2	5	7	Tulla.
											Co. Cork.
–	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	1	1	Bandon.
–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	Bantry.
–	–	–	1	1	2	2	4	1	–	1	Castletown.
–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	2	–	2	Clonakilty.
2	12	6	27	33	25	107	132	11	7	18	Cork.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	Dunmanway.
1	1	5	3	8	6	8	14	–	–	–	Fermoy.
1	1	6	24	30	9	36	45	1	–	1	Kanturk.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Kinsale.
–	–	3	5	8	3	5	8	–	–	–	Macroom.
3	–	4	5	9	16	24	40	–	3	3	Mallow.
1	1	4	7	11	5	7	12	–	–	–	Midleton.
–	2	1	6	7	1	13	14	2	–	2	Millstreet.
–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	2	3	Mitchelstown.
–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1	Skibbereen.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Skull.
1	–	5	4	9	8	8	16	–	3	3	Youghal.

Asylum under the Statute mentioned in the note on the two pages immediately preceding.

No. 7.—Return showing the number of persons of unsound mind, and of epileptics

Unions.	Lunatics.								
	Non-epileptic.		Epileptic.		Total.			Non-epileptic.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.
Province of Munster—*continued.*									
Co. Kerry.									
Caherciveen,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2
Dingle,	–	3	–	–	–	3	3	1	3
Kenmare,	1	1	–	–	1	1	2	–	–
Killarney,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Listowel,	4	10	–	–	4	10	14	2	6
Tralee,	9	9	–	–	9	9	18	–	5
Co. Limerick.									
Croom,	5	8	2	–	7	8	15	6	4
Kilmallock,	13	19	1	1	17	20	37	5	1
Limerick,	26	55	2	5	28	60	88	14	5
Newcastle,	1	10	–	–	1	10	11	5	2
Rathkeale,	2	1	–	–	2	1	3	5	5
Co. Tipperary. (North Riding.)									
Borrisokane,	2	2	–	–	2	2	4	–	4
Nenagh,	–	11	–	2	–	13	13	3	5
Roscrea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Thurles,	–	4	–	2	–	6	6	5	–
Co. Tipperary. (South Riding.)									
Carrick-on-Suir,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	12
Cashel,	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	1	6
Clogheen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4
Clonmel,	7	5	1	2	8	7	15	3	4
Tipperary,	15	24	3	7	18	31	49	1	1
Co. Waterford.									
Dungarvan,	3	3	–	–	3	3	6	4	4
Kilmacthomas,	–	6	–	–	–	6	6	4	–
Lismore,	4	6	1	3	5	9	14	2	4
Waterford,	5	28	–	4	5	32	37	21	37
Total Munster,	225	409	23	50	248	459	707	142	216
Province of Leinster.									
Co. Carlow.									
Carlow,	3	4	–	–	3	4	7	12	10
Co. Dublin.									
Balrothery,	3	5	–	–	3	5	8	1	4
Dublin, North,	44	78	17	23	61	101	162	6	3
Dublin, South,	45	109	2	8	47	117	164	25	14
Rathdown,	11	23	–	–	11	23	34	3	–
Co. Kildare.									
Athy,	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	4	–
Celbridge,	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–
Naas,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	13

not mentally affected, in each Workhouse on the 31st of December, 1907—*con.*

Idiots.					Total Number of Lunatics and Idiots.			Number of Epileptics not mentally affected.			Unions.
Epileptic.		Total.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
											PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*continued*
											Co. Kerry.
–	–	1	2	3	2	2	4	–	–	–	Caherciveen.
–	–	1	3	4	1	6	7	–	–	–	Dingle.
1	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	2	2	Kenmare.
3	1	5	1	6	5	1	6	–	4	4	Killarney.
–	–	2	6	8	6	16	22	–	–	–	Listowel.
–	1	–	6	6	9	15	24	1	3	4	Tralee.
											Co. Limerick.
2	–	8	4	12	15	12	27	2	–	2	Croom.
2	1	7	2	9	24	22	46	–	–	–	Kilmallock.
–	–	14	5	19	42	65	107	–	20	20	Limerick.
2	1	7	3	10	8	13	21	–	1	1	Newcastle.
1	–	6	5	11	8	6	14	1	2	3	Rathkeale.
											Co. Tipperary. (North Riding.)
–	–	–	4	4	2	6	8	–	–	–	Borrisokane.
–	–	3	5	8	3	18	21	1	5	6	Nenagh.
–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	Roscrea.
–	–	5	–	5	5	6	11	3	1	4	Thurles.
											Co. Tipperary. (South Riding.)
1	1	4	13	17	4	13	17	–	3	3	Carrick-on-Suir.
1	2	2	8	10	4	8	12	6	1	7	Cashel.
–	1	3	5	8	3	5	8	1	–	1	Clogheen.
–	–	3	4	7	11	11	22	–	–	–	Clonmel.
–	–	1	1	2	19	32	51	–	–	–	Tipperary.
											Co. Waterford.
1	–	5	4	9	8	7	15	–	–	–	Dungarvan.
–	–	4	–	4	4	6	10	2	2	4	Kilmacthomas.
1	–	3	4	7	8	13	21	2	–	2	Lismore.
7	1	28	38	66	33	70	103	7	3	10	Waterford.
36	30	178	246	424	426	705	1,131	51	72	123	Total Munster.
											PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
											Co. Carlow.
–	5	12	15	27	15	19	34	–	–	–	Carlow.
											Co. Dublin.
–	–	1	4	5	4	9	13	–	–	–	Balrothery.
2	1	8	4	12	69	105	174	18	12	30	Dublin, North.
4	2	29	16	45	76	133	209	26	45	71	Dublin, South.
–	–	3	–	3	14	23	37	1	–	1	Rathdown.
											Co. Kildare.
–	–	4	–	4	4	1	5	–	–	–	Athy.
–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	Celbridge.
–	1	2	14	16	2	14	16	–	3	3	Naas.

No. 7.—RETURN showing the number of persons of unsound mind, and of epileptics

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-epileptic.		Epileptic.		Total.			Non-epileptic.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*continued.*									
CO. KILKENNY.									
Callan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	12
Castlecomer, ...	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Kilkenny, ...	-	2	1	1	1	3	4	12	23
Thomastown, . . .	6	11	-	1	6	12	18	-	1
Urlingford, ...	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	1
KING'S CO.									
Birr, ...	4	-	-	3	4	3	7	1	3
Edenderry, ...	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	3
Tullamore, ...	1	7	-	-	1	7	8	2	7
CO. LONGFORD.									
Ballymahon, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Granard, ...	2	3	-	-	2	3	5	2	1
Longford, ...	-	5	-	-	-	5	5	3	-
CO. LOUTH.									
Ardee, ...	2	2	-	-	2	2	4	5	9
Drogheda, ...	13	22	2	4	15	26	41	4	8
Dundalk, ...	-	21	1	3	1	24	25	1	13
CO. MEATH.									
Dunshaughlin, . . .	2	5	-	-	2	5	7	-	1
Kells, ...	6	3	1	-	7	3	10	1	3
Navan, ...	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	8
Oldcastle, ...	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	3
Trim, ...	2	5	-	1	2	6	8	5	7
QUEEN'S CO.									
Abbeyleix, ...	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	3
Mountmelick, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	16	11
CO. WESTMEATH.									
Athlone, ...	2	-	1	5	3	5	8	-	-
Delvin, ...	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	4	7
Mullingar, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6
CO. WEXFORD.									
Enniscorthy, . . .	1	7	-	-	1	7	8	7	17
Gorey, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
New Ross, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	18
Wexford, ...	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	8	12
CO. WICKLOW.									
Baltinglass, ...	-	4	2	-	2	4	6	4	9
Rathdrum, ...	5	11	-	-	5	11	16	5	7
Shillelagh.	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	2	4
TOTAL LEINSTER,	156	338	27	55	183	393	576	179	246

not mentally affected, in each Workhouse on the 31st of December, 1907—*con.*

Idiots.					Total Number of Lunatics and Idiots.			Number of Epileptics not mentally affected.			Unions.
Epileptic.		Total.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
											PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*continued.*
											Co. Kilkenny.
-	1	11	13	24	11	13	24	1	1	2	Callan.
-	-	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	-	1	Castlecomer.
2	3	14	26	40	15	29	44	-	-	-	Kilkenny.
-	-	-	1	1	6	13	19	-	1	1	Thomastown.
-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	Urlingford.
											King's Co.
-	-	1	3	4	5	6	11	-	-	-	Birr.
-	-	1	3	4	2	4	6	-	1	1	Edenderry.
-	-	2	7	9	3	14	17	-	-	-	Tullamore.
											Co. Longford.
-	-	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	Ballymahon.
1	-	3	1	4	5	4	9	-	-	-	Granard.
-	1	3	1	4	3	6	9	-	-	-	Longford.
											Co. Louth.
-	-	5	9	14	7	11	18	-	1	1	Ardee.
1	-	5	8	13	20	34	54	-	-	-	Drogheda.
1	5	2	18	20	3	42	45	3	-	3	Dundalk.
											Co. Meath.
1	-	1	1	2	3	6	9	-	-	-	Dunshaughlin.
1	2	2	5	7	9	8	17	1	2	3	Kells.
-	-	6	8	14	7	8	15	1	2	3	Navan.
-	-	1	3	4	2	4	6	-	1	1	Oldcastle.
1	-	6	7	13	8	13	21	-	1	1	Trim.
											Queen's Co.
-	-	4	3	7	4	4	8	-	-	-	Abbeyleix.
1	1	17	12	29	17	13	30	-	5	5	Mountmelick.
											Co. Westmeath.
-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	Athlone.
-	-	4	7	11	4	9	13	1	1	2	Delvin.
-	-	3	6	9	3	6	9	-	2	2	Mullingar.
											Co. Wexford.
-	1	7	18	25	8	25	33	7	1	8	Enniscorthy.
-	-	3	3	6	3	3	6	-	1	1	Gorey.
-	3	12	21	33	12	21	33	-	1	1	New Ross.
2	4	10	16	26	10	20	30	2	-	2	Wexford.
											Co. Wicklow.
1	1	5	10	15	7	14	21	-	-	-	Baltinglass.
1	-	6	7	13	11	18	29	-	2	2	Rathdrum.
1	1	3	5	8	3	7	10	-	-	-	Shillelagh.
20	32	199	278	477	382	671	1,053	63	84	147	Total Leinster.

[*continued.*

No. 7.—Return showing the number of persons of unsound mind, and December,

Unions.	Lunatics.								
	Non-epileptic.		Epileptic.		Total.			Non-epileptic.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.									
Co. Galway.									
Ballinasloe,	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	1	1
Clifden,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Galway,	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	4
Glennamaddy,	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	2	4
Gort,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
Loughrea,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Mount Bellew,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Oughterard,	1	4	-	-	1	4	5	6	5
Portumna,	2	4	-	-	2	4	6	-	-
Tuam,	2	6	-	1	2	7	9	-	2
Co. Leitrim.									
Carrick-on-Shannon,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Manorhamilton,	2	3	-	-	2	3	5	2	2
Mohill,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co. Mayo.									
Ballina,	1	8	-	-	1	8	9	3	3
Ballinrobe,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
Belmullet,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Castlebar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
Claremorris,	-	5	-	-	-	5	5	-	-
Killala,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swineford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8
Westport,	2	4	-	-	2	4	6	6	7
Co. Roscommon									
Boyle,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10
Castlerea,	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	5	4
Roscommon,	5	5	-	-	5	5	10	3	3
Strokestown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9
Co. Sligo.									
Dromore West,	1	4	-	-	1	4	5	-	-
Sligo,	10	11	-	1	10	12	22	4	2
Tobercurry,	2	7	-	-	2	7	9	5	4
Total Connaught,	30	65	-	4	30	69	99	76	92
								Summary of	
Ulster,	146	229	2	12	148	241	389	121	137
Munster,	225	409	23	50	248	459	707	142	216
Leinster,	156	338	27	55	183	393	576	179	246
Connaught,	30	65	-	4	30	69	99	76	92
Total Ireland,	557	1,041	52	121	609	1,162	1,771	518	691

of epileptics not mentally affected, in each Workhouse on the 31st of 1907.

Idiots.					Total Number of Lunatics and Idiots.			Number of Epileptics not mentally affected.			Unions.
Epileptic.		Total.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
											Province of Connaught.
											Co. Galway.
–	–	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	4	5	Ballinasloe.
–	–	3	4	7	3	4	7	–	1	1	Clifden.
–	–	–	4	4	1	5	6	–	5	5	Galway.
1	–	3	4	7	4	5	9	–	–	–	Glennamaddy.
–	–	2	4	6	2	4	6	–	2	2	Gort.
–	–	2	2	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	Loughrea.
1	2	2	8	10	2	8	10	–	–	–	Mount Bellew.
–	–	6	5	11	7	9	16	–	–	–	Oughterard.
–	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	1	–	1	Portumna
–	–	–	2	2	2	9	11	1	–	1	Tuam.
											Co. Leitrim.
–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	Carrick-on-Shannon.
–	–	2	2	4	4	5	9	–	–	–	Manorhamilton.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Mohill.
											Co. Mayo.
–	2	3	5	8	4	13	17	–	–	–	Ballina.
–	1	4	4	8	4	4	8	–	–	–	Ballinrobe.
–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	1	1	Belmullet.
–	–	5	4	9	5	4	9	–	–	–	Castlebar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	2	2	Claremorris.
1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	Killala.
–	–	5	8	13	5	8	13	1	2	3	Swineford.
1	–	7	7	14	9	11	20	3	–	3	Westport.
											Co. Roscommon.
–	1	9	11	20	9	11	20	–	–	–	Boyle.
2	1	7	5	12	7	7	14	–	–	–	Castlerea.
1	1	4	4	8	9	9	18	1	1	2	Roscommon.
–	1	5	10	15	5	10	15	–	–	–	Strokestown.
											Co. Sligo.
–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–	Dromore West.
–	1	4	3	7	14	15	29	1	4	5	Sligo.
2	–	7	4	11	9	11	20	–	–	–	Tobercurry.
9	10	85	102	187	115	171	286	9	23	32	Total Connaught.
											Provinces.
24	15	145	152	297	293	393	686	54	56	110	Ulster.
36	30	178	246	424	426	705	1,131	51	72	123	Munster.
20	32	199	278	477	382	671	1,053	63	84	147	Leinster.
9	10	85	102	187	115	171	286	9	23	32	Connaught.
89	87	607	778	1,385	1,216	1,940	3,156	177	235	412	Total Ireland.

No. 8.—Table showing the number of Orphans and Deserted Children Act 61 & 62 Vic., ch. 30, as

Unions.		Males.	Females.	Total.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.				
Co. Antrim,	Antrim,	4	3	7
	Ballycastle,	1	1	2
	Ballymena,	15	5	20
	Ballymoney,	7	4	11
	Belfast,	69	59	128*
	Larne,	4	5	9
	Lisburn,	2	4	6
Co. Armagh	Armagh,	21	19	40
	Lurgan,	30	17	47
Co. Cavan,	Bailieborough,	3	4	7
	Bawnboy,	1	1	2
	Cavan,	13	6	19
	Cootehill,	8	3	11
Co. Donegal,	Ballyshannon,	1	7	8
	Donegal,	-	-	-
	Dunfanaghy,	1	-	1
	Glenties,	8	9	17
	Inishowen,	3	1	4
	Letterkenny,	-	1	1
	Milford,	-	1	1
	Stranorlar,	1	1	2
Co. Down,	Banbridge,	7	10	17
	Downpatrick,	-	2	2
	Kilkeel,	-	-	-
	Newry,	6	10	16
	Newtownards,	10	21	31
Co. Fermanagh,	Enniskillen,	9	8	17
	Irvinestown,	-	6	6
	Lisnaskea,	2	1	3
Co. Londonderry,	Coleraine,	3	6	9
	Limavady,	4	5	9
	Londonderry,	16	4	20
	Magherafelt,	-	-	-

* Including 4 males and 3 females in a certified school.

at nurse on the 28th of March, 1908, under the provisions of the amended by 2 Edw. 7, ch. 16.

Unions.		Males.	Females.	Total.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*				
Co. Monaghan,	Carrickmacross,	4	6	10
	Castleblayney,	-	4	4
	Clones,	-	-	-
	Monaghan,	-	-	-
Co. Tyrone,	Castlederg,	-	-	-
	Clogher,	3	3	6
	Cookstown,	-	-	-
	Dungannon,	12	10	22
	Omagh,	2	8	10
	Strabane,	6	9	15
	Total,	276	264	540
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.				
Co. Clare,	Ballyvaghan,	-	-	-
	Corrofin,	-	-	-
	Ennis,	6	5	11
	Ennistymon,	-	-	-
	Killadysert,	-	-	-
	Kilrush,	-	2	2
	Scariff,	-	-	-
	Tulla,	1	2	3
Co. Cork,	Bandon,	8	5	13
	Bantry,	-	-	-
	Castletown,	-	-	-
	Clonakilty,	-	3	3
	Cork,	86	85	171
	Dunmanway,	6	4	10
	Fermoy,	4	1	5
	Kanturk,	17	15	32
	Kinsale,	2	3	5
	Macroom,	8	16	24
	Mallow,	18	19	37
	Midleton,	3	3	6
	Millstreet,	4	12	16
	Mitchelstown,	7	5	12
	Skibbereen,	5	5	0
	Skull,	-	-	-
	Youghal,	10	6	16

Munster—*continued.*

No. 8.—Table showing the number of Orphans and Deserted Children Act 61 & 62 Vic., ch. 30, as

Unions.		Males.	Females.	Total.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*continued.*				
Co. Kerry,	Caherciveen	9	17	26
	Dingle,	6	2	8
	Kenmare,	2	2	4
	Killarney,	1	9	10
	Listowel,	4	3	7
	Tralee,	10	6	16
Co. Limerick,	Croom,	–	–	–
	Kilmallock,	11	14	25
	Limerick,	48	25	73
	Newcastle,	2	–	2
	Rathkeale,	3	6	9
Co. Tipperary, (North Riding.)	Borrisokane,	–	3	3
	Nenagh,	4	5	9
	Roscrea,	1	–	1
	Thurles,	2	3	5
Co. Tipperary, (South Riding).	Carrick-on-Suir,	2	5	7
	Cashel,	–	–	–
	Clogheen,	–	–	–
	Clonmel,	12	6	18
	Tipperary,	7	5	12
Co. Waterford,	Dungarvan,	5	11	16
	Kilmacthomas,	–	–	–
	Lismore,	2	4	6
	Waterford,	15	18	33
	Total,	331	335	666
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.				
Co. Carlow,	Carlow,	26	25	51
Co. Dublin,	Balrothery,	10	17	27
	Dublin, North,	116	124	240
	Dublin, South,	85	88	173
	Rathdown,	35	28	63
Co. Kildare,	Athy,	11	4	15
	Celbridge,	4	3	7
	Naas,	12	14	26

at nurse on the 28th of March, 1908, under the provisions of the amended by 2 Edw. 7, ch. 16—*continued.*

Unions.		Males.	Females.	Total.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*continued.*				
Co. Kilkenny,	Callan,	-	1	1
	Castlecomer,	-	-	-
	Kilkenny,	1	14	15
	Thomastown	2	4	6
	Urlingford,	3	1	4
King's Co.,	Birr,	-	-	-
	Edenderry,	1	5	6
	Tullamore,	4	3	7
Co. Longford,	Ballymahon,	-	-	-
	Granard,	-	-	-
	Longford,	10	10	20*
Co. Louth,	Ardee,	4	4	8
	Drogheda,	5	-	5
	Dundalk,	13	13	26
Co. Meath,	Dunshaughlin,	-	-	-
	Kells,	-	6	6*
	Navan,	7	7	14*
	Oldcastle,	5	5	10
	Trim,	1	5	6
Queen's Co.,	Abbeyleix,	2	-	2
	Mountmelick,	7	10	17
Co. Westmeath,	Athlone,	20	14	34*
	Delvin,	9	10	19*
	Mullingar,	32	34	66
Co. Wexford,	Enniscorthy,	2	1	3
	Gorey,	6	3	9
	New Ross,	13	15	28
	Wexford,	9	11	20
Co. Wicklow,	Baltinglass,	4	2	6
	Rathdrum,	15	9	24
	Shillelagh,	4	2	6
	Total,	473	492	970

[*Continued.*

* Longford Union—Including 1 female in a certified school.
Kells " —All these children are in a certified school
Navan " —Including 5 females in a certified school.
Athlone " — " " " "
Delvin " — " " " "

No. 8.—Table showing the number of Orphans and Deserted Children at nurse on the 28th of March, 1908, under the provisions of the Act 61 & 62 Vic., ch. 30, as amended by 2 Edw. 7, ch. 16.

Unions.		Males.	Females.	Total.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.				
Co. Galway,	Ballinasloe,	-	-	-
	Clifden,	-	1	1
	Galway,	4	5	9
	Glennamaddy,	9	2	11
	Gort,	3	3	6
	Loughrea,	2	2	4
	Mount Bellew,	4	1	5
	Oughterard,	-	-	-
	Portumna,	-	-	-
	Tuam,	12	8	20
Co. Leitrim,	Carrick-on-Shannon,	-	-	-
	Manorhamilton,	-	-	-
	Mohill,	-	-	-
Co. Mayo,	Ballina,	1	-	1
	Ballinrobe,	-	-	-
	Belmullet,	-	-	-
	Castlebar,	-	-	-
	Claremorris,	-	-	-
	Killala,	-	-	-
	Swineford,	2	3	5
	Westport,	-	2	2
Co. Roscommon,	Boyle,	2	3	
	Castlerea,	5	4	9
	Roscommon,	7	7	14*
	Strokestown,	-	-	-
Co. Sligo,	Dromore West,	1	-	1
	Sligo,	-	-	-
	Tobercurry,	-	1	1*
	Total,	52	42	94
SUMMARY.				
Ulster,		276	264	540
Munster,		331	335	666
Leinster,		478	492	970
Connaught,		52	42	94
Total Ireland,		1,137	1,133	2,270

* Roscommon Union.—Including 1 female in a certified school.
Tobercurry Union.—This child is in a certified school.

No. 9.—RETURN OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF UNIONS.

No. 9.—Return of the Receipts in each Union, with the Expenditure on also showing the Expenditure under the Medical Charities, Vaccination, annuation, and National School Teachers Acts; the amount paid

Names of Counties and Unions.	Receipts.						Expenditure.			
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.		Rents of Dispensary Residences &c	Other receipts.	Total receipts from revenue.	Amount of Loans.	In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.		
	For Union Charges.	To Repay Seed Loans.						Cost of boarded-out Children	Cost of all other out-door relief Expenditure.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.										
Co. Antrim.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Antrim,	6,773	–	50	261	7,084	–	2,070	44	1,777	1,821
Ballycastle,	2,360	–	–	166	2,526	–	647	25	113	138
Ballymena,	7,436	–	21	2,268	9,725	–	3,393	154	2,159	2,313
Ballymoney,	5,459	–	20	317	5,796	–	1,614	79	992	1,071
Belfast,	78,361	–	–	3,001	81,362	11,139	38,527	1,388	1,916	3,304
Larne,	4,880	–	20	247	5,147	–	1,600	85	1,093	1,178
Lisburn,	9,471	–	71	392	9,934	–	2,839	39	1,830	1,869
Co. Armagh.										
Armagh,	9,259	–	28	562	9,849	–	2,934	299	305	604
Lurgan,	10,601	–	49	431	11,084	–	3,764	322	1,177	1,499
Co. Cavan.										
Bailieborough,	4,363	–	–	41	4,404	–	1,531	27	806	833
Bawnboy,	2,952	227	–	16	3,195	–	827	17	529	546
Cavan,	6,568	–	30	140	6,738	350	2,526	43	1,387	1,430
Cootehill,	4,287	–	–	70	4,357	–	1,708	67	805	872
Co. Donegal.										
Ballyshannon,	4,612	1,158	–	125	5,895	–	1,599	47	614	661
Donegal,	2,772	–	–	205	2,977	–	746	–	43	43
Dunfanaghy,	1,570	–	–	56	1,626	–	349	7	79	86
Glenties,	4,600	–	–	118	4,718	–	909	142	223	365
Inishowen,	3,906	–	–	155	4,061	–	926	22	830	852
Letterkenny,	2,477	–	–	99	2,576	–	943	7	33	40
Milford,	3,769	–	–	49	3,818	–	991	3	170	173
Stranorlar,	2,298	–	–	90	2,388	–	661	10	144	154

the RELIEF of the POOR, during the year ended the 30th of September, 1907, and Dispensary Houses Acts, the Lunatic Asylums, Registration, Super- in respect of LOANS and the TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year.

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*								NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
Maintenance of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots, in Public Institutions, and cost of Relief in Extorn Hospitals.	Emigration Expenses.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Cost of Medicines and Medical Appliances in Workhouses.	All other Poor Relief Expenditure.	Total Poor Relief Expenditure.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccination, and Dispensary Houses Acts.	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
								PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	CO. ANTRIM.
69	-	885	47	513	5,405	1,016	10	Antrim.
4	-	672	31	281	1,773	616	10	Ballycastle.
71	-	1,343	39	972	8,131	1,395	13	Ballymena.
50	-	950	46	369	4,100	986	13	Ballymoney.
1,178	34	15,541	960	20,592	80,136	5,194	47	Belfast.
65	-	1,003	26	371	4,243	866	3	Larne.
41	-	1,170	79	938	6,936	1,346	20	Lisburn.
								CO. ARMAGH.
165	-	1,131	63	1,280	6,182	1,539	21	Armagh.
106	-	1,534	159	1,336	8,398	1,478	38	Lurgan.
								CO. CAVAN.
61	-	803	18	420	3,666	686	24	Bailieborough.
87	-	408	18	259	2,145	594	13	Bawnboy.
129	-	929	21	1,019	6,054	1,388	21	Cavan.
92	-	698	35	383	3,788	828	16	Cootehill.
								CO. DONEGAL.
-	-	648	38	599	3,545	857	11	Ballyshannon.
108	-	574	29	343	1,843	635	15	Donegal.
-	-	432	8	206	1,081	514	9	Dunfanaghy.
28	-	833	21	186	2,312	1,188	40	Glenties.
-	-	653	25	434	2,890	981	22	Inishowen.
22	-	517	7	320	1,849	491	5	Letterkenny.
30	-	684	14	328	2,223	911	16	Milford.
2	-	625	21	143	1,606	513	18	Stranorlar.

[ULSTER—*continued.*

No. 9.—Return showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

Names of Counties and Unions.	Expenditure—*continued.*							
	Expenses under Act for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Superannuation Acts.	Payments under the National School Teachers Act.	Payments in respect of Borrowed Money.			Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure during the year.
				Principal.	Interest.	Total.		
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.								
Co. Antrim.	£	£		£	£	£	£	£
Antrim, . . .	64	189	-	35	91	126	-	6,810
Ballycastle, . .	26	128	-	6	4	10	-	2,563
Ballymena, . .	106	114	-	24	33	57	-	9,816
Ballymoney, . .	53	96	-	35	25	60	-	5,308
Belfast, . . .	1,066	1,323	94	3,639	2,285	5,924	-	93,784
Larne, . . .	74	59	-	65	45	110	-	5,355
Lisburn, . . .	110	54	-	161	194	355	-	8,821
Co. Armagh.								
Armagh, . . .	102	162	-	80	87	167	-	8,173
Lurgan, . . .	127	171	-	108	86	194	-	10,406
Co. Cavan.								
Bailieborough, . .	28	41	-	7	8	15	-	4,460
Bawnboy, . . .	29	21	9	-	-	-	-	2,811
Cavan, . . .	111	41	-	20	22	42	-	7,609
Cootehill, . . .	51	34	-	-	-	-	-	4,717
Co. Donegal.								
Ballyshannon . .	42	52	-	33	23	56	170	4,733
Donegal, . . .	40	-	-	37	30	67	-	2,600
Dunfanaghy, . .	35	175	-	-	-	-	-	1,314
Glenties, . . .	65	55	-	4	2	6	-	3,696
Inishowen, . .	61	169	-	-	-	-	-	4,123
Letterkenny, . .	27	106	-	-	-	-	-	2,478
Milford, . . .	39	106	-	-	-	-	-	3,295
Stranorlar, . .	27	80	-	22	11	33	-	2,277

during the year ended the 30th of September, 1907—*continued.*

Amount of Expenditure defrayed from Loans.		Amount of Seed Loan repaid to Commissioners of Public Works.	Valuation in 1908.	Poundage on the Valuation.		Names of Counties and Unions.
For Workhouse Buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.			Of Expenditure on Relief of the Poor exclusive of amount defrayed from Loans.	Of Total Expenditure exclusive of amounts defrayed from Loans.	
30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.
						PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
£	£	£	£	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	Co. Antrim.
-	-	-	132,809	0 9¾	1 0¼	Antrim.
-	-	-	47,730	0 9	1 1	Ballycastle.
-	-	-	142,506	1 1¾	1 4½	Ballymena.
-	-	-	101,350	0 9¾	1 0½	Ballymoney.
13,868	-	-	1,593,554	0 10	1 0	Belfast.
-	-	-	136,072	0 7½	0 9½	Larne.
-	-	-	197,590	0 8¼	0 10¾	Lisburn.
						Co. Armagh.
-	-	-	203,098	0 7¼	0 9¾	Armagh.
-	-	-	167,143	1 0	1 3	Lurgan.
						Co. Cavan.
-	-	-	44,694	1 7¾	2 0	Ballieborough.
-	98	229	40,476	1 0¾	1 4	Bawnboy.
441	-	-	117,669	0 11½	1 2½	Cavan.
-	-	-	74,534	1 0½	1 3¼	Cootehill.
						Co. Donegal.
-	-	1,097	53,092	1 4	1 9½	Ballyshannon
-	-	-	35,672	1 0½	1 5½	Donegal.
-	-	-	12,081	1 9½	3 0	Dunfanaghy.
-	-	-	22,493	2 1	3 3½	Glenties.
-	-	-	42,040	1 4½	1 11½	Inishowen.
-	-	-	32,897	1 1½	1 6	Letterkenny.
-	-	-	30,846	1 5¼	2 1½	Milford.
-	-	-	31,317	1 0½	1 5¼	Stranorlar.

Ulster—*continued,*

No. 9.—Return showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

Names of Counties and Unions.	Receipts.						Expenditure.			
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.		Rents of Dispensary Residences &c.	Other receipts.	Total receipts from revenue.	Amount of Loans.	In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.		
	For Union Charges.	To Repay Seed Loans						Cost of boarded-out Children	Cost of all other out-door relief Expenditure.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Co. Down.										
Banbridge,	3,070	–	–	218	3,288	500	2,026	126	2,834	2,960
Downpatrick,	6,672	–	–	218	6,890	–	1,892	–	1,026	1,026
Kilkeel,	3,167	–	–	98	3,265	–	816	–	434	434
Newry,	9,589	–	–	384	9,973	–	2,464	129	2,655	2,784
Newtownards,	8,439	–	23	267	8,729	400	2,295	214	2,345	2,559
Co. Fermanagh.										
Enniskillen,	5,211	406	1	102	5,720	–	1,695	135	471	606
Irvinestown,	3,258	–	–	58	3,316	–	957	41	205	246
Lisnaskea,	3,087	–	–	101	3,188	–	960	12	379	391
Co. Londonderry.										
Coleraine,	4,803	–	–	221	5,024	–	1,300	69	626	695
Limavady,	2,995	–	–	240	3,235	–	1,260	61	1	62
Londonderry,	7,653	–	10	472	8,135	–	2,610	123	205	328
Magherafelt,	5,589	–	–	238	5,827	–	1,999	–	948	948
Co. Monaghan.										
Carrickmacross,	3,384	–	–	157	3,541	–	1,481	16	371	387
Castleblayney,	4,200	–	–	91	4,291	–	1,775	19	806	825
Clones,	2,966	–	–	139	3,105	–	1,238	–	12	12
Monaghan,	4,682	–	–	203	4,885	200	1,082	–	543	543
Co. Tyrone.										
Castlederg,	1,603	–	5	97	1,710	–	592	–	–	–
Clogher,	3,078	–	3	15	3,096	–	1,010	25	425	450
Cookstown,	3,878	–	16	206	4,100	–	1,338	–	738	738
Dungannon,	6,382	–	31	208	6,621	–	1,917	126	843	969
Omagh,	8,079	–	–	157	8,236	–	2,323	88	1,582	1,670
Strabane,	8,296	–	–	155	8,451	–	2,310	68	1,019	1,087
Total Ulster, 1907.	293,863	1,791	378	12,854	308,886	12,589	106,497	4,079	35,493	39,572
Do., 1906.	295,690	–	357	12,959	309,006	19,150	105,765	4,064	35,012	39,076
Increase,	–	1,791	21	–	–	–	732	15	481	496
Decrease,	1,827	–	–	105	120	6,561	–	–	–	–

during the year ended the 30th of September, 1907—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*								
Maintenance of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots in Public Institutions, and cost of Relief in Extern Hospitals.	Emigration Expenses.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Cost of Medicines and Medical Appliances in Workhouses.	All other Poor Relief Expenditure.	Total Poor Relief Expenditure.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccination, and Dispensary Houses Acts.	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con.*
								CO. DOWN.
93	–	1,024	42	750	6,895	1,952	14	Banbridge.
118	–	1,044	25	550	4,655	1,733	17	Downpatrick.
34	–	579	18	125	2,006	722	8	Kilkeel.
74	–	1,477	51	1,201	8,051	1,976	28	Newry.
97	–	1,150	57	1,319	7,477	1,307	8	Newtownards.
								CO. FERMANAGH.
67	–	1,054	35	349	3,506	1,018	20	Enniskillen.
4	–	520	29	249	2,005	721	14	Irvinestown.
17	–	619	50	433	2,470	744	20	Lisnaskea.
								CO. LONDONDERRY.
66	–	952	39	342	3,394	1,346	15	Coleraine.
42	–	772	31	217	2,384	858	12	Limavady.
217	–	1,249	51	978	5,433	2,073	13	Londonderry.
50	–	815	37	498	4,347	893	24	Magherafelt.
								CO. MONAGHAN
64	–	693	24	220	2,809	651	18	Carrickmacross.
101	–	861	44	329	3,935	880	29	Castleblayney.
64	–	481	20	326	2,191	625	22	Clones.
89	–	802	19	379	2,864	1,249	35	Monaghan.
								CO. TYRONE.
5	–	538	18	129	1,282	402	7	Castlederg.
30	–	568	35	339	2,432	656	14	Clogher.
22	–	773	24	347	3,242	788	9	Cookstown.
116	–	989	41	712	4,744	1,307	19	Dungannon.
76	–	933	64	702	5,768	1,247	35	Omagh.
65	–	1,062	49	928	5,501	1,506	27	Strabane.
3,769	34	50,988	2,513	42,714	246,087	48,682	803	Total Ulster, 1907.
3,319	31	50,897	2,782	42,902	244,772	50,886	792	Do., 1906.
450	3	91	–	–	1,315	–	11	Increase.
–	–	–	269	188	–	2,204	–	Decrease.

No. 9.—Return showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

Names of Counties and Unions.	Expenditure—*continued.*							
	Expenses under Act for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Superannuation Acts.	Payments under the National School Teachers Act.	Payments in respect of Borrowed Money.			Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure during the year.
				Principal.	Interest.	Total.		
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Co. Down.								
Banbridge,	89	42	–	44	42	86	–	9,078
Downpatrick,	84	297	–	–	–	–	–	6,786
Kilkeel,	39	127	2	–	–	–	–	2,904
Newry,	105	97	1	54	65	119	–	10,377
Newtownards,	95	75	–	83	60	143	–	9,105
Co. Fermanagh.								
Enniskillen,	58	84	8	98	74	172	10	5,186
Irvinestown,	26	208	–	–	–	–	–	2,974
Lisnaskea,	31	54	–	–	–	–	–	3,319
Co. Londonderry.								
Coleraine,	63	208	–	–	–	–	–	5,026
Limavady,	40	35	–	–	–	–	–	3,329
Londonderry,	143	4	–	113	109	223	–	7,888
Magherafelt,	78	84	–	–	–	–	–	5,426
Co. Monaghan.								
Carrickmacross,	38	58	–	21	19	40	–	3,674
Castleblayney,	55	27	–	–	–	–	–	4,932
Clones,	30	64	–	–	–	–	–	2,932
Monaghan,	59	232	–	12	37	49	–	4,488
Co. Tyrone.								
Castlederg,	23	35	5	–	–	–	–	1,754
Clogher,	29	44	–	–	–	–	–	3,175
Cookstown,	49	26	–	14	31	45	–	4,159
Dungannon,	68	101	–	59	39	98	–	6,337
Omagh,	77	325	–	–	–	–	–	7,452
Strabane,	75	146	–	25	3	28	–	7,283
Total Ulster, 1907,	3,589	5,549	119	4,799	3,425	8,224	180	313,233
Do., 1906,	3,576	5,554	123	4,222	2,857	7,079	14	312,796
Increase,	13	–	–	577	568	1,145	166	437
Decrease,	–	5	4	–	–	–	–	–

during the year ended the 30th of September, 1907—*continued.*

Amount of Expenditure defrayed from Loans.		Amount of Seed Loan repaid to Commissioners of Public Works.	Valuation in 1908.	Poundage on the Valuation.		Names of Counties and Unions.
For Workhouse Buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.			Of Expenditure on Relief of the Poor exclusive of amount defrayed from Loans.	Of Total Expenditure exclusive of amounts defrayed from Loans.	
30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.
£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF ULSTER. Co. Down.
-	578	-	165,156	0 10	1 0¼	Banbridge.
-	-	-	182,533	0 6	0 9	Downpatrick.
-	-	-	53,552	0 9	1 1	Kilkeel.
-	-	-	176,216	0 11	1 2¼	Newry.
580	-	-	180,373	0 9¼	0 11¼	Newtownards.
						Co. Fermanagh.
-	-	321	108,701	0 8½	0 11½	Enniskillen.
-	-	-	52,399	0 9¼	1 1⅛	Irvinestown.
-	-	-	59,089	0 10	1 1½	Lisnaskea.
						Co. Londonderry.
-	-	-	104,294	0 7⅞	0 11½	Coleraine.
-	-	-	69,943	0 8¼	0 11½	Limavady.
-	-	-	200,973	0 6½	0 9½	Londonderry.
-	-	-	93,969	0 11	1 1⅜	Magherafelt.
						Co. Monaghan.
-	-	-	55,403	1 0½	1 4	Carrickmacross.
-	-	-	79,213	1 0	1 3	Castleblayney.
-	-	-	63,284	0 8¼	0 11	Clones.
-	57	-	102,582	0 6⅜	0 10½	Monaghan.
						Co. Tyrone.
-	-	-	27,019	0 11½	1 3½	Castlederg.
-	-	-	51,535	0 11½	1 2⅜	Clogher.
-	-	-	67,750	0 11½	1 2⅜	Cookstown.
-	-	-	111,593	0 10¼	1 1⅜	Dungannon.
-	-	-	117,585	0 11⅜	1 3¼	Omagh.
-	-	-	115,341	0 11½	1 3½	Strabane.
14,889	733	1,647	5,493,171	0 10	1 1	Total Ulster, 1907.
15,002	3,123	-	5,467,764	0 10	1 1	Do., 1906.
-	-	1,647	30,407	-	-	Increase.
113	2,390	-	-	-	-	Decrease.

No. 9.—Return showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

Names of Counties and Unions.	Receipts.						Expenditure.			
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.		Rents of Dispensary Residences &c	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.	Amount of Loans.	In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.		
	For Union Charges.	To Repay Seed Loans.						Cost of boarded-out Children.	Cost of all other out-door relief Expenditure.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.										
Co. Clare.	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ballyvaghan, .	1,813	303	14	35	2,165	–	776	–	298	298
Corrofin, . .	2,134	125	–	105	2,364	–	993	–	381	381
Ennis, . .	11,140	150	–	201	11,491	–	5,190	81	1,791	1,872
Ennistymon, .	6,302	115	–	114	6,531	–	2,765	–	540	540
Killadysert, .	2,838	277	–	171	3,286	–	979	–	631	631
Kilrush, . .	8,013	775	–	150	8,938	–	3,499	22	2,004	2,026
Scariff, . .	3,088	318	–	133	3,539	–	1,402	–	325	325
Tulla, . . .	3,859	–	–	68	3,927	–	1,452	–	514	514
Co. Cork.										
Bandon, . .	6,271	–	40	96	6,407	–	1,885	82	1,494	1,576
Bantry, . .	3,868	164	25	38	4,095	–	972	–	794	794
Castletown, .	2,250	229	–	137	2,616	–	668	8	416	424
Clonakilty, . .	4,080	–	25	54	4,159	–	1,621	22	791	813
Cork, . . .	51,327	–	42	981	52,350	–	23,555	1,182	8,992	10,174
Dunmanway, .	3,827	179	18	41	4,065	–	823	63	771	834
Fermoy, . .	6,535	–	22	192	6,749	200	1,622	55	1,253	1,308
Kanturk, . .	7,535	–	27	71	7,633	300	3,165	213	1,814	2,027
Kinsale, . .	4,908	–	26	83	5,017	–	1,311	69	981	1,050
Macroom, . .	7,147	–	23	94	7,264	–	1,779	143	1,437	1,580
Mallow, . .	9,491	–	38	227	9,756	–	4,091	243	1,516	1,759
Midleton, . .	7,520	–	16	136	7,672	–	3,188	55	1,452	1,507
Millstreet, . .	3,542	–	41	47	3,630	–	1,227	73	600	673
Mitchelstown, .	3,825	–	42	130	3,997	–	1,237	87	606	693
Skibbereen, . .	5,665	–	–	94	5,759	–	2,126	61	1,118	1,179
Skull, . .	2,005	–	33	24	2,062	–	701	–	364	364
Youghal, . .	6,930	–	51	106	7,087	400	2,105	115	1,223	1,338
Co. Kerry.										
Caherciveen, .	5,411	–	–	145	5,556	–	948	118	1,403	1,521
Dingle, . . .	5,334	337	–	92	5,763	–	1,677	20	576	596
Kenmare, . . .	3,354	268	–	64	3,686	–	826	26	602	628

during the year ended the 30th of September, 1907—*continued.*

Expenditure—*continued.*								
Expenses of District School.	Maintenance of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots in Public Institutions, and Cost of Relief in Extern Hospitals.	Emigration Expenses.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Cost of Medicines and Medical Appliances in Workhouses.	All other Poor Relief Expenditure.	Total Poor Relief Expenditure.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccination, and Dispensary Houses Acts.	Names of Counties and Unions.
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
								PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Co. Clare.
–	42	–	498	9	108	1,731	157	Ballyvaghan.
–	12	–	416	23	303	2,128	166	Corrofin.
–	104	2	1,533	46	1,276	10,023	913	Ennis.
–	66	–	1,131	70	499	5,071	550	Ennistymon.
–	32	–	545	20	386	2,593	330	Killadysert.
–	30	1	1,461	85	563	7,665	866	Kilrush.
–	15	–	754	50	352	2,898	509	Scariff.
–	39	–	699	22	262	2,988	579	Tulla.
								Co. Cork.
	269	–	804	23	499	5,056	1,004	Bandon.
–	95	–	511	20	317	2,709	733	Bantry.
–	25	–	485	26	287	1,915	503	Castletown.
–	97	–	925	35	302	3,793	793	Clonakilty.
–	2,088	–	7,142	521	3,748	47,228	5,855	Cork.
	48	–	768	31	402	2,906	781	Dunmanway.
–	139	–	1,374	15	685	5,143	1,353	Fermoy.
–	176	–	1,428	70	1,157	8,023	1,280	Kanturk.
–	101	–	871	41	457	3,831	997	Kinsale.
–	119	–	1,153	28	538	5,197	1,157	Macroom.
–	142	–	1,633	77	914	8,616	1,731	Mallow.
–	172	–	1,192	88	572	6,719	1,178	Midleton.
–	5	–	775	31	295	3,006	407	Millstreet.
–	147	–	715	37	546	3,375	815	Mitchelstown.
–	88	–	1,019	28	632	5,122	1,272	Skibbereen.
	7	–	577	11	216	1,876	500	Skull.
–	86	–	1,252	46	677	5,504	1,296	Youghal.
								Co. Kerry.
–	151	–	731	52	533	3,936	965	Caherciveen.
–	87	–	968	56	479	3,863	959	Dingle.
–	45	–	747	25	251	2,522	765	Kenmare.

[Munster—*continued.*

No. 9.—Return showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

Name of Counties and Unions.	Expenditure—*con.*							
	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Superannuation Acts.	Payments under the National School Teachers Act.	Payments in respect of Borrowed Money.			Other Expenditure.
					Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.								
Co. Clare.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ballyvaghan,	4	3	30	–	–	–	–	–
Corrofin,	9	7	58	–	4	4	8	–
Ennis,	16	41	99	–	–	–	–	–
Ennistymon,	13	29	171	–	–	–	–	–
Killadysert,	5	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilrush,	27	50	–	–	11	4	15	–
Scariff,	3	22	84	–	–	–	–	–
Tulla,	2	16	215	–	–	–	–	–
Co Cork.								
Bandon,	16	32	122	–	28	17	45	–
Bantry,	9	24	72	–	21	17	38	–
Castletown,	10	23	38	–	–	–	–	–
Clonakilty,	12	35	130	14	53	42	95	–
Cork,	60	329	841	105	206	219	425	–
Dunmanway	5	31	63	–	35	15	50	–
Fermoy,	9	47	266	–	56	87	143	–
Kanturk,	32	49	184	–	34	53	87	–
Kinsale,	11	30	80	–	37	34	71	–
Macroom,	23	40	173	16	52	38	90	–
Mallow,	18	44	244	4	37	57	94	–
Midleton,	15	37	217	–	45	27	72	–
Millstreet,	10	20	104	–	36	26	62	–
Mitchelstown,	17	31	18	–	57	88	145	–
Skibbereen,	30	47	76	–	–	–	–	–
Skull,	6	17	25	–	41	34	75	–
Youghal,	13	29	61	–	24	17	41	34
Co. Kerry.								
Caherciveen,	39	46	61	–	71	54	125	–
Dingle,	38	39	225	–	–	–	–	–
Kenmare,	18	24	150	–	8	8	16	–

during the year ended the 30th of September, 1907—*continued.*

Total Expenditure during the year.	Amount of Expenditure defrayed from Loans.		Amount of Seed Loan repaid to Commissioners of Public Works.	Valuation in 1908.	Poundage on the Valuation.		Names of Counties and Unions.
	For Workhouse Buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.			Of Expenditure on Relief of the Poor exclusive of amount defrayed from Loans.	Of Total Expenditure exclusive of amounts defrayed from Loans.	
30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.
							PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
£	£	£	£	£	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	Co. Clare.
1,925	–	–	299	20,360	1 8½	1 10¾	Ballyvaghan.
2,376	–	–	121	20,422	2 1	2 4	Corrofin.
11,092	–	–	147	75,757	2 7¾	2 11¼	Ennis.
5,834	–	–	106	37,795	2 8¼	3 1	Ennistymon.
2,942	–	–	270	25,602	2 0¼	2 3½	Killadysert.
8,623	–	–	760	53,870	2 10¼	3 2½	Kilrush.
3,516	–	–	329	26,764	2 2	2 7½	Scariff.
3,800	–	–	–	33,747	1 9¼	2 3	Tulla.
							Co. Cork.
6,275	–	–	–	74,983	1 4¼	1 8	Bandon.
3,585	–	–	172	23,871	2 3¼	3 0	Bantry.
2,489	–	–	261	12,468	3 0¾	4 0	Castletown.
4,872	–	–	–	51,734	1 5½	1 10½	Clonakilty.
54,843	–	–	–	398,336	2 4½	2 9	Cork.
3,836	–	–	188	34,447	1 8¼	2 2¾	Dunmanway.
6,961	–	63	–	105,687	0 11¾	1 3¾	Fermoy.
9,655	–	219	–	78,272	2 0½	2 5	Kanturk.
5,020	–	–	–	61,030	1 3	1 7¾	Kinsale.
6,696	–	–	–	66,285	1 6¾	2 0¼	Macroom.
10,751	–	9	–	108,114	1 7¼	1 11¾	Mallow.
8,238	–	–	–	97,374	1 4¼	1 8¼	Midleton.
3,609	–	–	–	27,335	2 2¼	2 7¾	Millstreet.
4,401	–	–	–	50,123	1 4¼	1 9	Mitchelstown.
6,547	–	–	–	49,339	2 1	2 7¾	Skibbereen.
2,499	–	–	–	15,688	2 4¾	3 2¼	Skull.
6,978	–	400	–	61,035	1 9¾	2 1¾	Youghal.
							Co. Kerry.
5,172	–	–	605	27,033	2 11	3 10	Caherciveen.
5,124	–	–	353	23,907	3 2¾	4 3½	Dingle.
3,495	–	–	279	22,070	2 3½	3 2	Kenmare.

[MUNSTER—*continued.*

No. 9.—Return showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

Names of Counties and Unions.	Receipts.						Expenditure.			
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.		Rents of Dispensary Residences &c.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.	Amount of Loans.	In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.		
	For Union Charges.	To Repay Seed Loans.						Cost of boarded-out Children	Cost of all other out-door relief Expenditure.	Total.
1.	2.	3	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*con.*										
Co. Kerry—*con.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Killarney, . .	11,049	543	–	61	11,653	–	3,333	64	2,104	2,168
Listowel, . . .	11,728	1,078	45	258	13,109	–	3,271	27	3,211	3,238
Tralee, . . .	10,951	665	25	131	11,772	–	3,386	101	2,217	2,318
Co. Limerick.										
Croom, . . .	6,979	–	–	155	7,134	–	2,159	–	1,164	1,164
Kilmallock, . .	13,303	–	65	372	13,740	1,249	4,159	187	3,505	3,692
Limerick, . .	31,594	–	26	1,111	32,731	1,269	12,728	687	4,771	5,458
Newcastle, . .	7,733	–	25	126	7,884	–	2,339	21	1,657	1,678
Rathkeale, . .	7,894	–	45	73	8,012	–	2,072	93	2,234	2,327
Co. Tipperary (North Riding).										
Borrisokane, . .	2,466	–	–	82	2,548	–	932	25	428	453
Nenagh, . . .	7,627	–	–	96	7,723	–	2,638	64	2,055	2,119
Roscrea, . . .	5,408	–	–	81	5,489	–	1,876	6	619	625
Thurles, . . .	7,408	–	15	223	7,646	650	1,984	28	2,005	2,033
Co. Tipperary (South Riding).										
Carrick-on-Suir, .	5,864	–	9	277	6,150	–	1,859	43	662	705
Cashel, . . .	7,659	–	–	139	7,798	–	2,761	–	1,584	1,584
Clogheen, . .	6,720	–	27	120	6,867	1,500	2,906	–	568	568
Clonmel, . .	8,810	–	7	302	9,119	–	2,849	158	681	839
Tipperary, . .	13,057	–	20	274	13,351	–	6,477	78	3,595	3,673
Co. Waterford.										
Dungarvan, . .	6,559	201	36	200	6,996	1,185	1,787	118	1,481	1,599
Kilmacthomas, .	4,110	–	13	109	4,232	–	1,869	–	507	507
Lismore, . . .	5,178	105	17	42	5,342	–	1,900	42	951	993
Waterford, . .	17,595	–	30	349	17,974	–	7,388	256	2,624	2,880
Total Munster, 1907,	389,704	5,832	888	8,410	404,834	6,753	143,256	4,736	73,310	78,046
Do., 1906,	384,102	–	746	8,085	392,933	4,860	137,299	4,626	74,269	78,895
Increase, .	5,602	5,832	142	325	11,901	1,893	5,957	110	–	–
Decrease, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	959	849

during the year ended the 30th of September, 1907—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*								
Expenses of District School.	Maintenance of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots, in Public Institutions, and cost of Relief in Extern Hospitals.	Emigration Expenses.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Cost of Medicines and Medical Appliances in Workhouses.	All other Poor Relief Expenditure.	Total Poor Relief Expenditure.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccination, and Dispensary Houses Acts.	NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*con.* CO. KERRY—*con.*
-	326	80	1,513	69	1,044	8,533	2,013	Killarney.
596	347	2	1,415	73	1,020	9,962	1,822	Listowel.
-	200	-	1,620	93	1,200	8,817	1,977	Tralee.
								CO. LIMERICK.
465	143	-	1,352	73	599	5,955	895	Croom.
777	211	8	1,640	93	1,663	12,243	2,957	Kilmallock.
1,493	378	-	4,572	399	3,070	28,098	3,861	Limerick.
425	136	-	1,264	44	459	6,345	1,256	Newcastle.
386	91	-	1,481	43	467	6,867	1,171	Rathkeale.
								CO. TIPPERARY (North Riding).
-	23	-	536	10	108	2,062	515	Borrisokane.
-	128	-	998	71	744	6,698	1,015	Nenagh.
-	13	-	1,099	39	494	4,146	892	Roscrea.
-	113	-	1,211	36	442	5,819	1,927	Thurles.
								CO. TIPPERARY (South Riding).
-	65	-	1,577	53	855	5,114	904	Carrick-on-Suir.
-	31	-	1,342	49	710	6,477	1,286	Cashel.
-	61	-	1,237	61	900	5,733	1,240	Clogheen.
-	125	-	1,979	55	829	6,676	1,206	Clonmel.
-	227	-	1,570	91	341	12,379	1,475	Tipperary.
								CO. WATERFORD.
-	114	-	1,256	41	578	5,375	2,068	Dungarvan.
-	14	-	871	28	339	3,628	475	Kilmacthomas.
-	72	-	745	28	535	4,273	757	Lismore.
-	176	-	2,624	143	2,434	15,645	1,943	Waterford
4,142	7,421	93	64,009	3,178	36,137	336,282	60,069	Total Munster, 1907.
4,401	7,261	3	63,220	3,302	39,131	333,512	56,283	Do. 1906.
-	160	90	789	-	-	2,770	3,786	Increase.
259	-	-	-	124	2,994	-	-	Decrease.

[MUNSTER—*continued.*

No. 9.—Return showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

Names of Counties and Unions.	Expenditure—*con.*							
	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Superannuation Acts.	Payments under the National School Teachers Act.	Payments in respect of Borrowed Money.			Other Expenditure.
					Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26	27.	28.	29.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*con.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Co. Kerry—*con.*								
Killarney,	27	74	238	-	185	84	269	-
Listowel,	64	73	148	-	39	46	85	-
Tralee,	29	84	246	-	43	28	71	-
Co. Limerick.								
Croom,	7	21	259	-	10	5	15	-
Kilmallock,	10	58	233	-	156	158	314	-
Limerick,	93	156	635	46	410	327	737	40
Newcastle,	42	47	17	-	25	30	55	-
Rathkeale,	28	29	267	-	91	64	155	-
Co. Tipperary (North Riding).								
Borrisokane,	1	14	51	-	-	-	-	-
Nenagh,	7	44	57	-	-	-	-	-
Roscrea,	7	31	282	19	-	-	-	-
Thurles,	32	45	150	-	35	33	68	-
Co. Tipperary (South Riding).								
Carrick-on-Suir,	7	36	54	-	18	27	45	-
Cashel,	7	41	120	-	-	-	-	-
Clogheen,	5	29	44	16	64	119	183	8
Clonmel,	2	41	186	-	124	444	568	-
Tipperary,	44	67	214	27	10	25	35	-
Co. Waterford.								
Dungarvan,	24	30	142	-	42	69	111	-
Kilmacthomas,	7	14	123	-	8	12	20	-
Lismore,	7	23	55	-	51	57	108	-
Waterford,	19	116	230	-	-	-	-	4
Total Munster, 1907,	939	2,229	7,617	247	2,167	2,369	4,536	86
Do., 1906,	938	2,178	7,606	253	2,030	2,127	4,157	93
Increase,	1	51	11	-	137	242	379	-
Decrease,	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	7

during the year ended the 30th of September, 1907—*continued.*

Total Expenditure during the year.	Amount of Expenditure defrayed from Loans.		Amount of Seed Loan repaid to Commissioners of Public Works.	Valuation in 1908.	Poundage on the Valuation.		Names of Counties and Unions.
	For Workhouse Buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.			Of Expenditure on Relief of the Poor exclusive of amount defrayed from Loans.	Of Total Expenditure, exclusive of amounts defrayed from Loans.	
30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.
£	£	£	£	£	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER. Co. KERRY—*con.*
11,154	–	–	566	82,955	2 0¾	2 8¼	Killarney.
12,154	–	–	1,185	70,029	2 10¼	3 5¾	Listowel.
11,224	–	–	693	92,239	1 11	2 5¼	Tralee.
							Co. LIMERICK.
7,152	–	–	–	63,992	1 10¼	2 2¾	Croom.
15,815	–	1,151	–	140,595	1 9	2 1	Kilmallock.
33,666	779	176	–	206,480	2 7¾	3 2	Limerick.
7,762	–	–	–	64,167	1 11¾	2 5	Newcastle.
8,517	–	–	–	69,960	1 11½	2 5¼	Rathkeale.
							Co. TIPPERARY (North Riding).
2,623	–	–	–	41,574	1 0	1 3¼	Borrisokane.
7,831	–	–	–	94,413	1 5	1 8	Nenagh.
5,377	–	–	–	94,623	0 10½	1 1¾	Roscrea.
8,041	–	600	–	91,226	1 3¼	1 7½	Thurles.
							Co. TIPPERARY (South Riding).
6,160	–	–	–	78,576	1 3½	1 6¾	Carrick-on-Suir.
7,931	–	140	–	108,533	1 2¼	1 5¼	Cashel.
7,258	–	328	–	63,667	1 9½	2 2	Clogheen.
8,679	–	–	–	72,402	1 10¼	2 4¾	Clonmel.
14,241	–	–	–	145,283	1 8½	1 11½	Tipperary.
							Co. WATERFORD.
7,750	–	1,139	210	53,794	2 0	2 5¼	Dungarvan.
4,267	–	–	–	33,221	2 2¼	2 6¾	Kilmacthomas.
5,223	–	–	181	50,415	1 8¼	2 0¾	Lismore.
18,026	–	–	–	160,796	1 11¼	2 3	Waterford.
412,005	779	4,225	6,725	3,562,388	1 10½	2 3½	Total Munster, 1907.
405,020	992	5,098	–	3,556,043	1 10½	2 3	Do., 1906.
6,985	–	–	6,725	6,345	–	0 0½	Increase.
–	213	873	–	–	–	–	Decrease.

No. 9.—RETURN showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE.			
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.		Rents of Dispensary Residences &c.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts from revenue.	Amount of Loans.	In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.		
	For Union Charges.	To Repay Seed Loans.						Cost of boarded-out Children	Cost of all other out-door relief Expenditure.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.										
CO. CARLOW.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Carlow, . .	14,764	–	–	437	15,201	2,000	5,274	451	3,037	3,488
CO. DUBLIN.										
Balrothery, . .	7,200	–	28	112	7,340	–	2,115	176	1,712	1,888
Dublin, North, .	63,345	–	32	844	64,221	–	28,212	1,626	3,441	5,067
Dublin, South, .	92,416	–	31	1,999	94,446	–	47,637	1,564	5,202	6,766
Rathdown, . .	19,727	–	53	249	20,029	–	6,115	658	1,798	2,456
CO. KILDARE.										
Athy, . . .	9,075	–	30	183	9,288	100	3,748	107	1,492	1,599
Celbridge, . .	6,640	–	–	48	6,688	–	1,889	65	1,301	1,366
Naas, ...	10,235	–	111	359	10,705	550	3,356	218	1,431	1,649
CO. KILKENNY.										
Callan, . . .	7,005	–	–	233	7,238	–	3,130	7	1,533	1,540
Castlecomer, .	3,739	–	–	103	3,842	–	1,393	–	575	575
Kilkenny, . .	11,362	–	–	166	11,528	–	4,626	144	2,088	2,232
Thomastown, .	4,415	–	23	82	4,520	–	1,471	64	870	934
Urlingford, .	2,756	–	–	55	2,811	–	931	12	634	646
KING'S CO.										
Birr, ...	8,007	–	40	217	8,264	300	3,098	–	1,029	1,029
Edenderry, . .	5,099	–	65	130	5,294	–	1,802	40	951	991
Tullamore, . .	10,601	–	36	159	10,796	500	4,247	56	1,920	1,976
CO. LONGFORD.										
Ballymahon, .	4,013	398	46	119	4,576	30	1,311	–	687	687
Granard, . .	6,012	–	17	161	6,190	–	1,787	–	1,294	1,294
Longford, . .	6,000	–	19	99	6,118	–	2,249	154	1,145	1,299
CO. LOUTH.										
Ardee, . .	5,415	–	20	126	5,561	–	1,727	85	1,273	1,358
Drogheda, . .	10,013	–	19	311	10,343	–	3,113	38	2,448	2,486
Dundalk, . .	10,158	–	52	223	10,433	–	3,359	254	2,124	2,378

during the year ended the 30th of September, 1907—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*								
Expenses of District School.	Maintenance of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots, in Public Institutions, and cost of Relief in Extern Hospitals.	Emigration Expenses.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Cost of Medicines and Medical Appliances in Workhouses.	All other Poor Relief Expenditure.	Total Poor Relief Expenditure.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccination, and Dispensary Houses Acts.	NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
								PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	CO. CARLOW.
-	77	-	2,074	101	3,012	14,026	1,917	Carlow.
								CO. DUBLIN.
-	168	-	1,067	44	496	5,778	1,614	Balrothery.
-	2,057	8	9,590	761	11,780	57,475	5,797	Dublin, North.
-	1,817	-	13,584	1,391	12,425	83,620	6,497	Dublin, South.
-	401	-	2,972	136	2,142	14,222	2,833	Rathdown.
								CO. KILDARE.
-	58	-	1,379	86	966	7,836	1,790	Athy.
-	9	-	1 066	102	968	5,400	1,297	Celbridge.
-	120	-	1,656	102	990	7,873	2,995	Naas.
								CO. KILKENNY.
-	71	-	1,203	30	866	6,840	717	Callan.
-	24	-	925	49	343	3,309	528	Castlecomer.
-	169	-	1,618	74	969	9,688	1,302	Kilkenny.
-	13	-	839	8	311	3,576	718	Thomastown.
-	36	-	558	13	217	2,401	523	Urlingford.
								KING'S CO.
-	100	-	1,395	24	553	6,199	2,829	Birr.
-	55	-	964	46	792	4,650	1,329	Edenderry.
-	49	-	1,403	137	1,726	9,538	1,488	Tullamore.
								CO. LONGFORD.
-	38	-	594	15	523	3,168	543	Ballymahon.
-	63	-	790	22	585	4,541	981	Granard.
-	5	-	847	45	543	4,988	558	Longford.
								CO. LOUTH.
-	79	-	949	17	303	4,433	1,033	Ardee.
951	195	-	1,351	40	723	8,859	1,685	Drogheda.
-	289	-	1,389	44	802	8,261	1,528	Dundalk.

[LEINSTER.—*continued.*

No. 9.—Return showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

Name of Counties and Unions.	Expenditure—*con.*							
	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Superannuation Acts.	Payments under the National School Teachers Act.	Payments in respect of Borrowed Money.			Other Expenditure.
					Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.								
Co. Carlow.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Carlow, . . .	16	88	204	–	50	40	90	–
Co. Dublin.								
Balrothery, .	5	38	68	–	73	69	142	45
Dublin, North, . .	117	532	709	155	2,738	1,086	3,824	60
Dublin, South, . .	139	642	983	–	1,621	1,643	3,264	–
Rathdown, . .	25	114	840	17	355	341	696	45
Co. Kildare.								
Athy, ...	4	47	53	–	31	55	86	–
Celbridge, . . .	8	26	52	–	108	54	162	–
Naas, ...	11	82	236	–	98	148	246	–
Co. Kilkenny.								
Callan, . . .	8	29	16	10	24	20	44	–
Castlecomer, . .	8	23	55	9	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny, . . .	7	53	4	–	24	18	42	–
Thomastown, . .	8	26	31	–	75	58	133	–
Urlingford, . .	9	18	56	–	–	–	–	–
King's Co.								
Birr, ...	10	44	82	–	85	149	234	38
Edenderry, . .	13	33	78	–	78	63	141	82
Tullamore, . .	14	43	380	–	181	181	362	–
Co. Longford.								
Ballymahon, . .	8	20	183	–	91	108	199	6
Granard, . . .	23	49	144	–	17	17	34	–
Longford, . . .	19	38	63	–	21	22	43	–
Co. Louth.								
Ardee, ...	5	26	143	7	11	7	18	–
Drogheda, . . .	11	50	110	–	63	86	149	–
Dundalk, . . .	22	76	171	–	102	105	207	2

during the year ended the 30th of September, 1907—*continued.*

Total Expenditure during the year.	Amount of Expenditure defrayed from Loans.		Amount of Seed Loan repaid to Commissioners of Public Works.	Valuation in 1908.	Poundage on the Valuation.		Names of Counties and Unions.
	For Workhouse Buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.			Of Expenditure on Relief of the Poor exclusive of amount defrayed from Loans.	Of Total Expenditure, exclusive of amounts defrayed from Loans.	
30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.
							PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
£	£	£	£	£	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	Co. Carlow.
16,341	1,026	–	–	159,410	1 7½	1 11	Carlow.
							Co. Dublin.
7,690	–	–	–	107,321	1 1	1 5½	Balrothery.
68,669	2,503	511	–	528,390	2 1	2 5½	Dublin, North.
95,145	4,138	–	–	889,403	1 9½	2 0½	Dublin, South.
18,792	228	–	–	298,857	0 11¼	1 3	Rathdown.
							Co. Kildare.
9,816	200	–	–	108,659	1 4¾	1 9¼	Athy.
6,945	–	–	–	106,192	1 0¼	1 3¾	Celbridge.
11,443	–	991	–	158,349	1 0	1 3¾	Naas.
							Co. Kilkenny.
7,664	9	–	–	71,660	1 11	2 1¾	Callan.
3,932	–	–	–	32,026	2 0¾	2 5½	Castlecomer.
11,096	–	–	–	101,782	1 10¾	2 2½	Kilkenny.
4,492	–	–	–	65,868	1 1	1 4½	Thomastown.
3,007	–	–	–	45,069	1 0¾	1 4	Urlingford.
							King's Co.
9,436	4	1,350	–	104,277	1 2½	1 6½	Birr.
6,326	–	–	–	95,937	0 11¾	1 3¾	Edenderry.
11,825	387	301	–	85,017	2 1¾	2 7½	Tullamore.
							Co. Longford.
4,127	10	–	413	61,559	1 0½	1 4	Ballymahon.
5,772	–	–	–	85,957	1 0¾	1 4	Granard.
5,709	–	–	–	60,709	1 7¾	1 10½	Longford.
							Co. Louth.
5,665	–	–	–	95,379	0 11½	1 2½	Ardee.
10,864	–	164	–	126,886	1 4¾	1 8¼	Drogheda.
10,267	–	82	–	115,491	1 5½	1 9¼	Dundalk.

No.—Return showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

Names of Counties and Unions.	Receipts.						Expenditure.			
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.		Rents of Dispensary Residences &c.	Other Receipts.	Total receipts from revenue.	Amount of Loans.	In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.		
	For Union Charges.	To Repay Seed Loans.						Cost of boarded-out Children	Cost of all other out-door relief Expenditure.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Co. Meath.										
Dunshaughlin, .	4,344	–	90	141	4,575	–	1,322	–	987	987
Kells, . . .	6,063	–	–	162	6,225	–	2,012	43	1,267	1,310
Navan, . . .	8,050	–	17	202	8,269	–	2,710	165	2,047	2,212
Oldcastle, . .	3,740	–	–	96	3,836	–	1,445	69	1,249	1,318
Trim, . . .	6,615	–	30	138	6,783	–	1,826	40	1,875	1,915
Queen's Co.										
Abbeyleix, . .	5,709	–	10	121	5,840	–	1,955	10	1,189	1,199
Mountmelick, .	8,124	–	53	219	8,396	–	2,777	111	2,178	2,289
Co. Westmeath.										
Athlone, . .	8,226	418	20	124	8,788	–	2,797	265	798	1,063
Delvin, . . .	4,500	–	–	42	4,542	–	1,285	106	784	890
Mullingar, . .	11,676	–	63	271	12,010	–	3,540	526	1,964	2,490
Co. Wexford.										
Enniscorthy, . .	9,526	–	56	297	9,879	300	3,028	13	3,006	3,019
Gorey, . . .	5,554	–	66	192	5,812	–	1,974	56	587	643
New Ross, . .	11,000	–	1	243	11,244	–	4,069	182	3,003	3,185
Wexford, . . .	7,071	–	69	333	7,473	–	2,822	111	1,509	1,620
Co. Wicklow.										
Baltinglass, . .	6,986	–	32	91	7,109	–	1,973	36	1,689	1,725
Rathdrum, . .	10,584	–	56	55	10,695	450	2,786	141	3,141	3,282
Shillelagh, . .	3,573	–	17	58	3,648	–	1,184	23	420	443
Total Leinster, 1907,	439,338	816	1,202	9,200	450,556	4,230	172,125	7,616	65,678	73,294
Do., 1906,	429,013	–	1,074	9,493	439,580	13,787	170,128	7,229	65,323	72,552
Increase, . .	10,325	816	128	–	10,976	–	1,997	387	355	742
Decrease, . .	–	–	–	293	–	9,557	–	–	–	–

during the year ended the 30th of September, 1907—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*								
Expenses of District School.	Maintenance of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots, in Public Institutions, and cost of Relief in Extern Hospitals.	Emigration Expenses.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Cost of Medicines and Medical Appliances in Workhouses.	All other Poor Relief Expenditure.	Total Poor Relief Expenditure.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccination, and Dispensary Houses Acts.	NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.* CO. MEATH.
572	67	–	762	40	268	4,018	1,022	Dunshaughlin.
589	18	–	1,208	61	726	5,954	1,015	Kells.
765	107	–	975	17	662	7,448	642	Navan.
–	30	–	733	28	277	3,831	925	Oldcastle.
769	70	–	923	28	421	5,952	947	Trim.
								QUEEN'S CO.
	132	–	924	42	364	4,616	1,309	Abbeyleix.
–	41	–	1,172	48	389	6,716	1,245	Mountmelick.
								CO. WESTMEATH.
–	99	–	1,378	37	1,007	6,381	1,316	Athlone.
–	63	–	739	17	494	3,488	704	Delvin.
–	119	–	1,442	114	1,223	8,928	1,639	Mullingar.
								CO. WEXFORD.
–	80	–	1,273	43	969	8,417	1,829	Enniscorthy.
–	37	–	1,172	32	468	4,326	845	Gorey.
–	124	5	1,260	76	838	9,557	1,551	New Ross.
–	189	–	1,056	37	900	6,624	1,184	Wexford.
								CO. WICKLOW.
–	87	–	1,240	47	424	5,496	1,127	Baltinglass.
–	96	–	1,369	60	647	8,240	2,192	Rathdrum.
–	43	–	824	15	238	2,747	569	Shillelagh.
3,646	7,295	13	66,663	4,034	52,350	379,420	60,593	Total Leinster, 1907.
3,517	7,367	–	66,179	3,649	57,600	380,992	60,518	Do., 1906.
129	–	13	484	385	–	–	75	Increase.
–	72	–	–	–	5,250	1,572	–	Decrease.

[LEINSTER—*continued.*

No. 9.—Return showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

Names of Counties and Unions.	Expenditure—*continued.*							
	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Superannuation Acts.	Payments under the National School Teachers Act.	Payments in respect of Borrowed Money.			Other Expenditure.
					Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Co. Meath.								
Dunshaughlin, . .	4	13	51	–	138	157	295	–
Kells, ...	14	29	294	–	–	–	–	–
Navan, . . .	7	32	249	–	87	68	155	–
Oldcastle, . . .	11	29	14	–	–	–	–	–
Trim, ...	5	29	148	–	40	52	92	–
Queen's Co.								
Abbeyleix, . . .	15	31	125	–	62	30	92	–
Mountmelick, . .	12	52	90	–	69	61	130	–
Co. Westmeath.								
Athlone, . . .	21	48	111	–	131	124	255	–
Delvin, . . .	14	16	20	12	–	–	–	–
Mullingar, . . .	75	56	211	–	168	173	341	–
Co. Wexford.								
Enniscorthy, . .	24	64	48	–	34	94	128	–
Gorey, ...	13	33	49	–	132	163	295	–
New Ross, . . .	20	66	72	–	23	12	35	–
Wexford, . . .	17	80	28	–	45	42	87	–
Co. Wicklow.								
Baltinglass, . .	16	30	32	–	75	47	122	–
Rathdrum, . . .	6	63	166	14	76	105	181	–
Shillelagh, . . .	5	17	53	–	15	9	24	–
Total Leinster, 1907,	769	2,785	6,422	224	6,941	5,407	12,348	278
Do., 1906,	861	2,638	6,308	242	5,940	4,871	10,811	231
Increase, . .	–	147	114	–	1,001	536	1,537	47
Decrease, . .	92	–	–	18	–	–	–	–

during the year ended the 30th of September, 1907—*continued.*

Total Expenditure during the year.	Amount of Expenditure defrayed from Loans.		Amount of Seed Loan repaid to Commissioners of Public Works.	Valuation in 1908.	Poundage on the Valuation.		Names of Counties and Unions.
	For Workhouse Buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.			Of Expenditure on Relief of the Poor exclusive of amount defrayed from Loans.	Of Total Expenditure exclusive of amounts defrayed from Loans.	
30.	31.	22.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.
£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
							Co. Meath.
5,403	-	105	-	105,659	0 9¼	1 0	Dunshaughlin.
7,336	-	-	-	95,280	1 3	1 6½	Kells.
8,533	-	-	-	101,260	1 5¾	1 8¼	Navan.
4,810	-	-	-	63,858	1 2½	1 6	Oldcastle.
7,173	-	-	-	109,011	1 1	1 3¾	Trim.
							Queen's Co.
6,188	-	-	-	84,972	1 1	1 5½	Abbeyleix.
8,215	27	-	-	102,579	1 3¾	1 7¼	Mountmelick.
							Co. Westmeath.
8,132	-	-	433	90,848	1 4¾	1 9½	Athlone.
4,254	-	-	-	53,194	1 3¾	1 7¼	Delvin.
11,250	-	-	-	161,762	1 1¼	1 4¾	Mullingar.
							Co. Wexford.
10,510	-	315	-	115,067	1 5½	1 9¼	Enniscorthy.
5,561	-	-	-	81,855	1 0¾	1 4½	Gorey.
11,301	-	-	-	106,497	1 9½	2 1½	New Ross.
8,020	-	-	-	113,106	1 2	1 5	Wexford.
							Co. Wicklow.
6,823	-	-	-	84,778	1 3½	1 7¼	Baltinglass.
10,862	-	401	-	130,345	1 3½	1 7½	Rathdrum.
3,415	-	-	-	36,189	1 6½	1 10¾	Shillelagh.
462,839	8,532	4,220	846	5,140,458	1 5½	1 9	Total Leinster, 1907.
462,601	12,467	6,015	-	5,115,636	1 5½	1 8¾	Do. 1906.
238	-	-	846	24,822	-	0 0¼	Increase.
-	3,935	1,795	-	-	-	-	Decrease.

No. 9.—Return showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

Names of Counties and Unions.	Receipts.						Expenditure.			
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.		Rents of Dispensary Residences &c.	Other Receipts.	Total receipts from revenue.	Amount of Loans.	In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.		
	For Union Charges	To Repay Seed Loans.						Cost of boarded-out Children	Cost of all other out-door relief Expenditure.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.										
Co. Galway.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ballinasloe,	7,218	198	–	152	7,568	–	2,663	9	652	661
Clifden,	4,141	1,667	32	20	5,863	–	1,164	4	343	347
Galway,	10,920	2,007	19	141	13,087	–	4,390	13	993	1,006
Glennamaddy,	3,632	550	51	127	4,360	–	990	73	611	684
Gort,	4,184	727	36	160	5,107	–	1,616	34	589	623
Loughrea,	5,784	1,115	–	82	6,981	–	1,457	52	1,026	1,078
Mount Bellew,	3,928	455	–	37	4,420	215	1,013	47	257	304
Oughterard,	3,311	1,167	13	77	4,568	–	949	–	303	303
Portumna,	3,136	264	–	98	3,498	–	966	–	537	537
Tuam,	8,192	1,298	15	174	9,679	–	2,240	117	1,782	1,899
Co. Leitrim.										
Carrick-on-Shannon	4,213	720	–	86	5,019	–	1,096	–	808	808
Manorhamilton,	4,405	829	20	55	5,309	–	1,230	–	449	449
Mohill,	3,855	394	–	71	4,320	–	1,238	–	696	696
Co. Mayo.										
Ballina,	5,571	571	–	36	6,178	–	1,769	2	1,017	1,019
Ballinrobe,	4,067	711	35	141	4,954	–	1,290	–	725	725
Belmullet,	3,431	1,022	12	8	4,473	–	944	–	294	294
Castlebar,	4,028	1,160	10	110	5,308	–	1,364	–	690	690
Claremorris,	5,100	1,710	20	51	6,881	–	1,615	–	858	858
Killala,	2,117	132	–	14	2,263	844	331	–	440	440
Swineford,	5,553	1,487	61	101	7,202	–	1,531	20	1,013	1,033
Westport,	6,130	1,123	–	83	7,336	–	1,632	18	1,706	1,724
Co. Roscommon.										
Boyle,	6,410	574	49	211	7,244	–	2,005	40	1,255	1,295
Castlerea,	4,746	2,408	–	86	7,240	–	1,434	49	1,180	1,229
Roscommon,	5,267	588	4	73	5,932	–	1,849	98	806	904
Strokestown,	3,048	388	–	103	3,539	–	1,168	–	723	723

during the year ended the 30th of September, 1907—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*								
Expenses of District Schools.	Maintenance of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots, in Public Institutions, and cost of Relief in Extern Hospitals.	Emigration Expenses.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Cost of Medicines and Medical Appliances in Workhouses.	All other Poor Relief Expenditure.	Total Poor Relief Expenditure.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccination, and Dispensary Houses Acts.	NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19	20.
								PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
£	£		£	£	£	£	£	CO. GALWAY.
–	76	3	1,087	71	1,692	6,253	1,225	Ballinasloe.
–	188	–	737	13	338	2,787	934	Clifden.
–	170	–	1,993	156	856	8,571	1,664	Galway.
–	99	–	550	25	269	2,617	511	Glennamaddy.
–	65	–	977	32	181	3,494	589	Gort.
–	61	–	809	17	534	3,956	1,207	Loughrea.
–	99	–	775	13	345	2,549	640	Mount Bellew.
–	48	–	736	32	446	2,514	876	Oughterard.
–	26	–	644	11	223	2,407	445	Portumna.
–	113	–	1,347	48	684	6,331	1,267	Tuam.
								CO. LEITRIM.
–	151	–	884	16	248	3,203	604	Carrick-on-Shannon.
–	114	–	894	18	476	3,181	852	Manorhamilton.
–	3	–	777	45	543	3,302	700	Mohill.
								CO. MAYO.
–	143	–	1,199	27	529	4,686	592	Ballina.
–	20	–	949	76	383	3,443	736	Ballinrobe.
–	15	–	544	16	572	2,385	624	Belmullet.
–	145	–	760	37	529	3,525	678	Castlebar.
–	87	–	876	30	318	3,784	677	Claremorris.
–	32	–	607	6	181	1,597	1,282	Killala.
–	175	–	759	34	528	4,060	1,071	Swineford.
–	141	–	1,264	35	559	5,355	1,337	Westport.
								CO. ROSCOMMON.
–	31	–	884	73	527	4,818	1,209	Boyle.
–	158	–	870	37	576	4,304	900	Castlerea.
–	39	–	999	19	597	4,407	558	Roscommon.
–	69	–	561	26	185	2,732	574	Strokestown.

CONNAUGHT—*continued.*

No. 9.—Return showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

Names of Counties and Unions.	Expenditure—*continued.*								
	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Superannuation Acts.	Expeneses under the National School Teachers Act.	Payments under the Galway Hospital Act, 1892.	Payments in respect of Borrowed Money.			Other Expenditure.
						Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.									
Co. Galway.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ballinasloe,	12	36	9	11	210	7	3	10	–
Clifden,	13	36	110	–	85	10	15	25	–
Galway,	15	86	–	–	207	143	28	171	13
Glennamaddy,	14	34	71	–	75	70	89	159	–
Gort,	1	22	133	–	135	48	54	102	–
Loughrea,	14	37	45	–	252	44	30	74	–
Mount Bellew,	15	19	136	–	127	66	53	119	–
Oughterard,	11	38	21	–	74	29	24	53	–
Portumna,	6	17	48	–	83	–	–	–	10
Tuam,	21	55	176	–	266	116	56	172	–
Co. Leitrim.									
Carrick-on-Shannon,	19	30	280	7	–	–	–	–	5
Manorhamilton,	28	41	70	–	–	13	15	28	–
Mohill,	6	39	134	8	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Mayo.									
Ballina,	17	39	25	–	–	29	19	48	–
Ballinrobe,	9	39	56	–	–	14	21	35	–
Belmullet,	18	32	13	–	–	18	9	27	–
Castlebar,	17	52	32	–	–	–	–	–	–
Claremorris,	21	50	11	–	–	64	52	116	–
Killala,	5	13	111	–	–	14	30	44	–
Swineford,	22	88	25	–	–	162	109	271	–
Westport,	25	62	54	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Roscommon.									
Boyle,	38	57	212	–	–	21	27	48	–
Castlerea,	29	57	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roscommon,	10	34	110	–	–	–	–	–	–
Strokestown,	12	27	–	..	–	–	–	–	–

during the year ended the 30th September, 1907—*continued.*

Total Expenditure during the year.	Amount of Expenditure defrayed from Loans.		Amount of Seed Loan repaid to Commissioners of Public Works.	Valuation in 1908.	Poundage on the Valuation.		Names of Counties and Unions.
	For Workhouse Buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.			Of Expenditure on Relief of the Poor, exclusive of amount defrayed from Loans.	Of Total Expenditure, exclusive of amounts defrayed from Loans.	
31.	32.	33.	34.	35	36.	37.	38.
							PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
£	£	£	£	£	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	Co. Galway.
7,766	–	–	225	79,517	1 6¾	1 11½	Ballinasloe.
3,990	–	–	1,955	19,271	2 10¾	4 1¾	Clifden.
10,727	–	–	1,962	69,190	2 5¾	3 1½	Galway.
3,481	–	–	623	32,151	1 7½	2 2	Glennamaddy.
4,476	–	–	726	43,527	1 7¼	2 0¾	Gort.
5,585	–	160	1,065	77,362	1 0½	1 4¾	Loughrea.
3,605	107	–	505	40,864	1 2½	1 8½	Mount Bellew.
3,587	–	–	1,120	16,427	3 0¾	4 4½	Oughterard.
3,016	–	–	258	35,780	1 4½	1 8¼	Portumna.
8,288	–	–	1,266	77,877	1 7½	2 1½	Tuam.
							Co. Leitrim.
4,143	–	–	703	48,879	1 3¾	1 8¼	Carrick-on-Shannon.
4,200	–	–	809	44,751	1 5	1 10½	Manorhamilton.
4,189	–	–	394	39,948	1 7¾	2 1¼	Mohill.
							Co. Mayo.
5,407	–	–	532	49,484	1 10¾	2 2¼	Ballina.
4,318	–	–	692	60,854	1 1½	1 5	Ballinrobe.
3,099	–	–	1,022	10,995	4 4	5 7¾	Belmullet.
4,304	–	–	1,132	47,832	1 5¾	1 9¼	Castlebar.
4,659	28	–	1,576	44,777	1 8¼	2 0¾	Claremorris.
3,052	–	844	129	20,554	1 6¾	2 1¾	Killala.
5,537	–	–	1,491	42,553	1 11	2 7½	Swineford.
6,833	–	–	1,099	45,528	2 4¼	3 0	Westport.
							Co. Roscommon.
6,382	–	–	594	75,965	1 3½	1 8¼	Boyle.
5,293	–	–	2,511	75,213	1 1¾	1 5	Castlerea.
5,119	–	–	571	64,966	1 4½	1 7	Roscommor.
3,345	–	–	405	51,181	1 0¾	1 3¾	Strokestown.

[Connaught—*continued.*

No. 9.—Return showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

Names of Counties and Unions.	Receipts.						Expenditure.			
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.		Rents of Dispensary Residences &c.	Other Receipts.	Total receipts from revenue.	Amount of Loans.	In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.		
	For Union Charges	To Repay Sced Loans.						Cost of boarded-out Children	Cost of all other out-door-relief Expenditure.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*con.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Co. Sligo.										
Dromore West, .	2,972	97	–	108	3,177	–	865	15	624	639
Sligo, ...	10,526	729	71	169	11,495	–	3,664	70	1,248	1,318
Tobercurry, . .	4,795	115	19	62	4,991	–	1,203	16	970	986
Total Connaught, 1907.	140,683	24,206	467	2,636	167,992	1,059	43,676	677	22,595	23,272
Do. 1906,	143,734	–	436	3,878	148,048	340	43,282	681	23,733	24,414
Increase, .	–	24,206	31	–	19,944	719	394	–	–	–
Decrease,	3,051	–	–	1,242	–	–	–	4	1,138	1,142

SUMMARY OF

Ulster, . .	293,863	1,791	378	12,854	308,886	12,589	106,497	4,079	35,493	39,572
Munster, .	389,704	5,822	888	8,410	404,834	6,753	143,256	4,736	73,310	78,046
Leinster, .	439,338	816	1,202	9,200	450,556	4,239	172,125	7,616	65,678	73,294
Connaught, .	140,683	24,206	467	2,636	167,992	1,059	43,676	677	22,595	23,272
Total Ireland, 1907, .	1,263,588	32,645	2,935	33,100	1,332,268	24,631	465,554	17,108	197,076	214,184
Do., 1906,	1,252,539	–	2,613	34,415	1,289,567	38,137	456,474	16,600	198,337	214,937
Increase, .	11,049	32,645	322	–	4,2701	–	9,080	508	–	–
Decrease, .	–	–	–	1,315	–	13,506	–	–	1,261	753

during the year ended the 30th of September, 1907—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*								
Expenses of District Schools	Maintenance of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots, in Public Institutions, and cost of Relief in Extern Hospitals.	Emigration Expenses.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Cost of Medicines and Medical Appliances in Workhouses.	All other Poor Relief Expenditure.	Total Poor Relief Expenditure.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccination, and Dispensary Houses Acts.	NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*continued.*
								CO. SLIGO.
-	6	-	571	43	420	2,554	527	Dromore West.
-	351	-	1,355	109	1,337	8,634	1,681	Sligo.
-	83	-	727	32	526	3,562	677	Tobercurry.
-	3,216	3	25,135	1,097	14,612	111,011	24,637	Total Connaught, 1907.
-	3,228	5	24,011	1,128	14,837	110,905	23,322	Do. 1906.
-	-	-	1,124	-	-	106	1,315	Increase.
-	12	2	-	31	225	-	-	Decrease.

PROVINCES.

-	3,769	34	50,988	2,513	42,714	246,037	48,682	ULSTER.
4,142	7,421	93	64,069	3,178	36,137	336,282	60,069	MUNSTER.
3,646	7,295	13	66,663	4,034	52,300	379,420	60,593	LEINSTER.
-	3,216	3	25,135	1,097	14,612	111,011	24,637	CONNAUGHT.
7,788	21,701	143	206,795	10,822	145,813	1,072,800	193,981	Total Ireland, 1907.
7,918	21,175	39	204,307	10,861	154,470	1,070,181	191,009	Do., 1906.
-	526	104	2,488	-	-	2,619	2,972	Increase.
130	-	-	-	39	8,657	-	-	Decrease.

[CONNAUGHT—*continued.*

No. 9.—Return showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

Names of Counties and Unions.	Expenditure—*continued.*								
	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Superannuation Acts.	Expenses under the National School Teachers Act	Payments under the Galway Hospital Act, 1892.	Payments in respect of Borrowed Money.			Other Expenditure.
						Principal.	Interest	Total	
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*con.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Co. Sligo.									
Dromore West, .	22	29	158	–	–	24	25	49	–
Sligo, ...	34	77	302	17	–	91	59	150	13
Tobercurry, . .	32	35	167	–	–	31	25	56	–
Total Connaught, 1907.	436	1,181	2,512	43	1,514	1,014	743	1,757	41
Do., 1906,	572	1,166	2,577	44	1,606	940	692	1,632	29
Increase, .	–	15	–	–	–	74	51	125	12
Decrease, .	86	–	65	1	92	–	–	–	–

SUMMARY OF

Ulster, . . .	803	3,589	5,549	119	–	4,799	3,425	8,224	180
Munster, . . .	939	2,229	7,617	247	–	2,167	2,369	4,536	86
Leinster, . .	769	2,785	6,422	224	–	6,941	5,407	12,348	278
Connaught, . .	436	1,181	2,512	43	1,514	1,014	743	1,757	41
Total Ireland, 1907,	2,997	9,784	22,100	633	1,514	14,921	11,944	26,865	585
Do., 1906,	3,163	9,558	22,045	662	1,606	13,132	10,547	23,679	367
Increase, .	–	226	55	–	–	1,789	1,397	3,186	218
Decrease, .	166	–	–	29	92	–	–	–	–

during the year ended the 30th of September, 1907—*continued.*

Total Expenditure during the year.	Amount of Expenditure defrayed from Loans.		Amount of Seed Loan repaid to Commissioners of Public Works.	Valuation in 1908.	Poundage on the Valuation.		Names of Counties and Unions.
	For Workhouse Buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.			Of Expenditure on Relief of the Poor exclusive of amount defrayed from Loans.	Of Total Expenditure, exclusive of amounts defrayed from Loans.	
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT. Co. SLIGO.
3,333	-	-	101	37,509	1 4¼	1 9½	Dromore West.
10,908	-	-	760	104,632	1 7¾	2 1	Sligo.
4,529	-	-	120	41,527	1 8½	2 2½	Tobercurry.
143,182	135	1,004	24,346	1,399,054	1 7	2 0½	Total Connaught, 1907.
141,853	100	100	-	1,397,325	1 6¾	2 0¼	Do., 1906.
1,329	35	904	24,346	1,729	0 0¼	-	Increase.
-	-		-	-	-	-	Decrease.

PROVINCES.

313,233	14,889	733	1,647	5,498,171	0 10	1 1	Ulster.
412,005	779	4,225	6,725	3,562,388	1 10½	2 3½	Munster.
462,839	8,532	4,220	846	5,110,458	1 5½	1 9	Leinster
143,182	135	1,004	24,346	1,399,054	1 7	2 0½	Connaught
1,331,259	24,335	10,182	33,564	15,600,071	1 4½	1 8	Total Ireland, 1907.
1,322,270	28,561	14,336	-	15,536,768	1 4	1 7¾	Do., 1906.
8,939	-	-	33,564	63,303	0 0½	0 0½	Increase.
-	4,226	4,154	-	-	-	-	Decrease.

No. 10.—Return showing the number of persons relieved in and out of ended the 30th of September, 1907, together with the number of the expenditure for provisions, necessaries, and clothing of

N.B.—The following Explanatory Note should be carefully considered in connection with workhouses, on outdoor relief, and in public institutions, respectively, at the commencement of the year, be admitted to relief more than once in a year, and the totals should be viewed accordingly. However, in the table.

Names of Counties and Unions.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
					Boarded-out Children.			All other
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at nurse during the year.	Total.	No. at commencement of the year.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.								
Co. Antrim.								
Antrim,	176	6	4,305	4,487	9	3	12	425
Ballycastle,	52	1	608	661	3	1	4	28
Ballymena,	328	14	2,449	2,791	16	6	22	636
Ballymoney,	146	4	2,177	2,327	8	1	9	250
Belfast,	3,321	272	19,698	23,291	159	19	178	285
Larne,	140	6	2,080	2,226	7	3	10	270
Lisburn,	267	18	5,500	5,785	5	2	7	433
Co. Armagh.								
Armagh,	266	14	1,464	1,744	38	10	48	54
Lurgan,	334	28	5,256	5,618	48	6	54	359
Co. Cavan.								
Bailieborough,	119	3	2,134	2,256	5	1	6	233
Bawnboy,	75	1	534	610	2	–	2	133
Cavan,	223	10	2,307	2,540	–	39	39	–
Cootehill,	112	–	1,955	2,067	13	–	13	194
Co. Donegal.								
Ballyshannon,	138	3	1,199	1,340	6	2	8	177
Donegal,	76	1	397	474	–	–	–	11
Dunfanaghy,	40	–	329	369	1	–	1	20
Glenties,	100	2	720	822	20	–	20	60
Inishowen,	103	1	1,160	1,264	4	–	4	237
Letterkenny,	85	4	1,898	1,987	1	–	1	3
Milford,	92	2	505	599	–	1	1	55
Stranorlar,	56	4	1,129	1,189	1	1	2	29
Co. Down.								
Banbridge,	191	14	2,838	3,043	20	4	24	537
Downpatrick,	136	10	2,677	2,823	–	–	–	212

the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day of the year births in workhouses, and of admissions to relief during that year, workhouse inmates, and their average weekly cost per head.

THIS RETURN—The figures n cols. 2, 6, 9, and 13 of the following table represent the numbers of persons in but those in cols. 4 and 10 do not represent so many individual persons, inasmuch as the same person may the average number of *individual* persons maintained in each workhouse each day throughout the year is given

Out-door—*con.*			In Institutions for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Idiots and Imbeciles, and in Extern Hospitals.			Total of columns 5, 12, and 15.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved in the Workhouse during the year.	NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
Persons.								
No. placed on lists during the year.	Total.	Gross Total.	No. at commencement of the year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total.			
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
								PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
								CO. ANTRIM.
134	559	571	3	6	9	5,067	67,751	Antrim.
24	52	56	-	1	1	718	22,059	Ballycastle.
226	862	884	7	4	11	3,686	119,375	Ballymena.
96	346	355	1	11	12	2,694	54,266	Ballymoney.
396	631	859	81	19	100	24,250	1,271,160	Belfast.
125	395	405	5	1	6	2,637	56,394	Larne.
181	614	621	3	10	13	6,419	95,100	Lisburn.
								CO. ARMAGH.
49	103	151	6	15	21	1,916	101,435	Armagh.
229	588	642	7	11	18	6,278	138,992	Lurgan.
								CO. CAVAN.
97	330	336	3	4	7	2,599	47,417	Bailieborough.
156	289	291	5	6	11	912	25,671	Bawnboy.
970	970	1,009	8	6	14	3,563	89.197	Cavan.
70	264	277	5	5	10	2,354	46,821	Cootehill.
								CO. DONEGAL.
133	310	318	-	-	-	1,658	48,175	Ballyshannon.
19	30	30	4	2	6	510	27,259	Donegal.
11	31	32	-	-	-	401	15,292	Dunfanaghy.
46	106	126	2	-	2	950	40,659	Glenties.
73	310	314	-	-	-	1,578	36,237	Inishowen.
13	16	17	1	6	7	2,011	33,713	Letterkenny.
19	74	75	-	3	3	677	35,986	Milford.
17	46	48	-	2	2	1,239	23,412	Stranorlar.
								CO. DOWN.
152	689	713	5	17	22	3,778	71,156	Banbridge.
86	298	298	6	6	12	3,133	55,862	Downpatrick.

[ULSTER—*continued.*

No. 10.—Return showing the number of persons relieved in and out of ended the 30th of September, 1907, together with the number of expenditure for provisions, necessaries, and clothing of workhouse

Names of Counties and Unions.	Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in Workhouse.	Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.		
			Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing	Total.
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.								
Co. Antrim.			£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Antrim,	15	186	1,768	302	2,070	3 7¾	0 7½	4 3¼
Ballycastle,	33	60	584	63	647	3 8½	0 4¾	4 1¼
Ballymena,	43	327	2,802	591	3,393	3 3½	0 8¼	3 11¾
Ballymoney,	23	149	1,315	299	1,614	3 4¾	0 9¼	4 2
Belfast,	55	3,483	31,118	7,409	38,527	3 5	0 10	4 3
Larne,	25	155	1,303	297	1,600	3 2¾	0 9	3 11¾
Lisburn,	16	261	2,445	394	2,839	3 7	0 7	4 2
Co. Armagh.								
Armagh,	58	278	2,474	460	2,934	3 5	0 7½	4 0½
Lurgan,	25	381	3,294	470	3,764	3 4	0 5¼	3 9½
Co. Cavan.								
Bailieborough,	21	130	1,408	123	1,531	4 2	0 4¼	4 6¼
Bawnboy,	42	70	724	103	827	3 11½	0 6¼	4 6¼
Cavan,	35	244	2,137	389	2,526	3 4¼	0 7¼	3 11½
Cootehill,	23	128	1,487	221	1,708	4 5¼	0 8	5 1¼
Co. Donegal.								
Ballyshannon,	36	132	1,384	215	1,599	4 0½	0 7½	4 7¾
Donegal,	58	75	650	96	746	3 4	0 6	3 10
Dunfanaghy,	41	42	302	47	349	2 9¼	0 5	3 2¼
Glenties,	49	111	867	42	909	2 11¾	0 1¾	3 1½
Inishowen,	29	99	808	118	926	3 1½	0 5½	3 7
Letterkenny,	17	92	701	242	943	2 11	1 0	3 11
Milford,	60	99	887	107	994	3 5½	0 5	3 10½
Stranorlar,	20	64	583	78	661	3 5¾	0 5¾	3 11½
Co. Down.								
Banbridge,	23	195	1,677	349	2,026	3 3½	0 8¼	3 11¾
Downpatrick,	20	153	1,602	290	1,892	4 0¼	0 8¾	4 9

the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day of the year births in workhouses, and of admissions to relief during that year, the inmates, and their average weekly cost per head—*continued.*

Names of Counties and Unions.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
					Boarded-out children.			All other persons.
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at nurse during the year.	Total.	No. at commencement of the year.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con.*								
Co. Down—*con.*								
Kilkeel,	73	2	2,441	2,516	–	–	–	98
Newry,	227	9	5,546	5,782	17	4	21	655
Newtownards,	214	18	1,691	1,923	31	5	36	585
Co. Fermanagh.								
Enniskillen,	169	6	1,220	1,395	18	3	21	107
Irvinestown,	78	6	750	834	7	–	7	25
Lisnaskea,	85	3	1,954	2,042	3	1	4	107
Co. Londonderry.								
Coleraine,	133	12	659	804	11	–	11	176
Limavady,	125	9	1,984	2,118	8	4	12	–
Londonderry,	294	24	4,211	4,529	16	5	21	55
Magherafelt,	178	12	2,963	3,153	–	–	–	180
Co. Monaghan.								
Carrickmacross,	119	7	2,322	2,448	9	2	11	78
Castleblayney,	149	2	2,188	2,339	5	–	5	248
Clones,	97	6	2,445	2,548	–	–	–	3
Monaghan,	105	3	2,219	2,327	–	–	–	160
Co. Tyrone.								
Castlederg,	60	2	565	627	–	–	–	–
Clogher,	90	2	2,478	2,570	5	3	8	108
Cookstown,	111	2	2,461	2,574	–	–	–	119
Dungannon,	164	11	3,316	3,491	17	6	23	216
Omagh,	212	6	2,598	2,816	12	–	12	337
Strabane,	276	11	5,196	5,483	19	1	20	223
Total Ulster, 1907,	9,535	571	112,526	122,632	544	133	677	8,121
Do. do, 1906,	9,771	657	113,521	123,949	555	142	697	8,058
Increase,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63
Decrease,	236	86	995	1,317	11	9	20	–

Ulster—*continued.*

No. 10.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and out of ended the 30th of September, 1907, together with the number of expenditure for provisions, necessaries, and clothing of workhouse

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Out-door—*con.*			In Institutions for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Idiots and Imbeciles and in Extern Hospitals.			Total of columns 5, 13, and 16.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved in the Workhouse during the year.
	All other persons—*con.*		Gross Total.	No. at commencement of the year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total.		
	No. placed on lists during the year.	Total.						
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con.*								
CO. DOWN—*con.*								
Kilkeel,	51	149	149	1	2	3	2,668	31,149
Newry,	308	963	984	3	13	16	6,782	88,103
Newtownards,	211	796	832	6	7	13	2,768	80,285
CO. FERMANAGH.								
Enniskillen,	119	226	247	5	2	7	1,649	62,146
Irvinestown,	32	57	64	1	–	1	899	30,790
Lisnaskea,	35	142	146	1	3	4	2,192	30,225
CO. LONDONDERRY.								
Coleraine,	32	258	269	3	14	17	1,090	51,945
Limavady,	2	2	14	2	2	4	2,136	47,363
Londonderry,	32	87	108	15	–	15	4,652	110,502
Magherafelt,	134	314	314	2	4	6	3,473	71,706
CO. MONAGHAN.								
Carrickmacross,	32	110	121	3	5	8	2,577	50,258
Castleblayney,	96	344	349	4	3	7	2,695	57,049
Clones,	6	9	9	2	1	3	2,560	42,420
Monaghan	31	191	191	2	–	2	2,520	41,190
CO. TYRONE.								
Castlederg,	–	–	–	–	–	–	627	22,291
Clogher,	40	148	156	2	–	2	2,728	32,850
Cookstown,	99	218	218	1	3	4	2,796	48,870
Dungannon,	112	328	351	6	16	22	3,864	66,242
Omagh,	224	561	573	2	5	7	3,396	82,847
Strabane,	175	398	418	5	8	13	5,914	106,508
Total Ulster, 1907,	5,143	13,264	13,941	218	223	441	137,014	3,678,128
Do., do., 1906,	5,085	13,143	13 840	208	206	414	138,203	3,775,400
Increase,	58	121	101	10	17	27	–	–
Decrease,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,189	97,272

the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day of the year births in workhouses, and of admissions to relief during that year, the inmates, and their average weekly cost per head—*continued.*

Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in Workhouse.	Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.			Names of Counties and Unions.
		Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing	Total.	
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
								PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con.*
		£	£	£	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	Co. Down—*con.*
12	85	718	98	816	3 2¾	0 5¼	3 8	Kilkeel.
15	241	2,164	300	2,464	3 5¼	0 5¾	3 11	Newry.
42	220	2,014	281	2,295	3 6	0 6	4 0	Newtownards.
								Co. Fermanagh.
45	170	1,543	152	1,695	3 5¾	0 4	3 9¾	Enniskillen.
37	84	786	171	957	3 7	0 9¼	4 4¼	Irvinestown.
15	83	881	79	960	4 1	0 4¼	4 5¼	Lisnaskea.
								Co. Londonderry.
65	142	1,104	196	1,300	2 11¾	0 6¼	3 6	Coleraine.
22	130	1,090	170	1,260	3 2¾	0 6	3 8¾	Limavady.
24	303	2,184	426	2,610	2 9¼	0 6¼	3 3¾	Londonderry.
23	196	1,743	256	1,999	3 4¾	0 6	3 10¾	Magherafelt.
								Co. Monaghan.
21	138	1,384	97	1,481	3 10½	0 3½	4 1½	Carrickmacross.
24	156	1,533	242	1,775	3 9½	0 7	4 4½	Castleblayney.
17	116	1,116	172	1,288	3 8½	0 6¾	4 3	Clones.
18	113	921	161	1,082	3 1½	0 6½	3 8	Monaghan.
								Co. Tyrone.
36	61	503	89	592	3 1¾	0 6¾	3 8½	Castlederg.
13	90	895	115	1,010	3 9¾	0 6	4 3¾	Clogher.
19	134	1,223	115	1,338	3 6	0 4	3 10	Cookstown.
19	182	1,628	289	1,917	3 5¼	0 7¼	4 0½	Dungannon.
29	227	1,990	333	2,323	3 4½	0 6¾	3 11	Omagh.
19	292	2,005	305	2,310	2 7¾	0 4¾	3 0½	Strabane.
30	10,077	89,745	16,752	106,497	3 5	0 7¾	4 0¾	Total Ulster, 1907.
30	10,344	91,651	14,114	105,765	3 4¾	0 6¼	3 11	Do. do., 1906.
–	–	–	2,638	732	0 0½	0 1½	0 1¾	Increase.
–	267	1,906	–	–	–	–	–	Decrease.

[*Continued.*

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No. 10.—Return showing the number of persons relieved in and out of ended the 30th of September, 1907, together with the number of expenditure for provisions, necessaries, and clothing of workhouse

Names of Counties and Unions.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out children.			All other
					No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at nurse during the year.	Total.	No. at commencement of the year.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.								
Co. Clare.								
Ballyvaghan,	64	1	743	808	–	–	–	10
Corrofin,	67	2	1,155	1,224	–	–	–	85
Ennis,	395	15	2,360	2,770	8	1	9	493
Ennistymon,	239	13	1,324	1,576	–	–	–	175
Killadysert,	72	1	302	375	–	–	–	146
Kilrush,	316	10	838	1,164	3	–	3	640
Scariff,	103	4	935	1,042	–	–	–	88
Tulla,	111	1	621	733	2	1	3	110
Co. Cork.								
Bandon,	163	9	1,530	1,702	8	6	14	333
Bantry,	99	5	919	1,023	–	–	–	203
Castletown,	64	3	377	444	2	–	2	113
Clonakilty,	166	5	1,061	1,232	3	–	3	253
Cork,	2,027	81	7,911	10,019	162	32	194	2,437
Dunmanway,	76	3	1,132	1,211	8	2	10	209
Fermoy,	188	14	3,481	3,683	10	1	11	386
Kanturk,	253	16	1,739	2,008	32	3	35	435
Kinsale,	136	6	940	1,082	7	–	7	209
Macroom,	129	7	1,286	1,422	22	5	27	387
Mallow,	283	17	2,122	2,422	30	10	40	390
Midleton,	276	11	3,711	3,998	12	–	12	379
Millstreet,	113	4	1,359	1,476	15	3	18	162
Mitchelstown,	126	5	1,216	1,347	12	1	13	142
Skibbereen,	217	5	1,393	1,615	12	3	15	396
Skull,	64	2	725	791	–	–	–	135
Youghal,	215	11	2,032	2,258	15	3	18	287
Co. Kerry.								
Caherciveen,	85	1	417	503	23	3	26	344
Dingle,	144	5	782	931	6	3	9	316
Kenmare,	75	2	989	1,066	7	–	7	203

the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day of the year births in workhouses, and of admissions to relief during that year, the inmates, and their average weekly cost per head—*continued.*

Out-door—*con.* persons.			In Institutions for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Idiots and Imbeciles, and in Extern Hospitals.			Total of columns 5, 12, and 15.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year in		Names of Counties and Unions.
No. placed on lists during the year.	Total.	Gross Total.	No. at commencement of the year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total.		Workhouse.	District School, as charged to the Contributory Unions.	
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
									PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
									Co. Clare.
27	37	37	2	1	3	848	27,457	-	Ballyvaghan.
17	102	102	-	4	4	1,330	26,434	-	Corrofin.
252	745	754	6	18	24	3,548	152,693	-	Ennis.
168	343	343	4	6	10	1,929	86,664	-	Ennistymon.
46	192	192	1	5	6	573	29,344	-	Killadysert.
893	1,533	1,536	2	-	2	2,702	127,549	-	Kilrush.
87	175	175	2	1	3	1,220	41,408	-	Scariff.
33	143	146	3	3	6	885	41,953	-	Tulla.
									Co. Cork.
199	532	546	8	9	17	2,265	62,790	-	Bandon.
88	291	291	4	10	14	1,328	33,829	-	Bantry.
45	158	160	3	2	5	609	24,383	-	Castletown.
179	432	435	3	22	25	1,692	63,383	-	Clonakilty.
3,381	5,818	6,012	134	125	259	16,290	802,586	-	Cork.
188	397	407	4	4	8	1,626	30,815	-	Dunmanway.
429	815	826	7	34	41	4,550	70,614	-	Fermoy.
418	853	888	8	11	19	2,915	97,991	-	Kanturk.
222	431	438	6	3	9	1,529	53,238	-	Kinsale.
172	559	586	6	22	28	2,036	49,315	-	Macroom.
545	935	975	10	9	19	3,416	116,994	-	Mallow.
236	615	627	3	31	34	4,659	109,679	-	Midleton.
73	235	253	1	2	3	1,732	41,729	-	Millstreet.
202	344	357	6	28	34	1,738	46,258	-	Mitchelstown.
393	789	804	5	5	10	2,429	82,500	-	Skibbereen.
53	188	188	1	-	1	980	26,748	-	Skull.
278	565	583	4	38	42	2,883	84,606	-	Youghal.
									Co. Kerry.
239	583	609	2	21	23	1,135	33,629	-	Caherciveen.
52	368	377	4	3	7	1,315	58,256	-	Dingle.
68	271	278	2	3	5	1,319	31,158	-	Kenmare.

[Munster—*continued.*

No. 10.—Return showing the number of persons relieved in and out of ended the 30th of September, 1907, together with the number of expenditure for provisions, necessaries, and clothing of workhouse

Names of Counties and Unions.	Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.		
		Workhouse.	District School, from each Contributory Union.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing	Total.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*con.*									
Co. Clare.				£	£	£	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Ballyvaghan,	34	75	–	654	122	776	3 4	0 7½	3 11½
Corrofin,	22	72	–	867	126	993	4 7	0 8	5 3
Ennis,	55	418	–	4,328	862	5,190	3 11½	0 9½	4 9
Ennistymon,	55	237	–	2,343	422	2,765	3 9¼	0 8¼	4 5½
Killadysert,	78	80	–	853	126	979	4 0¾	0 7¼	4 8
Kilrush,	110	350	–	3,053	446	3,499	3 4¼	0 5¾	3 10
Scariff,	40	113	–	1,316	86	1,402	4 5½	0 3½	4 9
Tulla,	57	115	–	1,294	158	1,452	4 3¾	0 6½	4 10¼
Co. Cork.									
Bandon,	37	172	–	1,601	284	1,885	3 6¾	0 7¾	4 2½
Bantry,	33	93	–	797	175	972	3 3½	0 8¾	4 0¼
Castletown,	55	67	–	626	42	668	3 7	0 3	3 10
Clonakilty,	51	174	–	1,348	273	1,621	2 11¾	0 7¼	3 7
Cork,	80	2,199	–	21,228	2,327	23,555	3 8½	0 4¾	4 1¼
Dunmanway,	25	84	–	660	163	823	3 0	0 8¾	3 8¾
Fermoy,	19	194	–	1,441	181	1,622	2 10¼	0 4¼	3 2½
Kanturk,	49	269	–	2,765	400	3,165	3 11½	0 6¾	4 6¼
Kinsale,	49	146	–	1,134	177	1,311	2 11¾	0 5½	3 5¼
Macroom,	35	135	–	1,514	265	1,779	4 3½	0 9	5 0½
Mallow,	48	321	–	3,578	513	4,091	4 3½	0 7¼	4 10¾
Midleton,	27	301	–	2,769	419	3,188	3 6¼	0 6½	4 0¾
Millstreet,	28	114	–	1,027	200	1,227	3 5½	0 8	4 1½
Mitchelstown,	34	127	–	965	272	1,237	2 11	0 10	3 9
Skibbereen,	51	226	–	1,830	296	2,126	3 1¼	0 6	3 7¼
Skull,	34	73	–	615	86	701	3 2½	0 5½	3 8
Youghal,	37	232	–	1,858	247	2,105	3 0¾	0 5	3 5¾
Co. Kerry.									
Caherciveen,	67	92	–	835	113	948	3 5¾	0 5½	3 11¼
Dingle,	63	160	–	1,497	180	1,677	3 7	0 5½	4 0¼
Kenmare,	29	85	–	732	94	826	3 3½	0 5	3 8½

the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day of the year births in workhouses, and of admissions to relief during that year, the inmates, and their average weekly cost per head—*continued.*

Names of Counties and Unions.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
					Boarded-out Children.			All other Persons.
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at nurse during the year.	Total.	No. at commencement of the year.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*con.*								
Co. Kerry—*con.*								
Killarney,	291	18	1,585	1,894	9	-	9	576
Listowel,	334	15	2,100	2,449	2	2	4	917
Tralee,	321	18	3,477	3,816	15	2	17	951
Co. Limerick.								
Croom,	203	18	1,260	1,481	-	-	-	272
Kilmallock,	360	31	1,854	2,245	23	6	29	698
Limerick,	1,198	63	6,334	7,595	78	6	84	1,302
Newcastle,	214	16	846	1,076	2	-	2	331
Rathkeale,	198	13	1,556	1,767	10	1	11	375
Co. Tipperary (North Riding).								
Borrisokane,	72	1	2,458	2,531	2	1	3	99
Nenagh	234	7	2,895	3,136	10	1	11	430
Roscrea,	164	4	3,431	3,599	1	-	1	131
Thurles,	191	9	1,133	1,333	1	3	4	453
Co. Tipperary (South Riding).								
Carrick-on-Suir,	213	17	3,662	3,892	5	4	9	173
Cashel,	246	18	2,139	2,403	-	-	-	389
Clogheen,	225	11	3,565	3,801	-	-	-	163
Clonmel,	283	8	3,370	3,661	19	4	23	220
Tipperary,	431	39	4,630	5,100	11	-	11	760
Co. Waterford.								
Dungarvan,	184	12	2,239	2,435	16	3	19	393
Kilmacthomas,	169	8	4,953	5,130	-	-	-	118
Lismore,	149	14	2,871	3,034	7	1	8	272
Waterford,	841	53	6,669	7,563	31	2	33	728
Total Munster, 1907,	12,787	652	106,427	119,866	641	113	754	19,267
Do. do., 1906,	13,039	623	105,619	119,281	649	118	767	20,140
Increase,	-	29	808	585	-	-	-	-
Decrease,	252	-	-	-	8	5	13	873

[Munster—*continued.*

No. 10.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and out of ended the 30th of September, 1907, together with the number of expenditure for provisions, necessaries, and clothing of workhouse

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Out-door—*con.*			In Institutions for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Idiots and Imbeciles, and in Extern Hospitals.			Total of columns 5, 13, and 16.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year in	
	All other persons—*con.*								
	No. placed on lists during the year.	Total.	Gross Total.	No. at commencement of the year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total.		Workhouse.	District School, as charged to the Contributory Unions.
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*con.*									
CO. KERRY—*con.*									
Killarney, . .	537	1,113	1,122	10	66	76	3,092	112,053	–
Listowel, . .	660	1,577	1,581	12	20	32	4,062	105,262	15,252
Tralee, . . .	804	1,755	1,772	14	20	34	5,622	136,711	–
CO. LIMERICK.									
Croom, . . .	292	564	564	8	30	38	2,083	66,637	8,913
Kilmallock, . .	631	1,329	1,358	13	27	40	3,643	130,394	12,354
Limerick, .	1,707	3,009	3,093	25	38	63	10,751	437,575	31,033
Newcastle, .	127	508	510	7	10	17	1,603	75,999	8,142
Rathkeale, . .	267	642	653	7	3	10	2,430	68,380	5,762
CO. TIPPERARY (North Riding).									
Borrisokane, . .	49	148	151	–	5	5	2,687	29,034	–
Nenagh, . . .	356	786	797	3	21	24	3,957	92,188	–
Roscrea, . . .	66	197	198	1	6	7	3,804	67,318	–
Thurles, . . .	288	741	745	4	8	12	2,090	72,690	–
CO. TIPPERARY (South Riding).									
Carrick-on-Suir, .	491	664	673	2	12	14	4,579	75,707	–
Cashel, . . .	664	1,053	1,053	2	4	6	3,462	103,989	–
Clogheen, . .	217	380	380	4	5	9	4,190	92,676	–
Clonmel, . . .	171	391	414	10	1	11	4,086	111,039	–
Tipperary, . .	815	1,575	1,586	10	15	25	6,711	164,949	–
CO. WATERFORD.									
Dungarvan, . .	556	949	968	5	6	11	3,414	67,752	–
Kilmacthomas, .	178	296	296	–	4	4	5,430	69,747	–
Lismore, . . .	187	459	467	3	7	10	3,511	60,265	–
Waterford, . .	1,145	1,873	1,906	11	7	18	9,487	307,068	–
Total Munster, 1907,	19,191	38,458	39,212	392	735	1,127	160,205	4,901,436	81,456
Do. do., 1906,	18,488	38,628	39,395	411	680	1,091	159,767	4,858,623	87,006
Increase, .	703	–	–	–	55	36	438	42,813	–
Decrease, .	–	170	183	19	–	–	–	–	5,550

the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day of the year births in workhouses, and of admissions to relief during that year, the inmates, and their average weekly cost per head —*continued.*

Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.			Names of Counties and Unions.
	Workhouse.	District School, from each Contributory Union.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing	Total.	
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
			£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*con.*
									Co. Kerry—*con.*
59	307	-	2,802	531	3,333	3 6	0 8	4 2	Killarney.
49	288	42	2,832	439	3,271	3 9½	0 7	4 4½	Listowel.
36	375	-	3,077	309	3,386	3 1¾	0 3¾	3 5½	Tralee.
									Co. Limerick.
51	183	24	1,868	291	2,159	3 11¼	0 7¼	4 6½	Croom.
64	357	34	3,659	500	4,159	3 11	0 6½	4 5½	Kilmallock.
62	1,199	85	10,959	1,769	12,728	3 6	0 6¾	4 0¾	Limerick.
78	208	22	2,020	319	2,339	3 8¾	0 7	4 3¾	Newcastle.
42	187	16	1,818	254	2,072	3 8¾	0 6¼	4 3	Rathkeale.
									Co. Tipperary (North Riding).
11	80	-	821	111	932	3 11½	0 6½	4 6	Borrisokane.
29	253	-	2,373	265	2,638	3 7¼	0 4¾	4 0	Nenagh.
19	184	-	1,699	177	1,876	3 6¼	0 4½	3 10¾	Roscrea.
55	199	-	1,681	303	1,984	3 2¾	0 7	3 9¾	Thurles.
									Co. Tipperary (South Riding).
19	207	-	1,626	233	1,859	3 0	0 5¼	3 5¼	Carrick-on-Suir.
43	285	-	2,418	343	2,761	3 3	0 5½	3 8½	Cashel.
24	251	-	2,431	475	2,906	3 8	0 8¾	4 4¾	Clogheen.
30	304	-	2,503	346	2,849	3 1¾	0 5¼	3 7	Clonmel.
32	452	-	5,667	810	6,477	4 9¾	0 8¼	5 6	Tipperary.
									Co. Waterford.
28	186	-	1,583	204	1,787	3 3¼	0 5	3 8¼	Dungarvan.
14	191	-	1,713	156	1,869	3 5¼	0 3¾	3 9	Kilmacthomas.
20	165	-	1,621	279	1,900	3 9¼	0 7¾	4 5	Lismore.
41	341	-	6,331	1,057	7,388	2 10¾	0 5¾	3 4½	Waterford.
42	13,429	223	125,030	18,226	143,256	3 6¾	0 6¼	4 1	Total Munster, 1907.
41	13,311	238	121,278	16,021	137,299	3 6	0 5½	3 11½	Do. do., 1906.
1	118	-	3,752	2,205	5,957	0 0¾	0 0¾	1½	Increase.
-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	Decrease.

[*continued*

No. 10.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and out of
ended the 30th of September, 1907, together with the number of
expenditure for provisions, necessaries, and clothing of workhouse

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
					Boarded-out Children.			All
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at nurse during the year.	Total.	No. at commencement of the year.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.								
CO. CARLOW.								
Carlow,	334	21	2,128	2,483	57	5	62	810
CO. DUBLIN.								
Balrothery,	150	10	4,178	4,338	25	4	29	316
Dublin, North,	2,817	79	7,401	10,297	169	70	239	1,654
Dublin, South,	4,014	126	15,698	19,838	187	24	211	2,748
Rathdown,	511	13	3,902	4,426	58	12	70	509
CO. KILDARE.								
Athy,	295	16	2,778	3,089	11	10	21	406
Celbridge,	138	18	3,381	3,537	9	–	9	267
Naas,	302	14	5,266	5,582	27	6	33	312
CO. KILKENNY.								
Callan,	208	9	2,854	3,071	1	–	1	333
Castlecomer,	88	6	1,609	1,703	–	–	–	177
Kilkenny,	372	23	2,787	3,182	18	3	21	494
Thomastown,	142	12	1,866	2,020	6	3	9	171
Urlingford,	66	8	613	687	–	5	5	131
KING'S CO.								
Birr,	219	9	1,849	2,077	–	–	–	227
Edenderry,	129	17	1,182	1,328	4	2	6	193
Tullamore,	307	13	4,590	4,910	6	1	7	464
CO. LONGFORD.								
Ballymahon,	124	4	3,251	3,379	–	–	–	141
Granard,	148	7	2,856	3,011	–	–	–	361
Longford,	164	9	3,652	3,825	19	1	20	323
CO. LOUTH.								
Ardee,	143	5	3,818	3,966	9	7	16	270
Drogheda,	336	11	8,916	9,263	6	–	6	656
Dundalk,	284	10	5,303	5,597	29	1	30	645

the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day of the year births in workhouses, and of admissions to relief during that year, the inmates, and their average weekly cost per head—*continued.*

Out-door—*con.*			In Institutions for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Idiots and Imbeciles, and in Extern Hospitals.			Total of columns 5, 12, and 15.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year in		Names of Counties and Unions.
other persons.									
No. placed on lists during the year.	Total.	Gross Total.	No. at commencement of the year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total.		Workhouse.	District School, as charged to the Contributory Unions.	
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
									PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
									Co. Carlow.
571	1,381	1,443	7	3	10	3,936	130,763	–	Carlow.
									Co. Dublin.
330	646	675	8	16	24	5,037	59,511	–	Balrothery.
2,671	4,325	4,564	99	379	478	15,339	1,039,716	–	Dublin, North.
3,537	6,285	6,496	99	235	334	26,668	1,512,972	–	Dublin, South.
1,714	2,223	2,293	35	9	44	6,763	201,265	–	Rathdown.
									Co. Kildare.
517	923	944	4	13	17	4,050	111,802	–	Athy.
186	453	462	1	4	5	4,004	49,847	–	Celbridge.
614	926	959	5	11	16	6,557	122,446	–	Naas.
									Co. Kilkenny.
389	722	723	1	11	12	3,806	82,984	–	Callan.
65	242	242	2	–	2	1,947	34,338	–	Castlecomer.
744	1,238	1,259	14	11	25	4,466	153,985	–	Kilkenny.
141	312	321	1	–	1	2,342	57,318	–	Thomastown.
534	665	670	2	4	6	1,363	27,347	–	Urlingford.
									King's Co.
182	409	409	3	14	17	2,503	89,050	–	Birr.
363	556	562	7	6	13	1,903	48,861	–	Edenderry.
206	670	677	1	8	9	5,596	120,391	–	Tullamore.
									Co. Longford.
124	265	265	2	3	5	3,649	48,366	–	Ballymahon.
142	503	503	4	4	8	3,522	58,663	–	Granard.
265	588	608	1	2	3	4,436	76,250	–	Longford.
									Co. Louth.
303	573	589	1	10	11	4,566	50,442	–	Ardee.
284	940	946	7	16	23	10,232	109,019	14,976	Drogheda.
568	1,213	1,243	9	46	55	6,895	109,537	–	Dundalk.

[Leinster—*continued.*

No. 10.—Return showing the number of persons relieved in and out of ended the 30th of September, 1907, together with the number of expenditure for provisions, necessaries, and clothing of workhouse

Names of Counties and Unions.	Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.		
		Workhouse.	District School, from each Contributory Union.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing	Total.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*									
Co. Carlow.				£	£	£	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Carlow, . . .	53	358	-	4,662	612	5,274	5 0	0 7¾	5 7¾
Co. Dublin.									
Balrothery, . .	14	163	-	1,768	347	2,115	4 2	0 9¾	4 11¾
Dublin, North, .	101	2,849	-	24,257	3,955	28,212	3 3½	0 6½	3 9½
Dublin, South, .	76	4,145	-	43,444	4,193	47,637	4 0½	0 4½	4 5
Rathdown, . .	45	551	-	5,350	765	6,115	3 8¾	0 6½	4 3
Co. Kildare.									
Athy, . . .	36	306	-	3,211	537	3,748	4 0½	0 8	4 8½
Celbridge, . .	14	137	-	1,755	134	1,889	4 11½	0 4½	5 3¾
Naas, . . .	22	335	-	3,159	197	3,356	3 7½	0 2¾	3 10
Co. Kilkenny.									
Callan, . . .	27	227	-	2,813	317	3,130	4 9	0 6¼	5 3¼
Castlecomer, . .	20	94	-	1,139	254	1,393	4 7¾	1 0¼	5 8
Kilkenny, . .	48	422	-	4,187	439	4,626	3 9¾	0 4¾	4 2½
Thomastown, .	28	157	-	1,270	201	1,471	3 1½	0 5¾	3 7
Urlingford, . .	40	75	-	835	96	931	4 3½	0 6	4 9½
King's Co.									
Birr, . . .	43	244	-	2,816	282	3,098	4 5½	0 5½	4 10½
Edenderry, . .	37	134	-	1,523	279	1,802	4 4½	0 9½	5 1¾
Tullamore, . .	25	330	-	3,755	492	4,247	4 4½	0 6¾	4 11½
Co. Longford.									
Ballymahon, . .	14	132	-	1,141	170	1,311	3 3½	0 6	3 9½
Granard, . .	19	161	-	1,654	133	1,787	3 11½	0 3¾	4 3
Longford, . .	20	209	-	1,990	259	2,249	3 7¾	0 5¾	4 1½
Co. Louth.									
Ardee, . .	13	138	-	1,407	320	1,727	3 10¾	0 10¾	4 9½
Drogheda, . .	13	299	41	2,784	329	3,113	3 7	0 5	4 0
Dundalk, .	20	300	-	2,921	438	3,359	3 8¾	0 6¾	4 3½

the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day of the year births in workhouses, and of admissions to relief during that year, the inmates, and their average weekly cost per head—*continued.*

Names of Counties and Unions.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
					Boarded-out Children.			All other Persons.
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at nurse during the year.	Total.	No. at commencement of the year.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.—*con.*								
Co. Meath.								
Dunshaughlin,	81	8	3,952	4,041	-	-	-	165
Kells,	132	10	2,394	2,536	3	2	5	248
Navan,	224	14	4,081	4,319	11	7	18	356
Oldcastle,	85	8	4,167	4,260	5	7	12	247
Trim,	164	12	2,412	2,588	7	-	7	290
Queen's Co.								
Abbeyleix,	148	6	2,430	2,584	2	-	2	245
Mountmelick,	234	16	2,922	3,172	15	2	17	487
Co. Westmeath.								
Athlone,	208	17	3,152	3,377	36	7	43	188
Delvin,	89	5	3,081	3,175	16	-	16	217
Mullingar,	287	25	4,507	4,819	64	14	78	364
Co. Wexford.								
Enniscorthy,	283	20	1,949	2,252	3	-	3	798
Gorey,	170	7	2,009	2,186	8	-	8	171
New Ross,	338	32	9,482	9,852	23	7	30	606
Wexford,	219	21	2,757	2,997	17	6	23	499
Co. Wicklow.								
Baltinglass,	160	10	586	756	6	-	6	371
Rathdrum,	237	13	4,824	5,074	19	-	19	729
Shillelagh,	94	3	2,150	2,247	5	-	5	96
Total Leinster, 1907,	14,444	667	146,733	161,844	881	206	1,087	17,685
Do. do. 1906,	14,632	673	151,376	166,681	863	146	1,009	17,770
Increase,	-	-	-	-	18	60	78	-
Decrease,	188	6	4,643	4,837	-	-	-	85

[LEINSTER—*continued.*

No. 10.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and out of ended the 30th of September, 1907, together with the number of expenditure for provisions, necessaries, and clothing of workhouse

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Out-door—*con.*			In Institutions for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Idiots and Imbeciles, and in Extern Hospitals.			Total of columns 5, 13, and 16.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year in	
	All other persons—*con.*		Gross Total.	No. at commencement of the year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total.		Workhouse.	District School, as charged to the Contributory Unions.
	No. placed on lists during the year.	Total.							
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*									
CO. MEATH.									
Dunshaughlin, .	62	227	227	1	4	5	4,273	31,931	5,295
Kells, . . .	188	436	441	1	2	3	2,980	49,971	7,184
Navan, . . .	431	787	805	5	4	9	5,133	72,565	11,945
Oldcastle, . .	208	455	467	1	3	4	4,731	37,099	–
Trim, . . .	352	642	649	3	3	6	3,243	50,557	11,825
QUEEN'S CO.									
Abbeyleix, . .	110	355	357	5	8	13	2,954	57,126	–
Mountmelick, .	311	798	815	3	4	7	3,994	95,969	–
CO. WESTMEATH.									
Athlone, . . .	189	377	420	3	18	21	3,818	86,444	–
Delvin, . . .	118	335	351	4	2	6	3,532	35,317	–
Mullingar, . .	239	603	681	6	8	14	5,514	105,577	–
CO. WEXFORD.									
Enniscorthy, . .	297	1,095	1,093	4	13	17	3,367	100,202	–
Gorey, . . .	74	245	253	6	1	7	2,446	65,924	–
New Ross, . .	798	1,404	1,434	2	28	30	11,316	132,008	–
Wexford, . . .	520	1,019	1,042	10	6	16	4,055	92,141	–
CO. WICKLOW.									
Baltinglass, . .	303	674	680	4	16	20	1,456	57,748	–
Rathdrum, . .	353	1,082	1,101	5	4	9	6,184	93,078	–
Shillelagh, . .	57	153	158	2	4	6	2,411	35,180	–
Total Leinster, 1907,	19,060	36,745	37,832	378	933	1,311	200,987	5,493,710	51,225
Do. do., 1906,	17,984	35,754	36,763	394	689	1,083	204,527	5,524,182	54,095
Increase, .	1,076	991	1,069	–	244	228	–	–	–
Decrease, .	–	–	–	16	–	–	3,540	30,472	2,870

the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day of the year births in workhouses, and of admissions to relief during that year, the inmates, and their average weekly cost per head—*continued.*

Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.			Names of Counties and Unions.
	Workhouse.	District School, from each Contributory Union.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing	Total.	
0.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
									PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*
			£	£	£	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	Co. Meath.
9	87	14	1,103	219	1,322	4 10	0 11½	5 9½	Dunshaughlin.
23	137	20	1,775	267	2,042	4 11¾	0 9	5 8¾	Kells.
20	199	33	2,475	235	2,710	4 9¼	0 5½	5 2¾	Navan.
9	102	-	1,264	181	1,445	4 9½	0 8½	5 5½	Oldcastle.
24	139	32	1,641	185	1,826	4 6½	0 6½	5 0¾	Trim.
									Queen's Co.
22	156	-	1,723	232	1,955	4 2¾	0 6¾	4 9½	Abbeyleix.
30	263	-	2,377	400	2,777	3 5½	0 7	4 0½	Mountmelick.
									Co. Westmeath.
26	237	-	2,514	283	2,797	4 0¾	0 5½	4 6¼	Athlone.
11	97	-	1,122	163	1,285	4 5¼	0 7¾	5 1	Delvin.
22	289	-	3,046	494	3,540	4 0½	0 7¾	4 8¼	Mullingar.
									Co. Wexford.
44	275	-	2,602	426	3,028	3 7½	0 7¼	4 2¾	Enniscorthy.
30	181	-	1,760	214	1,974	3 8¾	0 5½	4 2¼	Gorey.
13	362	-	3,519	550	4,069	3 8¾	0 7	4 3¾	New Ross.
31	252	-	2,482	340	2,822	3 9¼	0 6¼	4 3½	Wexford.
									Co. Wicklow.
76	158	-	1,653	320	1,973	4 0	0 9¼	4 9¼	Baltinglass.
18	255	-	2,323	463	2,786	3 6	0 8½	4 2¼	Rathdrum.
16	96	-	954	230	1,184	3 9½	0 11	4 8½	Shillelagh.
34	15,051	140	152,174	19,951	172,125	3 10½	0 6	4 4½	Total Leinster, 1907.
33	15,135	148	152,559	17,569	170,128	3 10½	0 5¼	4 3¾	Do. do. 1906.
1	-	-	-	2,382	1,997	-	0 0¾	0 0¾	Increase.
-	84	8	385	-	-	-	-	-	Decrease.

[*Continued.*

No. 10.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and out of ended the 30th of September, 1907, together with the number of expenditure for provisions, necessaries, and clothing of workhouse

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
					Boarded-out children.			All other
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at nurse during the year.	Total.	No. at commencement of the year.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.								
CO. GALWAY.								
Ballinasloe,	210	8	2,610	2,828	1	–	1	179
Clifden,	102	1	406	509	2	–	2	58
Galway,	345	16	1,768	2,129	1	1	2	328
Glennamaddy,	76	3	1,326	1,405	9	–	9	171
Gort,	158	6	2,262	2,426	6	4	10	148
Loughrea,	116	1	1,439	1,556	4	–	4	252
Mount Bellew,	63	–	2,083	2,146	7	1	8	63
Oughterard,	77	1	477	555	–	–	–	63
Portumna,	88	2	1,942	2,032	–	–	–	120
Tuam,	170	4	2,190	2,364	15	4	19	474
CO. LEITRIM.								
Carrick-on-Shannon,	97	5	1,797	1,899	–	–	–	184
Manorhamilton,	98	2	1,245	1,345	–	–	–	159
Mohill,	117	7	2,050	2,174	–	–	–	213
CO. MAYO.								
Ballina,	146	9	1,056	1,211	–	1	1	437
Ballinrobe,	128	3	1,281	1,412	–	–	–	205
Belmullet,	78	3	270	356	–	–	–	137
Castlebar,	123	7	1,456	1,586	–	–	–	282
Claremorris,	132	–	1,721	1,853	–	–	–	245
Killala,	29	–	194	223	–	–	–	154
Swineford,	158	6	1,426	1,590	4	–	4	343
Westport,	153	5	1,185	1,343	3	1	4	585
CO. ROSCOMMON.								
Boyle,	193	4	1,517	1,714	–	11	11	–
Castlerea,	149	3	2,178	2,335	11	1	12	339
Roscommon,	147	3	3,859	4,009	17	2	19	185
Strokestown,	92	3	1,821	1,916	–	–	–	175

the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day of the year births in workhouses, and of admissions to relief during that year, the inmates, and their average weekly cost per head—*continued.*

Out-door—*con.* persons.			In Institutions for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Idiots and Imbeciles, and in Extern Hospitals.			Total of columns 5, 12, and 15.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year in		Names of Counties and Unions.
No. placed on lists during the year.	Total.	Gross Total.	No. at commencement of the year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total.		Workhouse.	District Schools, as charged to the Contributory Unions.	
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
									PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
									Co. Galway.
469	648	649	3	16	19	3,496	87,972	-	Ballinasloe.
509	567	569	9	20	29	1,107	36,469	-	Clifden.
288	616	618	10	24	34	2,781	130,568	-	Galway.
76	247	256	5	14	19	1,680	31,697	-	Glennamaddy.
86	234	244	2	16	18	2,688	59,364	-	Gort.
196	448	452	3	7	10	2,018	38,676	-	Loughrea.
63	126	134	4	8	12	2,292	27,498	-	Mount Bellew.
261	324	324	4	29	33	912	28,351	-	Oughterard.
65	185	185	2	1	3	2,220	32,574	-	Portumna.
135	609	628	5	36	41	3,033	66,090	-	Tuam.
									Co. Leitrim.
52	236	236	12	5	17	2,152	38,823	-	Carrick-on-Shannon.
59	218	218	6	8	14	1,577	39,406	-	Manorhamilton.
112	325	325	-	3	3	2,502	45,553	-	Mohill.
									Co. Mayo.
412	849	850	8	7	15	2,076	57,404	-	Ballina.
141	346	346	1	1	2	1,760	43,795	-	Ballinrobe.
423	560	560	1	7	8	924	28,872	-	Belmullet.
71	353	353	8	4	12	1,951	45,139	-	Castlebar.
152	397	397	6	4	10	2,260	48,932	-	Claremorris.
103	257	257	1	7	8	488	8,980	-	Killala.
323	666	670	10	19	29	2,289	59,242	-	Swineford.
404	989	993	3	20	23	2,359	57,178	-	Westport.
									Co. Roscommon.
981	981	992	2	3	5	2,711	75,800	-	Boyle.
126	465	477	4	21	25	2,837	55,622	-	Castlerea.
119	301	323	4	3	7	4,339	57,217	-	Roscommon.
123	303	303	1	5	6	2,225	36,701	-	Strokestown.

[Connaught—*continued.*

No. 10.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and out of ended the 30th of September, 1907, together with the number of expenditure for provisions, necessaries, and clothing of workhouse

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.		
		Workhouse.	District Schools, from Contributory Unions.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*con.*				£	£	£	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
CO. GALWAY.									
Ballinasloe,	31	241	–	2,334	329	2,663	3 8½	0 6¼	4 2¾
Clifden,	72	100	–	1,052	112	1,164	4 0½	0 5	4 5½
Galway,	61	358	–	4,060	330	4,390	4 4¼	0 4¼	4 8½
Glennamaddy,	23	87	–	879	111	990	3 10½	0 6	4 4½
Gort,	24	163	–	1,447	169	1,616	3 5	0 4¾	3 9¾
Loughrea,	25	106	–	1,292	165	1,457	4 8	0 7¼	5 3¼
Mount Bellew,	13	75	–	914	99	1,013	4 8	0 6	5 2
Oughterard,	51	78	–	838	111	949	4 1¾	0 6½	4 8¼
Portumna,	16	89	–	851	115	966	3 7¾	0 6	4 1¾
Tuam,	28	181	–	2,025	215	2,240	4 3½	0 5½	4 9
CO. LEITRIM.									
Carrick-on-Shannon,	20	106	–	983	113	1,096	3 6½	0 4¾	3 11¼
Manorhamilton,	29	108	–	1,108	122	1,230	3 11¼	0 5¼	4 4½
Mohill,	21	125	–	1,033	205	1,238	3 2¼	0 7½	3 9¾
CO. MAYO.									
Ballina,	47	157	–	1,485	284	1,769	3 7½	0 8¼	4 3¾
Ballinrobe,	31	120	–	1,158	132	1,290	3 8½	0 5	4 1½
Belmullet,	81	79	–	798	146	944	3 10½	0 8½	4 7
Castlebar,	28	124	–	1,161	200	1,361	3 7¼	0 7½	4 2¾
Claremorris,	26	134	–	1,466	149	1,615	4 2¼	0 5¼	4 7½
Killala,	40	25	–	268	63	331	4 2	0 11¾	5 1¾
Swineford,	37	162	–	1,299	232	1,531	3 1	0 6½	3 7½
Westport,	43	157	–	1,370	262	1,632	3 4¼	0 7¾	4 0
CO. ROSCOMMON.									
Boyle,	44	208	–	1,834	171	2,005	3 4¾	0 3¾	3 8½
Castlerea,	24	152	–	1,317	117	1,434	3 3¾	0 3½	3 7¼
Roscommon,	14	157	–	1,661	188	1,849	4 0¾	0 5½	4 6¼
Strokestown,	19	100	–	1,070	98	1,168	4 1	0 4½	4 5½

the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day of the year births in workhouses, and of admissions to relief during that year, the inmates, and their average weekly cost per head—*continued.*

Names of Counties and Unions.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
					Boarded-out Children.			All other persons.
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at nurse during the year.	Total.	No. at commencement of the year.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*con.*								
Co. Sligo.								
Dromore West, . . .	74	2	697	773	2	-	2	170
Sligo, ...	428	7	3,061	3,496	-	11	11	357
Tobercurry, ...	95	1	1,473	1,569	3	-	3	290
Total Connaught, 1907, .	3,842	122	44,790	48,754	85	37	122	6,316
Do. Do., 1906, .	3,912	135	46,140	50,187	93	38	131	6,670
Increase, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease, . . .	70	13	1,350	1,433	8	1	9	354

SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.

Ulster, ...	9,535	571	112,526	122,632	544	133	677	8,121
Munster, ...	12,787	652	106,427	119,866	641	113	754	19,267
Leinster, ...	14,444	667	146,733	161,844	881	206	1,087	17,685
Connaught, ...	3,842	122	44,790	48,754	85	37	122	6,316
Total Ireland, 1907, .	40,608	2,012	410,476	453,096	2,151	489	2,640	51,389
Do. Do., 1903,	41,354	2,088	416,656	460,098	2,160	444	2,604	52,638
Increase, . .	-	-	-	-	-	45	36	-
Decrease, . .	746	76	6,180	7,002	9	-	-	1,249

[*Continued.*

No. 10.—Return showing the number of persons relieved in and out of ended the 30th of September, 1907, together with the number of expenditure for provisions, necessaries, and clothing of workhouse

Names of Counties and Unions.	Out-door—*con.*			In Institutions for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Idiots and Imbeciles, and in Extern Hospitals.			Total of columns 5, 13, and 16.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year in	
	All other persons—*con.*		Gross Total.	No. at commencement of the year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total.		Workhouse.	District Schools, as charged to the Contributory Unions.
	No. placed on lists during the year.	Total.							
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17	18.	19.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*con.*									
Co. Sligo.									
Dromore West, .	101	271	273	-	3	3	1,049	27,144	-
Sligo, . . .	587	944	955	9	8	17	4,468	158,035	-
Tobercurry, . .	177	467	470	8	2	10	2,049	36,324	-
Total Connaught, 1907,	6,619	12,935	13,057	131	301	432	62,243	1,459,426	-
Do. Do., 1906,	5,372	12,042	12,173	132	260	392	62,752	1,482,182	-
Increase, .	1,247	893	884	-	41	40	-	-	-
Decrease. .	-	-	-	1	-	-	509	22,756	-

SUMMARY OF

Ulster, . . .	5,143	13,264	13,941	218	223	441	137,014	3,678,128	-
Munster, . .	19,191	38,458	39,212	392	735	1,127	160,205	4,901,436	81,456
Leinster, . .	19,060	36,745	37,832	378	933	1,311	200,987	5,493,710	51,225
Connaught, .	6,619	12,935	13,057	131	301	432	62,243	1,459,426	-
Total Ireland, 1907,	50,013	101,402	104,042	1,119	2,192	3,311	560,449	15,532,700	132,681
Do. Do., 1906,	46,929	99,567	102,171	1,145	1,835	2,980	565,249	15,640,387	141,101
Increase, .	3,084	1,835	1,871	-	357	331	-	-	-
Decrease, .	-	-	-	26	-	-	4,800	107,687	8,420

the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day of the year births in workhouses, and of admissions to relief during that year, the inmates, and their average weekly cost per head—*continued.*

Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.			Names of Counties and Unions.
	Workhouse.	District Schools, from Contributory Unions	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
									PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*con.*
			£	£	£	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	Co. Sligo.
35	74	–	759	106	865	3 11	0 6½	4 5½	Dromore West.
45	433	–	3,228	436	3,664	2 10¼	0 4¾	3 3	Sligo.
23	99	–	1,104	99	1,203	4 3	0 4¾	4 7¾	Tobercurry.
30	3,998	–	38,797	4,879	43,676	3 8¾	0 5½	4 2¼	Total Connaught, 1907.
30	4,060	–	38,450	4,832	43,282	3 7½	0 5½	4 1	Do. do. 1906.
–	–	–	347	47	394	0 1¼	–	0 1¼	Increase.
–	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Decrease.

PROVINCES.

			£	£	£	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
30	10,077	–	89,745	16,752	106,497	3 5	0 7¾	4 0¾	Ulster.
42	13,429	223	125,030	18,226	143,256	3 6¾	0 6¼	4 1	Munster.
34	15,051	140	152,174	19,951	172,125	3 10½	0 6	4 4½	Leinster.
30	3,998	–	38,797	4,879	43,676	3 8¾	0 5½	4 2¼	Connaught.
34	42,555	363	405,746	59,808	465,554	3 7¾	0 6½	4 2¼	Total Ireland, 1907.
34	42,850	386	403,938	52,536	456,474	3 7¼	0 5¾	4 1	Do. Do., 1906.
–	–	–	1,808	7,272	9 080	0 0¼	9 0¾	0 1¼	Increase.
–	295	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	Decrease.

No. 11.—CLASSES RELIEVED in WORKHOUSES and in PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS during each of the half-years ended the 31st of March, 1907, and 30th of September, 1907.

Explanatory Notes.—The number of each class, as given in columns 2 and 3 of this table, includes the individuals at the beginning of each half-year with the admissions during the half-year. As to the admissions, see the prefatory note to the preceding table.

	Classes relieved. (1.)			No. in the half-year ended 31st March, 1907. (2.)	No. in the half-year ended 30th September, 1907. (3.)
	ABLE-BODIED AND THEIR CHILDREN.				
1	Adults,	Married couples,	Males,	7,039	7,834
2			Females,	7,039	7,834
3		Other males,		114,202	93,724
4		Other females,		28,699	31,801
5	Children under 15, of able-bodied inmates,		Legitimate,	22,387	25,125
6			Illegitimate,	4,008	4,168
	NOT ABLE-BODIED.				
7	Adults,	Married couples,	Males,	471	545
8			Females,	471	545
9		Other males,		35,427	37,739
10		Other females,		19,560	20,482
11	Children under 15,	Of parents not able-bodied being inmates,	Legitimate,	1,871	2,081
12			Illegitimate,	516	605
13		Orphans, or other children relieved without parents,		7,970	8,049
	LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.				
14	Adult males,			1,394	1,385
15	Adult females,			2,038	2,001
16	Children under 15,			92	94
17	Total number of males,			158,533	141,227
18	Do. females,			57,807	62,663
19	Do. children under 15,			36,844	40,122
20	Total in Workhouses,			253,184	244,012
21	Relief in institutions for the Blind,		Males,	133	133
22			Females,	244	245
23			Children,	52	54
24	Relief in institutions for the Deaf and Dumb,		Males,	92	97
25			Females,	138	139
26			Children,	268	278
27	Relief in Asylums for Idiots and Imbeciles,		Males,	27	20
28			Females,	15	11
29			Children,	13	17
30	Relief in Extern Hospitals,			1,267	1,167
	Total in Institutions,			2,249	2,161
	Total in Workhouses and Institutions,			255,433	246,173

No. 12.—Classes afforded relief out of the workhouses during each of the half-years ended the 31st of March, 1907, and 30th of September, 1907.

Explanatory Note.—The number of each class, as given in columns 2 and 3 of this table includes the individuals at the beginning of each half-year, with the numbers placed on the outdoor relief lists during the half-year.

	Classes relieved. (1.)	Number in the half-year ended 31st March, 1907. (2.)	Number in the half-year ended 30th Sept., 1907. (3.)
	UNDER 10 VIC., C. 31, SEC. 1.		
1	Adult males permanently disabled by old age or infirmity,	9,815	9,604
2	Families of adult males under heading 1, ... Wives,	4,242	4,124
3	Families of adult males under heading 1, ... Children under 15,	1,513	1,437
4	Adult males relieved in cases of their own sickness or accident,	3,278	2,873
5	Families of adult males under heading 4, ... Wives,	2,578	2,147
6	Families of adult males under heading 4, ... Children under 15,	7,730	6,706
7	Adult women permanently disabled by old age or infirmity,	23,458	22,819
8	Children under 15, of women under heading 7, ... Legitimate,	201	297
9	Children under 15, of women under heading 7, ... Illegitimate,	22	16
10	Adult women relieved in cases of sickness or accident,	1,597	1,524
11	Children under 15, of women under heading 10, ... Legitimate,	1,475	1,376
12	Children under 15, of women under heading 10, ... Illegitimate,	55	30
13	Able-bodied widows, having two or more legitimate children dependent on them,	2,977	2,987
14	Children under 15, dependent on widows under heading 13,	9,642	9,814
15	Lunatics, Insane persons, and Idiots, ... Males,	144	141
16	Lunatics, Insane persons, and Idiots, ... Females,	155	160
17	Lunatics, Insane persons, and Idiots, ... Children under 15,	50	50
	Total,	68,932	66,105
	UNDER 10 VIC., C. 31, BUT NOT SEC. 1.		
18	Adult males, married or single,	–	–
19	Families of adult males under heading 18, ... Wives,	–	–
20	Families of adult males under heading 18, ... Children under 15,	–	–
21	Able-bodied women, ... Unmarried,	–	–
22	Able-bodied women, ... Widows not relievable under sec. 1,	–	–
23	Children of women under headings 21 and 22, ... Legitimate,	–	–
24	Children of women under headings 21 and 22, ... Illegitimate,	–	–
	Total,	–	–
	Families relieved without husband or father.		
25	Husband or father in Gaol, ... Wives,	–	–
26	Husband or father in Gaol, ... Children under 15,	–	–
27	Husband or father on service in Army or Navy, ... Wives,	–	–
28	Husband or father on service in Army or Navy, ... Children under 15,	–	–
29	Deserted by husband or father, ... Wives,	–	–
30	Deserted by husband or father, ... Children under 15,	–	–
31	Orphans and children relieved without either parent,	–	–
32	Number of persons relieved provisionally,	10,919	8,869
	Total,	10,919	8,869
33	Number relieved under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 47, sec. 4,	6	14
34	Orphans or Deserted children out at nurse under 61 and 62 Vic., ch. 30, as amended by 2 Edw. 7, ch. 16,	2,389	2,445
35	Number of persons relieved under orders issued pursuant to section 13 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898,	–	–
	Total (Nos. 1 to 35 inclusive),	82,246	77,433

No. 13.—SUMMARY of RETURNS from Clerks of unions, showing for each Province and for all Ireland the number of persons admitted to the workhouses during the year ended the 31st of March, 1908, distinguishing the number admitted in sickness; also the number of births and deaths in the workhouses during the year.

PROVINCES.	Number of persons admitted during the year.						No. of births in the workhouses during the year.	No. of deaths in the workhouses during the year.
	Number admitted in sickness.				Number admitted who were not sick.	Total number admitted during the year.		
	Suffering under Fever or other dangerous infectious disease.	Suffering under other diseases.	Suffering from accidental injury.	Total number admitted in sickness.				
ULSTER, .	1,962	20,832	1,284	24,078	92,454	116,532	639	3,281
MUNSTER, . .	1,260	23,311	1,652	26,223	82,553	108,776	626	3,367
LEINSTER, . .	1,183	23,900	1,585	26,668	119,232	145,900	609	3,919
CONNAUGHT, . .	500	4,938	640	6,078	37,325	43,403	127	953
TOTAL IRELAND,	4,905	72,981	5,161	83,047	331,564	414,611	2,001	11,520

No. 14.—SUMMARY of RETURNS showing for each Province and for all Ireland the number of sick persons who received medical treatment in workhouse hospitals and fever hospitals connected with the workhouses during the year ended 31st of March, 1908.

PROVINCES.	Under treatment at the commencement of the year.				New cases.				Total cases treated in hospitals during the year.			
	Fever or other infectious disease.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other infectious disease.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other infectious disease.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.
ULSTER, . .	216	3,882	104	4,202	2,153	23,506	1,347	27,006	2,369	27,388	1,451	31,208
MUNSTER, . .	143	4,992	125	5,260	1,897	28,848	1,781	32,526	2,040	33,840	1,906	37,786
LEINSTER, . .	154	4,496	123	4,773	1,562	31,197	1,693	34,452	1,716	35,693	1,816	39,225
CONNAUGHT, .	58	1,229	89	1,376	574	6,418	680	7,672	632	7,647	769	9,048
TOTAL IRELAND,	571	14,599	441	15,611	6,186	89,969	5,501	101,656	6,757	104,568	5,942	117,267

No. 15.—Glin and Trim District Schools.

A.—Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Boards of management of Glin and Trim District Schools during the year ended the 30th of September, 1907, prepared from the Abstracts of the School Accounts in each case.

District School.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.					Poundage of expenditure on valuation of Contributory Unions.
	Money supplied by Guardians of Contributory Unions on demand.	From Local Taxation Account.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Salaries and rations of Officers.	Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	*s. d.*
Glin, . . .	3,541	372	13	3,926	1,584	276	1,349	806	4,015	0 1½
Trim, . .	2,537	320	25	2,882	1,099	308	904	1,187	3,498	0 1½

B.—Statement showing the numbers relieved in the District Schools, together with the average weekly cost per head, during the year ended the 30th of September, 1907.

District School.	Number of children at commencement of year.	Number of admissions during the year.	Total.	Collective number of days for all children relieved in the schools during the year.	Average number of days of relief in schools in respect of each total in column 4.	Average daily number of children in each school.	Average weekly cost per head.		
							Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
							s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Glin, . .	239	58	297	81,456	274	223	2 8¼	0 5¾	3 2¼
Trim, . .	137	32	169	51,225	303	140	3 0	0 10½	3 10½

GALWAY HOSPITAL (Act 55 & 56 Vict., ch. ccxvii.)

No. 16.—Statement showing the receipts and payments of the Board of management of the Galway Hospital, and the number of patients treated in the Hospital, during the year ended the 31st of March, 1908, compared with similar particulars in the preceding year.

Year ended the 31st of March.	Receipts.						Payments.			Number of Patients treated in the Hospital.			Average daily number of patients in the Hospital.
	Maintenance.			Payments by Contributory Unions under s. 12.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Clothing and Establishment Charges.	Other Payments.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
	General Patients.	Union Patients.	Admiralty Patients.										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£				
1908	231	151	4	1,503	17	1,956	840	1,133	1,973	396	189	585	31
1907	333	227	2	1,478	8	2,053	1,220	1,230	2,450	360	200	560	31
Increase ...	—	—	2	25	9	—	—	—	—	36	—	25	—
Decrease ...	57	76	—	—	—	97	380	97	477	—	11	—	—

No. 17.—STATEMENT RELATIVE TO THE AUDIT OF UNION ACCOUNTS

No. 17.—Statement (in pursuance of Section 20 of 12 and 13 Vic., cap. 104) relative to the AUDIT of UNION ACCOUNTS (in continuation of a Statement in the Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland).

1. Date up to which the accounts of unions have been audited.
The accounts of the unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1907, excepting those of Ballyshannon, Ballyvaghan, Balrothery, Birr, Cashel, Drogheda, and Dublin North.

2. Sums disallowed or found due on audit of the accounts of unions for the year ended the 30th September, 1907, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.

UNIONS. 1.	Period ended. 2.	Date of Audit. 3.	Amount disallowed or found due. 4. £ s. d.	Whether paid or in course of recovery. 5.	Observations:—Nature of sums disallowed, &c. 6.
Athlone. . .	30 Sept., 1907, .	March, 1908, .	1 6 0	Remitted on appeal, . .	Fine on Contractor not exacted by Guardians.
Ballyvaghan, .	31 March, 1907, .	June, 1907, . .	1 6 9	Paid, ...	Out-door relief.
Balrothery, .	31 March, 1907, .	August, 1907, .	6 0 0	Remitted on appeal, . .	Cost of luncheons supplied to persons attending an inquiry under Labourers Acts.
„ . .	„ .	„ .	0 6 0	Paid, ...	Out-door relief.
Baltinglass, .	30 Sept., 1907, .	April, 1908, . .	12 0 0	Remitted on appeal, . .	Fees to temporary Medical Officer not sanctioned by Local Government Board.
„ . .	„ .	„ . .	31 10 0	Remitted on appeal, . .	Fees to temporary Medical Officer not sanctioned by Local Government Board.
„ . .	„ .	„ . .	28 7 0	Remitted on appeal, . .	Fees to temporary Medical Officer not sanctioned by Local Government Board.
„ . .	„ .	„ . .	21 0 0	Remitted on appeal, . .	Fees to temporary Medical Officer not sanctioned by Local Government Board.
„ . .	„ .	„ . .	1 1 0	Remitted on appeal, . .	Fees to temporary Medical Officer not sanctioned by Local Government Board.

Bantry, . .	31 March, 1907, .	August, 1907 ,	0 5 0	Paid, ...	Out-door relief.
Bawnboy, .	30 Sept., 1907, .	March, 1908, .	2 12 0	Remitted on appeal, . .	Out-door relief.
" . .	" .	" .	3 18 0	In course of recovery, .	Out-door relief.
" .	" .	" .	0 8 0	In course of recovery, .	Out-door relief.
Birr, . . .	31 March, 1907, .	January, 1908, .	3 4 9	Remitted on appeal, .	Unfounded payment of fees for vaccinations.
" . .	" .	" .	0 11 0	Paid, ...	Overcharge.
Caherciveen, .	31 March, 1907, .	May, 1907, . .	9 19 6	Paid, ...	Expenditure in connection with the conveyance of persons to hospitals and their maintenance therein.
" . .	" .	" .	2 9 3	Paid, ...	Expenditure in connection with the conveyance of persons to hospitals and their maintenance therein.
" . .	" .	" .	3 1 4	Paid, ...	Expenditure in connection with the conveyance of persons to hospitals and their maintenance therein.
" .	" .	" .	0 10 0	Paid, ...	Expenditure in connection with the conveyance of persons to hospitals and their maintenance therein.
" . .	" .	" .	0 9 0	Paid, ...	Expenditure in connection with the conveyance of persons to hospitals and their maintenance therein.
" . .	" .	" .	1 15 0	Paid, ...	Expenditure in connection with the conveyance of persons to hospitals and their maintenance therein.
" . .	" .	" .	0 10 0	Paid, ...	Expenditure in connection with the conveyance of persons to hospitals and their maintenance therein.
" . .	" .	" .	3 18 0	Paid, ...	Out-door relief.
" . .	" .	" .	1 18 0	Paid, ...	Out-door relief.
" . .	" .	" .	1 19 0	Paid, ...	Out-door relief.
" . .	" .	" .	1 7 0	Paid, ...	Out-door relief.
Carlow, . .	31 March, 1907, .	December, 1907, .	6 6 0	Remitted on appeal, . .	Fees paid to temporary Medical Officer without sanction of Local Government Board.
Castletown, .	30 Sept., 1906, .	July, 1907, .	2 2 0	Not enforced, . . .	Fee to Stocktaker paid without sanction of Local Government Board.
. . .	31 March, 1907, .	,, .	8 6 8	Not enforced, . . .	Fee to temporary Midwife paid without sanction of Local Government Board.
" . .	" .	" .	0 10 0	Paid, ...	Out-door relief.
" . .	" .	" .	0 4 0	Paid, ...	Out-door relief.
" . .	30 Sept., 1907, .	April, 1908, .	1 2 5	Paid, ...	Unvouched payment.

[continued.

No. 17.—Statement (in pursuance of section 20 of 12 and 13 Vic., cap. 104) relative to the AUDIT OF UNION ACCOUNTS (in continuation of a Statement in the Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland)—*continued.*

1. Date up to which the accounts of unions have been audited.

The accounts of the unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1907, excepting those of Ballyshannon, Ballyvaghan, Balrothery, Birr, Cashel, Drogheda, and Dublin North.

2. Sums disallowed or found due on audit of the accounts of unions for the year ended the 30th of September, 1907, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.

UNIONS. 1.	Period ended. 2.	Date of Audit. 3.	Amount disallowed or found due. 4. £ s. d.	Whether paid or in course of recovery. 5.	Observations:—Nature of sums disallowed, &c. 6.
Castletown — *con.*	30 Sept., 1907,	April, 1908,	1 2 0	Paid,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 2 0	Paid,	Out-door relief.
Cavan,	31 March, 1907,	August, 1907,	1 0 0	Remitted on appeal,	Payment made after statutory period.
Clifden,	31 March, 1907,	October, 1907,	5 0 0	Remitted on appeal,	Unauthorised payment.
Clonmel,	31 March, 1907,	December, 1907,	5 0 0	Paid,	Allowances to Clerk for clerical assistance without sanction of Local Government Board.
Corofin,	31 March, 1907,	July, 1907,	7 0 0	Paid,	Deficiency of stock in workhouse.
"	"	"	0 6 4	Remitted on appeal,	Cost of conveyance of two inmates from one workhouse to another.
Delvin,	31 March, 1907,	August, 1907,	8 4 0	Remitted on appeal,	Loss owing to negligence of Guardians.
Dingle,	30 Sept., 1906,	March, 1908,	31 4 4	Remmitted on appeal,	Unvouched payment.
"	"	"	1 15 6	Remitted on appeal,	Unvouched payment.
"	"	"	1 0 0	Remitted on appeal,	Payments for which the necessary sanction was not produced at audit.

"	"	"	1 0 0	Remitted on appeal,	Payments for which the necessary sanction was not produced at audit.
"	"	"	0 10 0	Remitted on appeal,	Payments for which the necessary sanction was not produced at audit.
"	"	"	0 10 0	Remitted on appeal,	Payments for which the necessary sanction was not produced at audit.
"	31 March, 1907,	"	6 6 0	Remitted on appeal,	Payments for which the necessary sanction was not produced at audit.
"	"	"	4 10 0	Remitted on appeal,	Payments for which the necessary sanction was not produced at audit.
"	"	"	2 0 3	Remitted on appeal,	Payment for which no voucher was produced at audit.
"	"	"	1 16 0	Remitted on appeal,	Payment for which no voucher was produced at audit.
"	"	"	0 6 0	Remitted on appeal,	Payment for which no voucher was produced at audit.
Donegal,	31 March, 1907,	August, 1907,	8 12 8	Paid,	Loss owing to non-acceptance of lowest tender.
"	30 Sept., 1907,	April, 1908,	10 17 3	In course of recovery,	Loss owing to non-acceptance of lowest tender.
"	"	"	2 3 11	Paid,	Unvouched payment.
Dublin, North,	31 March, 1907,	November, 1907,	1 16 5	Remitted on appeal,	Unauthorised payment.
Dublin, South,	31 March, 1907,	January, 1908,	2 12 0	Upheld to extent of £1 1s. 8d. and paid.	Allowance for lodging and rations without sanction of Local Government Board.
"	"	"	10 17 6	Remitted on appeal,	Payment made after statutory period.
"	"	"	4 5 4	Remitted on appeal,	Payment made after statutory period.
"	"	"	6 4 0	Remitted on appeal,	Payment made after statutory period.
"	"	"	7 3 1	Remitted on appeal,	Cost of luncheons supplied to Guardians.
"	"	"	23 17 0	Paid,	Payment to wrong party.
"	"	"	18 14 0	Paid,	Duplicate payment for wages.
"	"	"	8 0 0	Paid,	Payment made in excess of requirements.
"	30 Sept., 1907,	"	15 17 6	Remitted on appeal,	Payments made after statutory period.
"	"	"	6 19 6	Remitted on appeal,	Payments made after statutory period.

[*continued*

No. 17.—Statement (in pursuance of section 20 of 12 and 13 Vic., cap. 104) relative to the AUDIT of UNION ACCOUNTS (in continuation of a Statement in the Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland)—*continued.*

1. Date up to which the accounts of unions have been audited.

The accounts of the unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1907, excepting those of Ballyshannon, Ballyvaghan, Balrothery, Birr, Cashel, Drogheda, and Dublin North.

2. Sums disallowed or found due on audit of the accounts of unions for the year ended the 30th of September, 1907, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.

UNIONS. 1.	Period ended. 2.	Date of Audit. 3.	Amount disallowed or found due. 4.	Whether paid or in course of recovery. 5.	Observations:—Nature of sums disallowed, &c. 6.
			£ s. d.		
Dublin, South—*con.*	30 Sept., 1907.	January, 1908,	2 14 0	Remitted on appeal,	Payments made after statutory period.
"	"	"	3 14 10	Remitted on appeal,	Duplicate payment.
"	"	"	7 3 1	Remitted on appeal,	Cost of luncheons supplied to Guardians.
"	"	"	36 0 0	Paid,	Drawings for Petty Cash in excess of requirements.
"	"	"	0 10 8	Paid,	Unvouched payment.
"	"	"	0 14 4	Paid,	Duplicate payment for wages.
"	"	"	11 4 0	Paid,	Duplicate payment for wages.
"	"	"	21 0 0	Paid,	Payment in excess of requirements.
"	"	"	5 15 0	Paid,	Money received but not accounted for.
"	"	"	0 12 6	Paid,	Money received but not accounted for.
Dundalk,	30 Sept., 1907,	March, 1908,	0 17 6	Paid,	Duplicate payment.

Dunmanway,	31 March, 1907,	July, 1907,	0 2 6	Paid,	Out-door relief.
Enniscorthy,	31 March, 1907,	September, 1907,	7 0 0	Remitted on appeal,	Loss of recoupment of cost of medicines, &c., through neglect.
,,	,,	,,	2 2 1	Remitted on appeal,	Loss of recoupment of cost of medicines, &c., through neglect.
,,	30 Sept., 1907,	April, 1908,	5 15 6	Remitted on appeal,	Cost of medical appliances which were excessive or unnecessary.
,,	,,	,,	2 15 0	Remitted on appeal,	Cost of medical appliances which were excessive or unnecessary.
,,	,,	,,	0 3 0	Remitted on appeal,	Cost of medical appliances which were excessive or unnecessary.
,,	,,	,,	0 9 6	Remitted on appeal,	Cost of medical appliances which were excessive or unnecessary.
,,	,,	,,	0 16 0	Remitted on appeal,	Cost of medical appliances which were excessive or unnecessary.
,,	,,	,,	1 5 0	Remitted on appeal,	Cost of medical appliances which were excessive or unnecessary.
Enniskillen,	31 March, 1907,	October, 1907,	1 4 6	Paid,	Money received but not accounted for.
,,	30 Sept., 1907,	April, 1908,	1 7 9	Paid,	Money received but not accounted for.
,,	,,	,,	1 3 6	Paid,	Money received but not accounted for.
Ennistymon,	30 Sept., 1906,	July, 1907,	15 10 6	Paid,	Money received but not accounted for.
,,	,,	,,	0 7 4	Paid,	Money received but not accounted for.
,,	30 Sept., 1907,	March, 1908,	41 10 0	Remitted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
,,	,,	,,	1 15 4	Paid,	Irregular charge.
,,	,,	,,	0 5 3	Paid,	Over-charge.
Glennamaddy,	31 March, 1907,	July, 1907,	2 0 0	Paid,	Out-door relief
Glenties,	31 March, 1907,	August, 1907,	1 19 0	Paid,	Costs of a decree obtained against Guardians.
Inishowen,	30 Sept, 1907,	February, 1908,	2 18 10	Paid,	Deficiency in stock of clothing in the Workhouse.
,,	,,	,,	2 1 9	Paid,	Deficiency in stock of provisions in the Workhouse.
Kells,	30 Sept., 1907,	February, 1908,	10 3 0	Paid,	Loss incurred owing to non-acceptance of lowest tender.
Kenmare,	30 Sept., 1907,	February, 1903,	1 6 0	Remitted on appeal,	Out-door relief.

[*continued.*

No. 17.—Statement (in pursuance of section 20 of 12 and 13 Vic., cap. 104) relative to the AUDIT OF UNION ACCOUNTS (in continuation of a Statement in the Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland)—*continued.*

1. Date up to which the accounts of unions have been audited.

The accounts of the unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1907, excepting those of Ballyshannon, Ballyvaghan, Balrothery, Birr, Cashel, Drogheda, and Dublin North.

2. Sums disallowed or found due on audit of the accounts of unions for the year ended the 30th of September, 1907, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.

UNIONS.	Period ended.	Date of Audit.	Amount disallowed or found due.	Whether paid or in course of recovery.	Observations:—Nature of sums disallowed, &c.
1	2.	3.	4	5.	6.
			£ s. d.		
Kilkenny,	31 March, 1907,	October, 1907,	0 6 0	Paid,	Out-door relief.
Killadysert,	31 March, 1907,	January, 1908,	5 8 0	In course of recovery,	Out-door relief.
„	„	„	2 5 0	In course of recovery,	Out-door relief.
„	„	„	1 8 0	Remitted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
„	„	„	1 6 0	Remitted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
„	„	„	4 15 7	In course of recovery,	Payment made after statutory period.
„	30 Sept., 1907,	January, 1908,	2 12 0	In course of recovery,	Out-door relief.
„	„	„	2 12 0	In course of recovery,	Out-door relief.
„	„	„	1 6 0	Remitted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
„	„	„	1 6 0	Remitted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
„	„	„	19 10 5	In course of recovery,	Money lost in connection with the acceptance of a contract for bread.

" . .	" .	" .	2 0 0	Remitted on appeal, . .	Salary of official whose appointment was not sanctioned by Local Government Board.
Killala, . .	30 Sept., 1907,	November, 1907, .	0 4 0	Paid, ...	Deficiency in stock in the Workhouse.
Killarney, .	30 Sept., 1907, .	April, 1908, . .	1 16 0	Remitted, ...	Out-door relief.
" . .	" .	" .	0 1 9	Paid, ...	Out-door relief.
" . .	" .	" .	0 1 8	Paid, ...	Out-door relief.
Kilmallock, .	31 March, 1907, .	January, 1908. .	2 12 0	Paid, ...	Out-door relief.
" . .	30 Sept., 1907, .	February, 1908, .	3 5 0	Remitted on appeal . .	Out-door relief.
" . .	" .	" .	2 12 0	Remitted on appeal, . .	Out-door relief.
" .	" .	" .	0 15 0	Paid, ...	Out-door relief.
Kinsale, . .	31 March, 1907, .	May, 1907, . .	1 0 0	Remitted on appeal, . .	Out-door relief.
" . .	" .	" .	0 15 0	Remitted on appeal, . .	Out-door relief.
" . .	" .	" .	0 2 6	Remitted on appeal, . .	Out-door relief.
Limerick, . .	31 March, 1907, .	October, 1907, .	0 1 0	Paid, ...	Out-door relief.
" . .	" .	" .	1 13 0	Remitted on appeal, . .	Out-door relief.
" . .	"	" .	2 12 5	Paid, ...	Payments to Officers not sanctioned by Local Government Board.
" . .	" .	" .	0 5 0	Paid, ...	Overcharge.
" . .	30 Sept., 1907, .	May, 1908, . .	1 0 0	Remitted on appeal, . .	Payment made after statutory period.
" . .	" .	" .	0 7 4	Paid, ...	Irregular charge.
Lisburn, . .	30 Sept., 1907, .	March, 1908, .	0 10 0	Paid, ...	Out-door relief.
Lismore, . .	31 March, 1907, .	June, 1907, . .	1 11 6	Remitted on appeal, . .	Payments made after statutory period.
" . .	" .	" .	0 14 0	Paid, ...	Out-door relief.
Listowel, . .	31 March, 1907, .	December, 1907, .	3 18 0	Paid, ...	Out-door relief.
" . .	" .	" .	0 4 0	Paid, ...	Out-door relief.

[*continued.*

No. 17.—Statement (in pursuance of section 20 of 12 and 13 Vic., cap. 104) relative to the AUDIT OF UNION ACCOUNTS (in continuation of a Statement in the Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland)—*continued.*

1. Date up to which the accounts of unions have been audited.

The accounts of the unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1907, excepting those of Ballyshannon, Ballyvaghan, Balrothery, Birr, Cashel, Drogheda, and Dublin North.

2. Sums disallowed or found due on audit of the accounts of unions for the year ended the 30th of September, 1907, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.

UNIONS. 1.	Period ended. 2.	Date of audit. 3.	Amount disallowed or found due. 4.	Whether paid or in course of recovery. 5.	Observations :—Nature of sums disallowed, &c. 6.
			£ s. d.		
Listowel—*con.*	30 Sept., 1907,	December, 1907,	3 18 0	Paid,	Out-door relief.
,,	,,	,,	0 13 0	Paid,	Out-door relief.
,,	,,	,,	0 13 0	Paid,	Over-payment.
Macroom,	31 March, 1907,	August, 1907,	2 0 0	Paid,	Fee to Stocktaker whose appointment was not sanctioned by Local Government Board.
Manorhamilton,	31 March, 1907,	November, 1907,	17 5 4	Remitted on appeal,	Payment to officer whose appointment was not sanctioned by Local Government Board.
,,	,,	,,	4 6 4	Remitted on appeal,	Payment to officer whose appointment was not sanctioned by Local Government Board.
,,	,,	,,	1 4 0	Paid,	Payment to Medical Officer in excess of amount sanctioned by Local Government Board.
Millstreet,	31 March, 1907,	July, 1907,	1 11 0	Remitted on appeal,	Irregular charges.
,,	,,	,,	0 10 0	Paid,	Out-door relief.
,,	,,	,,	0 10 0	Paid,	Out-door relief.

,, . .	,, .	,, .	0 4 6	Paid, ...	Out-door relief.
. . .	,, .	,, .	0 4 0	Paid, ...	Out-door relief.
Mohill, . .	31 March, 1907, .	May, 1907, .	83 3 8	In course of recovery, .	Deficiency in stock in the workhouse.
Mountmelick, .	30 Sept., 1907, .	February, 1908, .	1 7 0	Paid, ...	Over-payment.
,, . .	,, .	,,	0 13 0	Paid, ...	Over-payment.
Mullingar, .	31 March, 1907, .	June, 1907, .	5 5 0	Paid, ...	Loss incurred owing to non-acceptance of lowest tender.
,, . .	30 Sept., 1907, .	April, 1908, .	2 12 6	Paid, ...	Loss incurred owing to non-acceptance of lowest tender.
,, . .	,, .	,, .	2 0 0	Paid, ...	Loss incurred owing to non-acceptance of lowest tender.
Naas, . . .	31 March, 1907, .	June, 1907, .	0 10 0	Remitted on appeal, .	Cost of conveyance of patient to hospital.
Nenagh, . .	31 March, 1907, .	November, 1907, .	7 [illegible] 0	Remitted on appeal, . .	Unvouched payment.
,, . .	,, .	,, .	1 4 4	Paid, ...	Money unaccounted for.
,, . .	,, .	,, .	0 9 0	Paid.	Over-payment.
,, . .	,, .	,, .	18 2 9	In course of recovery, .	Misappropriations, overcharges, &c.
,, . .	30 Sept., 1907, .	November, 1907, .	23 5 4	In course of recovery, .	Misappropriations, overcharges, &c.
,, . .	,, .	May, 1908, .	2 0 0	Paid, ...	Over-payment.
,, . .	,, .	,, .	2 0 0	Paid, ...	Over-payment.
,, . .	,, .	,,	0 15 7	Paid, ...	Over-payment.
,, . .	,, .	,, .	0 12 6	Paid, ...	Unvouched payment.
,, . .	,, .	,, .	0 15 0	Paid, ...	Irregular charge.
,, .	,, .	,, .	4 15 0	Paid, ...	Irregular charge.
Newcastle, .	30 Sept., 1907, .	April, 1908, . .	10 10 0	In course of recovery, .	Excessive fees to Medical Officer.
,, .	,, .	,, .	10 10 0	In course of recovery, .	Excessive fees to Medical Officer.

No. 17.—Statement (in pursuance of Section 20 of 12 and 13 Vic., cap. 104) relative to the AUDIT of UNION ACCOUNTS (in continuation of a Statement in the Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland)—*continued.*

1. Date up to which the accounts of unions have been audited.

The accounts of the unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1907, excepting those of Ballyshannon, Ballyvaghan, Balrothery, Birr, Cashel, Drogheda, and Dublin North.

2. Sums disallowed or found due on audit of the accounts of unions for the year ended the 30th September, 1907, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.

UNIONS.	Period ended.	Date of audit.	Amount disallowed or found due.	Whether paid or in course of recovery.	Observations:—Nature of sums disallowed, &c.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
			£ s. d.		
New Ross,	31 March, 1907,	June, 1907,	0 5 6	Paid,	Out-door relief.
,,	,,	,,	0 4 0	Paid,	Out-door relief.
,,	,,	,,	0 6 0	Paid,	Out-door relief.
Rathdown,	30 Sept., 1907,	April, 1908,	1 0 0	Paid,	Excessive salary to officer.
Rathkeale,	31 March, 1907,	June, 1907,	4 2 6	Paid,	Deficiency in stock in the workhouse.
Roscommon,	31 March, 1907.	July, 1907,	1 12 6	Remitted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
,,	,,	,,	0 10 0	Remitted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
,,	,,	,,	0 11 0	Remitted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
,,	,,	,,	0 10 0	Remitted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
Roscrea,	31 March, 1907	December, 1907,	0 18 0	Remitted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
Scariff,	31 March, 1907,	August, 1907,	25 0 0	Remitted on appeal,	Out-door relief.

. .	" .	" .	20 0 0	Remitted on appeal, .	Out-door relief.
" . .	" .	" .	15 0 0	Remitted on appeal, . .	Out-door relief.
" . .	" .	" .	15 0 0	Remitted on appeal, . .	Out-door relief.
" . .	" .	" .	10 0 0	Remitted on appeal, . .	Out-door relief.
" . .	" .	" .	5 0 0	Remitted on appeal, . .	Out-door relief.
" . .	30 Sept, 1907, .	January, 1908, .	2 6 0	Remitted on appeal, .	Out-door relief.
Shillelagh. .	31 March, 1907, .	July, 1907, .	3 0 0	Remitted on appeal, . .	Unfounded payment of fees to Stocktaker.
Skibbereen, .	31 March, 1907, .	July, 1907, .	6 6 0	Remitted on appeal, . .	Cost of preparing Bond.
Skull, . .	31 March, 1907, .	July, 1907. .	1 10 0	Paid, ...	Unvouched payment.
" . .	" .	" .	0 2 6	Paid, ...	Out-door relief.
" . .	30 Sept., 1907, .	June, 1908, . .	0 3 0	In course of recovery, .	Out-door relief.
Strokestown, .	31 March, 1907. .	September, 1907,	2 16 4	Remitted on appeal, . .	Out-door relief.
" . .	30 Sept., 1907, .	April, 1908, . .	5 18 0	Remitted on appeal, . .	Expenditure in connection with the maintenance of a patient in hospital.
" . .	" .	" .	10 14 0	Remitted on appeal, . .	Expenditure in connection with the maintenance of a patient in hospital.
Thurles, . .	31 March, 1907, .	November, 1907, .	33 17 10	Remitted on appeal, . .	Payment made after statutory period.
" .	" .	" .	4 16 3	Paid, ...	Loss incurred owing to non-acceptance of lowest tender.
" . .	" .	" .	2 9 0	Paid, ...	Over-charge.
" . .	" .	" .	1 1 0	Paid, ...	Out-door relief.
" . .	" .	" .	0 14 10	Paid, ...	Over-charge.
" . .	30 Sept., 1907, .	February, 1908, .	5 1 6	Paid, ...	Loss incurred owing to non-acceptance of lowest tender.
" . .	" .	" .	2 0 0	Remitted on appeal, . .	Irregular charges.
" . .	" .	" .	1 5 0	Paid, ...	Over-payment.
" . .	" .	" .	0 16 0	Paid, ...	Payment made after statutory period.
" . .	" .	" .	0 10 0	Paid, ...	Over-payment.

No. 17.—Statement (in pursuance of Section 20 of 12 and 13 Vic., cap. 104) relative to the AUDIT of UNION ACCOUNTS (in continuation of a Statement in the Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland)—*continued.*

1. Date up to which the accounts of unions have been audited.

The accounts of the unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1907, excepting those of Ballyshannon, Ballyvaghan, Balrothery, Birr, Cashel, Drogheda, and Dublin North.

2. Sums disallowed or found due on audit of accounts of unions for the year ended the 30th September, 1907, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.

UNIONS. 1.	Period ended, 2.	Date of audit. 3.	Amount disallowed or found due. 4.	Whether paid or in course of recovery. 5.	Observations:—Nature of sums disallowed, &c. 6.
			£ s. d.		
Thurles—*con.*	30 Sept., 1907,	February, 1908,	0 9 6	Paid,	Full payment to Officers when absent from duty.
„	„	„	0 4 10	Paid,	Payment made for goods which were not supplied.
Tipperary,	31 March, 1907,	July, 1907,	0 10 0	Paid,	Over-charge.
„	30 Sept., 1907,	April, 1908,	10 0 0	Paid,	Allowances to Clerk.
„	„	„	7 17 6	Remitted on appeal,	Unvouched payment.
„	„	„	0 4 0	Paid,	Over-charge.
Tralee,	31 March, 1907,	August, 1907,	3 5 0	Paid,	Out-door relief
Tulla,	30 Sept., 1906,	December, 1907,	13 4 8	Remitted on appeal,	Loss owing to non-acceptance of lowest tender.
„	31 March, 1907,	„	13 15 1	Remitted on appeal,	Loss owing to non-acceptance of lowest tender.
„	30 Sept., 1907,	May, 1908,	4 3 8	Remitted on appeal,	Loss owing to non-acceptance of lowest tender.

No. 18.—Statement with respect to Appeals against Charges, Allowances Disallowances, and Surcharges, upon which the Board have given decisions during the year ended the 31st March, 1908.

Public Bodies.	Charges.				Allowances.	Disallowances and Surcharges.					Total.
	Confirmed and not remitted.	Confirmed and remitted	Confirmed and remitted in part.	Dealt with according to merits.	Confirmed.	Auditor's reasons declared not lawful.	Confirmed and not remitted.	Confirmed and remitted.	Confirmed and remitted in part.	Dealt with according to merits.	
County Councils,	2	5	–	–	–	3	3	29	–	–	42
Councils of County Boroughs,	–	–	–	1	–	–	101	102	–	–	204
Councils of Rural Districts,	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	13	–	3	20
Councils of Boroughs and Urban County Districts.	–	–	–	1	1	–	6	6	–	6	20
Guardians of Poor Law Unions,	5	16	1	1	–	–	16	43	6	–	88
Town Commissioners,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	–	1	49
County Agriculture and Technical Instruction Committees.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
Urban Technical Instruction Committees.	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2
District Lunatic Asylum Committees,	1	11	–	–	–	–	2	6	–	–	20
Miscellaneous,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Total,	10	34	1	3	2	3	131	248	6	10	448

No. 19.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.

STATEMENT showing the Superannuation Allowances of County, Union, and Rural District Officers, sanctioned by the Local Government Board which were paid during any portion of the year ended the 31st of March, 1908, and the cases in which the allowances terminated during the year.

NOTE.—The amount of superannuation given in the following tables is in some cases calculated on the salary alone, and in others on the salary and emoluments. In many cases the amount in column 7 includes emoluments.

A.—COUNTY OFFICERS.

County. 1.	Name of Officer. 2.	Office. 3.	Age, Years. 4.	Period of service in years. 5.	Cause of retirement. 6.	Amount of Annual Salary, or Emoluments. 7.	Superannuation allowance. 8.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board. 9.	Date of termination of allowance, if terminated. 10.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Carlow	William Moody	Collector	51	16	Permanent infirmity of body.	39 15 3	10 0 0	2 March, 1904	
Do.	John Keppel	Assistant Surveyor	62	28	Old age	110 0 0	40 0 0	29 Oct. 1906	9 April, 1907.
Cavan	John Clarke	Collector	73	20	do.	58 1 6	18 12 10	12 July, 1906	
Do.	Sylvester Cullen	do.	57	22	Permanent infirmity of body.	13 13 8	5 3 10	12 July, 1906	
Clare	Daniel Minogue	do.	70	6	do.	30 18 4	6 8 9	25 Sept. 1901	6 Oct., 1907.
Do.	John Moroney	Clerk and Paymaster	71	4	do.	152 0 0	63 6 8	18 Jan. 1905	
Do.	Patrick Gilligan	Assistant Surveyor	69	34	Old age	130 0 0	86 13 4	2 June, 1905	
Do.	John Lally	Clerk	49	6	Permanent infirmity of body.	90 0 0	30 0 0	22 Nov. 1906	
Cork	Martin W. Carroll	Collector	64	39	Age and length of service.	89 17 5	58 8 3	9 May, 1901	
Do.	John Sheahan	do.	47	27	Permanent infirmity of body.	51 0 0	30 0 0	14 May, 1901	
Do.	Jeremiah Daly	do.	68	13	do.	47 15 0	25 6 8	23 May, 1901	
Do.	John O'Driscoll	Deputy County Surveyor	60	12	do.	93 6 8	50 0 0	23 May 1901	
Do.	Barnabas B. Deane	Collector	78	45	Old age	58 13 2	30 0 0	6 June, 1901	
Do.	Joseph W. Lendrum	Assistant Surveyor	63	21	do.	120 0 0	43 0 0	11 Jan. 1907	

Donegal	James Gorman	Collector	88	32	do.	19 10 0	10 14 6	22 Feb. 1901
Do.	Francis Callaghan	Assistant Surveyor	67	41	do.	80 0 0	50 0 0	17 July, 1900
Do.	John Kearney	do.	70	40	do.	119 0 0	79 6 8	10 Sept. 1907
Down	Hugh N. Reid	do.	78	33	Age and length of service	140 0 0	77 0 0	22 July, 1907
Dublin	R. H. Sneyd	Collector	*—	*—	Under Sec. 115 (14) of the Local Government (I.) Act, 1898.	378 1 11	214 14 4	8 Dec. 1899
Do.	James Fox	do.	*—	*—	do.	311 19 8	88 8 0	8 Dec. 1899
Fermanagh	William N. Sterritt	do.	73	11	Permanent infirmity of body.	50 17 1	15 0 0	28 Nov. 1907
Galway	Martin Coyne	do.	72	23	Old age	73 7 0	41 0 8	24 Jan 1908
Kerry	William Hynes	Assistant Secretary,	48	19	Permanent infirmity of body.	175 19 0	76 5 4	9 Oct. 1902
Kilkenny	Michael Paddle	Assistant Surveyor	68	30	Old age	130 0 0	35 0 0	28 July, 1906
Limerick	Martin W. Carroll	Collector	63	40	Age and length of service.	81 10 4	54 6 10	31 March, 1899
Meath	Sylvester Cullen	do.	57	21	Permanent infirmity of body.	44 17 11	15 14 3	12 July, 1906
Do.	Michael Murphy	do.	63	25	Old age	74 7 0	30 19 7	22 Feb. 1907
Do.	John Reilly	do.	79	46	Age and length of service,	48 4 4	32 2 11	6 Jan. 1908
Queen's	John Farrell	do.	74	20	Old age	52 14 4	17 11 5	10 Feb. 1906
Tipperary, N.R.	Jeremiah J. Nolan	do.	31	5	Permanent infirmity of body.	36 19 10	4 0 0	13 Aug. 1901
Waterford	William O'Brien	do.	49	24	do.	114 18 0	45 19 2	27 May, 1905
Westmeath	James Talbot	Assistant Surveyor	79	39	Age and length of service	120 0 0	60 0 0	29 May, 1907
Wexford	William Ryan	do.	71	28	Old age.	80 0 0	40 0 0	30 May, 1900
Do.	Patrick Leary	do.	70	24	do.	142 0 0	40 0 0	3 Sept. 1906
Do.	James P. Murphy	do.	55	34	Permanent infirmity of body.	145 0 0	40 0 0	3 Sept. 1906
Wicklow	William Smith	Collector	78	53	Old age	84 3 4	50 0 0	1 Oct. 1906

* Age and length of service not accurately known.

No. 19. B.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.—UNION OFFICERS.

Union. 1.	Name of Officer. 2.	Office. 3.	Age, Years. 4.	Period of service in years. 5.	Cause of retirement. 6.	Annual Salary. 7.	Superannuation allowance. 8.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board. 9.	Date of termination of allowance, if terminated. 10.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Abbeyleix* . .	Mary A. Gowan .	Infirmary Nurse . .	46	17	Permanent infirmity of body.	59 12 3	28 0 0	2 May, 1899	
Do. . . .	Sarah Dea . .	Caretaker of Dispensary	45	8	Abolition of Office . .	8 0 0	1 16 8	7 Mar. 1902	
Do. . . .	James Davison .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	50	20	Permanent infirmity of body.	104 0 0	52 0 0	4 Oct. 1902	
Antrim . . .	John Gardner .	Master	64	38	Age and length of service	122 10 3	77 11 9	27 Oct. 1899	
Do. . . .	Wlliam J. Taggart	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	69	30	do.	127 17 9	63 18 10	27 Jan. 1903	23 Jan 1908.
Do. . . .	Jane M'Dowell .	Matron	61	36	Old age	105 10 5	65 0 0	1 Oct. 1906.	
Do. . . .	W. J. Jamison .	Relieving Officer . .	66	17	Permanent infirmity of body.	32 9 2	14 12 0	13 Feb. 1908	
Ardee . . .	Thomas J. Moore .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District and Medical Officer of Health.	70	42	Old age	198 13 11	130 0 0	8 Dec. 1898	
Do. , . .	Jane Gerity . .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	80	32	do.	20 0 0	13 6 8	10 Dec. 1902	
Armagh . . .	Eleanor Wilkin .	Schoolmistress . . .	38	15	Infirmity of mind . .	25 0 0	10 0 0	13 July, 1869	
Do. . . .	Anne Bennett . .	Infirmary Nurse . .	61	21	Old age	33 12 0	15 0 0	31 Oct. 1890	17 Mar. 1908.
Do. . . .	Mary Graham . .	Schoolmistress . . .	62	40	Old age and length of service.	75 0 0	50 0 0	8 July, 1899	
Do. . . .	Thomas Bennett .	Relieving Officer and Sanitary Sub-Officer.	61	33	do.	106 11 4	58 12 2	13 Oct. 1899	
Do. . . .	Annabella Moore (now Sheeran).	Schoolmistress . . .	43	24	Permanent infirmity of body.	63 0 0	20 0 0	6 Oct. 1903	
Do. .	Bridget M'Cusker .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	72	22	Old age	15 0 0	8 0 0	11 May, 1904	

Athlone . . .	Margaret Donnelly	Schoolmistress . . .	44	22	Permanent infirmity of body.	63 15 2	31 18 0	14 May, 1896		
Do. . . .	Peter Malone . .	Relieving Officer . .	39	16	do.	46 19 8	18 0 2	14 July, 1904		
Do. . . .	George P. O'Beirne	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	71	37	Old age	135 1 2	90 0 9	11 Feb. 1907		
Do. . . .	Michael Cooney .	Vandriver . . .	70	13	Permanent infirmity of body.	39 0 0	10 0 0	3 Sept. 1907		
Do. . . .	Hubert O'Brien .	Relieving Officer . .	64	24	Old age	30 10 4	17 5 10	2 Mar. 1908		
Athy . . .	Kate Ryan . .	Cook and Laundress .	56	15	Permanent infirmity of body.	24 5 0	6 9 4	4 April, 1889		
Do. . . .	Francis J. Minchin .	Apothecary of Worknouse and of Dispensary District.	49	23	do.	65 0 0	30 6 8	23 July, 1900		
Do. . . .	Mary Byrne .	Attendant at Dispensary	70	32	Old age	4 0 0	2 10 0	23 July, 1902		
Do. . . .	Catherine Handley .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	68	33	do.	20 0 0	13 6 8	29 Oct, 1902	19 July, 1907.	
Do. . . .	Mary Kelly . . .	do.	64	30	do.	28 0 0	18 13 4	5 Nov. 1907		
Bailieborough .	Clement Graham .	Master	65	34	Age and length of service	72 16 9	41 5 5	21 Nov. 1900	22 Aug. 1907.	
Do. . . .	Bridget Cassidy .	Fever Hospital Nurse .	72	26	Old age	59 19 5	18 0 0	19 April, 1907	13 May, 1907.	
Ballina . .	Bridget M'Loughlin	Infirmary Nurse . .	65	36	do.	41 6 9	25 0 0	20 Mar. 1893		
Ballinasloe . .	Bernard Joseph .	Relieving Officer . .	50	21	Permanent infirmity of body.	20 0 0	8 17 3	12 July, 1899		
Ballinrobe . .	Edward M'Guire .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	76	42	Age and length of service	139 3 10	92 15 10	14 Dec. 1901	8 May, 1907.	
Ballycastle . .	Mary Johnston .	Fever Hospital Nurse .	66	35	do.	37 1 4	21 12 5	18 Aug. 1899		
Do. . . .	Charles M'Caughan	Clerk	58	33	Permanent infirmity of body.	123 5 8	63 2 6	21 Feb. 1901		
Do. . . .	Jane King . .	Schoolmistress . .	63	40	Age and length of service	54 4 3	36 2 10	17 Oct. 1901		
Do. . . .	Rose Keown . .	Porteress of Dispensary. .	67	30	Old age	10 0 0	6 13 4	9 Feb. 1903		
Ballymahon . .	Francis W. Smartt .	Medical Officer of Workhouse and Consulting Sanitary Officer.	67	43	do.	90 0 0	60 0 0	18 July, 1899		

* See also note in the case of Donaghmore Union (the late).

[*continued.*

No. 19. **B.**—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.—UNION OFFICERS—*continued.*

Union. 1.	Name of Officer. 2.	Office. 3.	Age, Years. 4.	Period of service in years 5.	Cause of retirement. 6.	Annual Salary. 7.	Superannuation allowance. 8.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board. 9.	Date of termination of allowance, if terminated. 10.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Ballymahon . .	Francis W. Smartt .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District and Medical Officer of Health.	67	43	Age and length of service	179 8 4	119 12 2	29 Aug. 1899	
Do. . . .	Marcella Flynn .	Matron . . .	50	20	Permanent infirmity of mind.	50 9 0	23 0 0	10 Mar. 1906	
Ballymena . .	Jane Andrews .	Schoolmistress . .	69	38	Age and length of service	77 7 8	48 19 6	16 May, 1899	
Do. . . .	Rose A. Wilson .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	74	25	do.	25 0 0	10 8 4	18 Sept. 1899	
Ballymoney . .	Mary Stewart . .	Matron	79	47	do.	67 13 8	45 2 5	11 Sept. 1899	
Do. . . .	John M'Cool . . .	Master	62	33	do.	92 13 8	50 19 6	18 Oct. 1899	
Ballyshannon . .	William Stephens .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	59	20	Permanent infirmity of mind.	111 2 0	52 0 0	5 July, 1904	
Ballyvaghan . .	Ellen Comyn .	Schoolmistress . .	35	12	Permanent infirmity of body.	41 1 7	10 0 0	25 Jan. 1893	
Do. . . .	Mary O'Loghlen .	Matron	38	13	do.	60 10 0	20 0 0	30 May, 1900	
Balrothery . .	Julia M. Campbell .	do	56	17	do.	66 14 4	20 0 0	28 Oct. 1889	
Do. . . .	Elizabeth Sarsfield .	Fever Hospital Nurse .	62	14	do.	51 2 9	12 0 0	17 Feb. 1891	
Do. . . .	Catherine Warren .	Dispensary Caretaker .	68	17	do.	4 0 0	1 0 0	29 Oct. 1895	
Do. . . .	Margaret Doyle .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	64	17	do.	25 0 0	11 5 0	11 Mar. 1897	
Do. . . .	Mary A. Boylan .	Fever Hospital Nurse .	40	11	do	60 0 0	20 0 0	16 Jan. 1903	
Do. . . .	Mary A. Doyle .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	71	19	do.	30 0 0	14 10 0	3 June, 1907	27 May, 1907.
Baltinglass . .	Mary Inglis . .	Fever Hospital Nurse, .	55	13	do.	56 13 4	10 0 0	9 Sept. 1887	

Do.	Mary A. Harmon	Schoolmistress	43	21	do.	58 16 0	21 15 0	5 April, 1900
Banbridge	Samuel Beck	Relieving Officer,	64	31	Old age	82 10 0	30 0 0	9 April, 1906
Bandon	Charles Cooper	Apothecary of Dispensary District and Consulting Sanitary Officer.	52	25	Permanent infirmity of body.	50 0 0	24 6 8	23 Sept. 1897
Do.	Sarah Matthews	Fever Hospital Nurse	66	29	do.	39 1 10	20 0 0	29 Nov. 1898
Do.	Grace Lynch	do.	50	11	do.	55 0 0	10 0 0	9 Oct. 1902
Do.	John Dinneen	Porter	65	21	Old age	55 12 11	24 16 0	7 June 1905
Do.	Jane Beamish	Schoolmistress	61	34	do.	64 11 5	43 0 0	6 Oct. 1905
Bantry	James R. Swanton	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	63	39	do.	108 6 2	72 4 1	6 May, 1902
Bawnboy	Wm. Mealiffe	Porter	45	23	Infirmity of body	39 12 0	20 0 0	13 Jan. 1880
Belfast	Margaret Halliday	Fever Hospital Nurse	62	14	Permanent infirmity of body.	44 13 4	20 0 0	27 Jan. 1890
Do.	Mary A. Keenan	Infirmary Nurse and Midwife.	57	17	do.	55 18 8	20 10 0	21 Nov. 1892
Do.	Jane E. Mains	Midwife of Dispensary District.	62	23	do.	40 0 0	20 0 0	28 Dec. 1893
Do.	Sarah Patterson	Workhouse Hospital Nurse.	67	14	do.	50 15 4	18 0 0	9 April, 1894
Do.	Thomas Martin	Agriculturist	56	30	do.	109 12 0	50 0 0	28 Sept., 1897
Do.	Mary Thompson	Matron	63	25	Old age and permanent infirmity of body.	179 8 8	80 0 0	4 Mar. 1898
Do.	John Brown	Office Messenger	69	26	Permanent infirmity of body.	57 2 10	30 0 0	2 May, 1899
Do.	Robert Gallon	Wardmaster	59	28	do.	87 1 6	40 0 0	16 Nov. 1899
Do.	Andrew M'Connell	Medical Officer of Workhouse.	61	32	Age and length of service	150 0 0	80 0 0	7 Oct. 1899
Do.	James Rutherford	Gate Porter	70	21	do.	82 1 6	28 14 6	4 Nov. 1899
Do.	William R. M'Millan	Master Shoemaker	34	11	Permanent infirmity of body.	90 14 0	20 0 0	20 June, 1900

[*continued.*

No. 19. B.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.—UNION OFFICERS—*continued.*

Union. 1.	Name of Officer. 2.	Office. 3.	Age, Years. 4.	Period of service in years. 5.	Cause of retirement. 6.	Annual Salary. 7.	Superannuation allowance. 8.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board. 9.	Date of termination of allowance, if terminated. 10.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Belfast—*con.* . .	Adam S. Weir .	Master	43	22	Permanent infirmity of mind.	411 3 4	110 0 0	27 Sept. 1900	
Do. . . .	Anne J. Kennedy .	School Cook . . .	76	25	Age and length of service	67 15 2	28 4 7	26 Feb. 1901	
Do. . . .	Margaret Lucas .	Hospital Laundress and Bathwoman.	64	16	Permanent infirmity of body.	59 1 10	16 15 0	28 Feb. 1901	
Do. . . .	Sarah Pettigrew .	Infirmary Nurse . .	64	18	do. . . .	63 8 10	20 0 0	28 Feb. 1901	
Do. . . .	Thomas Madden .	Assistant Schoolmaster .	65	20	Old age	128 19 11	44 0 0	27 March, 1901	
Do. . . .	Maria Lowry . .	Wardmistress . . .	59	20	Permanent infirmity of body.	58 8 6	19 10 0	2 May, 1901	
Do. . . .	Jane Gallon . .	Cook	52	17	do. . . .	65 2 6	20 0 0	19 Aug. 1902	
Do. . . .	Ann Reid . .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	78	19	do. . . .	35 0 0	15 0 0	2 Dec. 1902	
Do. . . .	Margaret Mitchel .	Superintendent Nurse .	67	18	do. . . .	66 6 4	21 0 0	17 Dec. 1902	
Do. . . .	Sarah J. Collins .	Fever Hospital Nurse ,	63	31	Age and length of service	80 0 1	41 6 8	24 Dec. 1902	
Do. . . .	Sarah Conroy .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	67	13	Permanent infirmity of body.	35 0 0	9 0 0	17 Feb. 1903	
Do. . . .	Catherine M'Kee .	Workmistress . . .	64	16	do. . . .	64 15 0	18 0 0	22 May, 1903	
Do. . . .	Anne J. Johnston .	Superintendent Lunatic Department.	67	34	Age and length of service	105 12 3	59 16 11	12 Nov. 1903	
Do . . .	James C. Neeson .	Clerk	65	39	Old age	1,764 9 10	400 0 0	31 Jan. 1905	
Do. . . .	Jane Adams . .	Cook	57	20	Permanent infirmity of body.	78 17 8	32 16 0	19 June, 1905	
Do. . . .	Samuel Mercer .	Relieving Officer . .	69	30	Old age	172 9 10	100 0 0	14 Dec. 1906	8 Feb. 1908.

Do. . . .	Harriet Hill .	Assistant Cook . .	49	19	Permanent infirmity of body.	62 18 11	21 0 0	1 Feb. 1907		
Belmullet . .	Alicia M'Nulty .	Matron	40	12	Permanent infirmity of mind and body.	20 0 0	13 6 8	16 Dec. 1880		
Birr . . .	Catherine Dooley .	Nurse and Matron of the Fever Hospital.	54	13	Permanent infirmity of body.	55 3 10	20 0 0	3 Feb. 1904		
Do. . . .	Richard Hackett .	Master Baker . . .	78	43	Old age	46 16 0	31 4 0	22 Aug. 1904	1 Dec. 1907.	
Do. . . .	Elizabeth M. F. Daly	Midwife of Dispensary District.	37	15	Permanent infirmity of body	33 4 0	8 6 0	13 Jan. 1905		
Do. . . .	Elizabeth Cleary .	Schoolmistress . .	56	29	Permanent infirmity of mind.	60 0 10	39 0 6	19 April, 1905		
Borrisokane . .	Samuel Russell .	Relieving Officer . .	82	27	Age and length of service	35 0 0	15 15 0	6 Feb. 1900		
Do. . . .	Norah Moloney .	Matron	46	22	Permanent infirmity of body.	48 3 7	15 0 0	8 July, 1901		
Boyle . . .	Mary Walsh .	Fever Hospital Nurse .	56	24	do. . . .	50 0 0	20 0 0	18 Sept. 1900		
Do. . . .	William Odbert .	Clerk	70	39	Old age	288 2 6	192 1 8	13 Oct. 1905		
Caherciveen . .	Charles O'Brien .	Relieving Officer . .	75	21	do.	22 10 0	11 12 6	18 Apl. 1903		
Do. . . .	Mary T. Leyne .	Matron	73	55	do.	66 16 3	44 10 10	15 Oct. 1903		
Do. . . .	John O'Sullivan .	Relieving Officer . .	53	16	Permanent infirmity of body.	38 10 0	13 9 6	5 July, 1907		
Callan . . .	Mary Neary . .	Fever Hospital Nurse .	60	20	do.	40 18 10	16 10 0	3 Feb. 1899		
Carlow . . .	Johanna Merna .	do.	69	23	Old age	44 10 9	20 0 0	11 March, 1901		
Do. . . .	Anne Kehoe . .	do.	75	31	do. . . .	46 6 6	10 0 0	15 Mar. 1904		
Do. . . .	John Howe, . .	Master	47	16	Permanent infirmity of body.	132 10 2	30 0 0	25 Mar. 1904		
Do. . . .	William F. Fryer .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	78	50	Old age	160 6 3	107 4 2	4 Dec. 1905		
Do. . . .	James Neill . .	Boiler Attendant . .	56	10	Permanent infirmity of body.	35 9 11	10 0 0	24 May, 1907		
Do. . . .	Ellen Gunning .	Matron	63	23	Old age	86 16 3	40 0 0	5 Dec. 1907		

[*continued.*

No. 19. B.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.--UNION OFFICERS—*continued.*

Union. 1.	Name of Officer. 2.	Office. 3.	Age, Years. 4.	Period of service in years. 5.	Cause of retirement. 6.	Annual Salary. 7.	Superannuation allowance. 8.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board. 9.	Date of termination of allowance, if terminated. 10.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Carrickmacross	Mary M'Cabe	Schoolmistress	61	24	Age and length of service	70 0 0	28 0 0	4 Nov. 1899	
Do.	Catherine M'Cabe	Matron	63	24	do.	76 0 0	30 8 0	13 Nov. 1899	
Carrick-on-Shannon	Patrick K. Kiernan	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	67	34	do.	277 18 8	185 5 9	5 Sept. 1899	
Do.	Andrew O'Flynn	do.	68	35	Old age	146 10 5	85 9 4	9 Apl. 1903	
Do.	Patrick M'Manus	Schoolmaster	62	39	do.	55 5 4	36 0 0	3 June, 1907	
Do.	Surgeon-Col. Robt. Bradshaw.	Medical Officer of Workhouse.	80	41	Age and length of service	100 0 0	66 13 4	21 Feb. 1908	
Carrick-on-Suir	Catherine Kelly	Assistant Fever Hospital Nurse.	65	17	Permanent infirmity of body.	28 5 10	12 0 0	28 Oct. 1892	
Do.	Mary White	Caretaker of Dispensary Depot, and Matron of Fever Hospital,	69	27	Old age	57 9 8	30 0 0	1 May, 1906	26 Oct., 1907.
Do.	Mary Jane Hayes	Assistant Nurse	60	13	Permanent infirmity of body.	32 5 11	12 0 0	25 June, 1906	
Cashel	James Maunsell	Shoemaker	75	47	Old age and permanent infirmity of body.	57 4 0	38 0 0	15 Feb. 1897	
Do.	John Fahy	Carpenter	76	33	Old age	46 18 6	31 0 0	7 Jan. 1903	14 Mar. 1908.
Do.	James O'Brien	Master	73	47	Age and length of service	140 0 0	93 6 8	21 Feb. 1907	
Do.	Theresa Herbert	Assistant Schoolmistress	68	43	do.	64 7 9	42 18 6	6 May, 1907	
Castlebar	Celia Thompson	Schoolmistress	35	11	Infirmity of body	20 0 0	5 0 0	13 Oct. 1876	
Do.	Sarah Callaghan	Matron	*—	29	Permanent infirmity of body.	51 5 1	25 0 0	20 Nov. 1900	

Do. . . .	Timothy Toole .	Porter of Dispensary .	70	21	Old age . . .	10 10 3	5 8 7	26 April, 1907	9 July, 1907.
Castleblayney . .	Thomas Turner .	Relieving Officer . .	61	30	Age and length of service	35 0 0	17 10 0	1 Dec. 1899	
Do. . . .	Mary Morgan . .	Midwife of Dispensary District,	64	23	Old age	28 0 0	10 14 8	22 April, 1907	
Do. . . .	Mary Kelly . .	do.	72	37	do. , . . .	25 0 0	16 13 4	16 Nov. 1907	
Castlecomer . .	Bridget M'Gree .	Schoolmistress . . .	65	26	Age and length of service	53 17 10	23 7 0	20 Feb. 1900	
Do. . . .	Eliza Ring . .	Fever Hospital Nurse .	68	38	do. . . .	57 19 0	36 14 0	21 July, 1900	
Castlederg . .	Andrew T. Love .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	45	21	Permanent infirmity of body.	103 2 0	35 0 0	29 Aug. 1900	
Castlerea . .	Patrick Higgins .	Relieving Officer . .	75	33	Old age	24 18 4	18 11 6	16 May, 1907	
Castletown . .	Daniel Kelly . .	do.	83	26	do.	22 0 0	14 13 4	24 Apr. 1902	
Do. . . .	Mary Anne Hanley	Schoolmistress . .	43	21	Permanent infirmity of body.	45 0 0	23 5 0	6 Sept. 1905	
Cavan . . .	John Byrne . .	Relieving Officer and Sanitary Sub-Officer.	82	27	Age and length of service	40 10 0	18 4 6	10 Oct. 1899	
Do. . . .	Mary E. Kenny .	Infirmary Nurse . .	*64	26	do. . . .	52 11 0	22 15 5	16 May, 1902	22 Mar. 1908.
Celbridge . .	Lucy Prender . .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	61	20	Old age	25 0 0	5 0 0	23 April, 1895	
Do. . .	James O'Toole .	Porter	47	6	Permanent infirmity of body.	54 11 5	6 7 3	22 May, 1902	
Do. . . .	Mary Mullen . .	Fever Hospital Nurse .	65	32	Old age	60 10 8	40 7 1	4 Oct. 1902	
Claremorris . .	Mary Killeen . .	do.	68	15	Permanent infirmity of body.	31 19 2	11 14 4	19 Jan. 1898	
Clifden . . .	Patrick J. Hart .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District and Medical Officer of Health.	56	28	do. . . .	106 13 8	67 11 3	18 Feb. 1899	
Do. . . .	Mary King . .	Schoolmistress . .	40	17	Abolition of Office . .	69 8 9	31 8 10	13 Nov. 1903	
Do. . . .	Martin Coyne . .	Relieving Officer . .	72	22	Old age	22 12 0	10 12 2	18 Dec 1907	
Clogheen . . .	Susan E. Steele .	Matron	66	31	do.	75 6 6	44 0 0	1 Nov. 1904	

* Age not accurately known.

[*continued.*

No. 19 B.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.—UNION OFFICERS—*continued.*

Union. 1.	Name of Officer. 2.	Office. 3.	Age, Years. 4.	Period of service in years. 5.	Cause of retirement. 6.	Annual Salary. 7.	Superannuation allowance. 8.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board. 9.	Date of termination of allowance, if terminated. 10.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Clogher	Ellen Beatty	Infirmary Nurse	63	22	Old age	40 16 0	12 0 0	17 July, 1895	
Do.	M. A. Wright	Matron	64	25	do.	46 0 0	18 0 0	10 Apr. 1899	
Do.	Mary Bailey	Midwife of Dispensary District.	78	41	Age and length of service	20 0 0	13 6 8	3 Feb. 1904	
Do.	John Wright	Master	69	33	do.	89 9 4	35 0 0	12 Dec. 1907	
Clonakilty	Edward Hadden	Medical Officer of Workhouse.	57	28	Permanent infirmity of body.	80 0 0	50 13 4	13 Dec. 1901	
Do.	James F. Magner	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	39	16	do.	128 0 4	44 16 1	18 Mar. 1902	
Do.	Robert Hobbs	Relieving Officer	60	34	Old age	15 5 0	9 15 2	23 June, 1903.	
Do.	Jane Mahony	Schoolmistress	58	34	Permanent infirmity of body.	61 11 8	25 0 0	17 May, 1904.	
Clones	Anne Coulson	Matron	67	39	Age and length of service	69 2 0	44 18 3	28 Nov. 1899	
Do.	Eleanor Coulson	Schoolmistress	66	22	do.	51 10 4	18 17 9	22 Feb. 1901	
Clonmel	Margaret M'Encroe	Fever Hospital Nurse	62	25	Permanent infirmity of body.	78 8 0	32 13 4	13 Feb. 1897	
Do.	Kate Quirke	Infant Nurse	60	20	do.	38 6 4	16 0 0	11 Mar. 1898	8 Aug. 1907.
Do.	Thomas K. White	Medical Officer of Dispensary District and Medical Officer of Health.	72	45	Old age	173 0 0	112 0 0	24 Oct. 1898	24 Mar. 1908.
Do.	Catherine Mara	Midwife of Dispensary District and Caretaker of Dispensary.	80	54	do.	20 10 0	13 13 4	27 June, 1901	
Coleraine	Mary Ellis	Infirmary Nurse	60	23	Old age and permanent infirmity of body.	38 14 10	14 17 0	26 Mar. 1897	

Do. . .	William Henry .	Clerk . . .	63	42	Age and length of service	317 13 3	211 15 6	15 Nov. 1899
Cookstown . .	Elizabeth Lappin .	Infirmary Nurse . .	48	14	Permanent infirmity of body.	36 5 0	5 0 0	17 Aug. 1893
Do. . . .	Isabella M'Cutcheon	Matron	64	23	Old age . . .	51 19 9	21 0 0	1 Dec. 1899
Cootehill . . .	Martha Riddell .	Fever Hospital Nurse .	67	34	Age and length of service	51 17 4	29 7 9	22 July, 1899
Cork . . .	Anne Mulhare .	Wardmistress . . .	55	17	Infirmity of body . .	47 0 0	26 0 0	30 Dec. 1879
Do. . . .	Jane Ryan . .	do. . . .	61	34	Permanent infirmity of body.	44 4 0	29 9 4	10 April, 1891
Do. . . .	Catherine Lynch .	Assistant Schoolmistress	45	17	Permanent infirmity of mind.	65 4 6	23 18 4	7 Oct. 1891
Do. . . .	Ellen Hobbs . .	Midwife of Workhouse .	67	16	Permanent infirmity of body.	49 0 0	21 6 0	22 Feb. 1894
Do. . . .	Elizabeth Murphy .	Fever Hospital Nurse .	48	20	do.	62 0 0	25 16 8	15 Nov. 1894
Do. . . .	Robert Boyden .	Engineer	54	23	do.	67 1 6	33 10 9	15 Mar. 1895
Do. . . .	Rodolph Ryan .	Night Watchman . .	54	23	do.	60 4 5	28 2 0	17 Dec. 1895
Do. . . .	Edward Eagar .	Mason	59	23	do.	85 16 0	47 3 9	27 Nov. 1899
Do. . . .	Nathaniel H. Runciman.	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	36	8	do.	138 17 10	30 1 10	14 May, 1901
Do. . . .	Jeremiah Cotter .	Assistant Clerk . .	34	13	do.	50 0 0	21 2 2	1 Feb. 1902
Do. . . .	Denis D. Donovan .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	56	30	do.	153 14 10	102 9 10	9 July, 1902
Do. . . .	Alice Barrett . .	Caretaker of Dispensary .	65	31	Old age, ...	10 8 0	6 18 8	3 Oct. 1902
Do. . . .	Mary Fenton . .	Wardmistress . . .	62	34	do.	67 9 2	44 19 5	6 June, 1903
Do. . . .	Mary Mahony .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	67	9	Permanent infirmity of body.	25 0 0	6 5 0	9 May, 1904
Do. . . .	Jeremiah S. O'Sullivan.	Master	57	16	do.	268 4 5	93 17 6	8 June, 1904
Do. . . .	Patrick Walsh .	Wardmaster . . .	49	15	do.	72 5 2	18 1 3	29 Sept. 1904
Do. . . .	Margaret Mahony .	Assistant Schoolmistress .	58	39	do.	148 12 8	99 1 9	27 Oct. 1904

[*continued*

No. 19. **B.**--SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.– UNION OFFICERS—*continued.*

Union. 1.	Name of Officer. 2.	Office. 3.	Age, Years. 4.	Period of service in years. 5.	Cause of retirement. 6.	Annual Salary. 7.	Superannuation allowance. 8.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board. 9	Date of termination of allowance, if terminated. 10.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Cork– *con.*	Helena Butler	Wardmistress	54	20	Permanent infirmity of body.	66 19 3	33 9 7	26 May, 1905	
Do.	Mary J. Hurst	Laundry Storekeeper	56	34	do.	64 2 1	42 14 8	20 Oct 1905	
Do.	Timothy Barrett	Watchman	43	9	do.	52 14 0	14 1 0	23 Nov. 1905	
Do.	Timothy Buckley	Wardmaster	62	21	Old age	76 13 10	39 12 5	13 Dec. 1905	
Do.	Catherne Regan	Nurse	49	15	Abolition of office	39 0 0	14 6 0	7 July, 1906	
Do.	Mary Kinahan	Midwife of Dispensary District.	68	17	Permanent infirmity of body.	25 0 0	11 5 0	15 Sept. 1906	
Do.	Eliza Edwards	do.	48	18	do.	25 0 0	11 13 4	8 March, 1907	
Do.	Mary O'Sullivan	Wardmistress	35	12	do.	58 10 0	21 9 0	25 Apr. 1907	
Do.	Dominick J. Coakley	Engineer	61	26	Old age	100 0 0	66 13 4	30 Nov. 1907	
Do.	James Cummins,	Wardmaster	56	20	Permanent infirmity of body.	63 11 9	31 15 0	5 Dec. 1907	
Corrofin	John M'Grath	Master and Porter of Workhouse.	33	8	do.	72 16 7	12 0 0	14 June, 1901	
Do.	Eliza Eagar	Matron	70	43	Age and length of service,	58 3 4	45 8 10	13 Aug. 1902	
Croom	Jeremiah T. Hartigan.	Medical Officer of Workhouse and Dispensary District.	63	30	Permanent infirmity of body.	244 18 1	162 18 8	19 Mar. 1902	
Do.	Richard Liston	Relieving Officer	67	30	Old age	43 3 1	28 15 4	16 July, 1902	
Do.	Margaret Carroll	Schoolmistress	67	45	Age and length of service,	90 3 3	60 2 2	26 Oct. 1904	

Do. . . .	Ellen Feely . .	Infirmary Nurse . .	58	8	Permanent infirmity of body.	65 14 4	15 0 0	8 Feb. 1907		
Delvin . . .	Julia Whelehan .	Matron	47	21	do.	72 2 2	20 0 0	14 Nov. 1903		
Dingle . . .	Bridget Garvey .	Schoolmistress . .	53	12	Permanent infirmity of mind and body.	47 0 0	9 8 0	19 May, 1884		
Do. . . .	Catherine O'Connor	Matron	55	22	Permanent infirmity of body.	79 6 5	42 6 0	17 Aug. 1904		
Do. . . .	Thomas Ievers .	Clerk	66	26	Age and length of service	174 5 6	75 10 4	16 Jan. 1905	12 Jan. 1908.	
Do. . . .	Robert Hudson .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	63	35	Old age.	162 11 7	108 3 3	28 April, 1906		
* Donaghmore (the late).	Annie Johnson (now Thompson).	Matron	31	3	Dissolution of Union .	40 0 10	3 16 9	28 Sept. 1886		
Do. . . .	Richard H. D. Duckworth.	Medical Officer of Workhouse.	32	4	do. . . .	60 0 0	7 5 0	,, ,,	16 May, 1907	
Do. . . .	Margaret Bergin .	Schoolmistress . . .	45	24	do. . .	47 6 8	26 16 6	,, ,,		
Do. . . .	Patrick Cashin .	Porter	48	11	do. . . .	35 8 8	11 10 4	,, ,,		
Do. . . .	Eliza Dunne . .	Infirmary Nurse . .	33	9	do. . . .	44 8 8	10 18 6	,, ,,		
Do. . . .	Margaret Dunne .	Wardswoman . . .	36	10	do. . . .	21 14 0	6 10 3	,, ,,		
Do. . .	Robert Pearson .	Collector . . . ,	52	21	do. . . .	69 15 0	37 4 0	,, ,,		
Downpatrick . .	J. W. Montgomery.	Clerk	65	33	Age and length of service.	373 18 10	205 13 4	22 Dec. 1899		
Do. . . .	Elizabeth Nelson .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	68	27	Old age	20 0 0	9 0 0	31 Jan. 1901		
Do. . . .	Thomas Gracey .	Tailor . . .	63	35	Age and length of service,	39 0 0	22 15 0	2 Apr. 1901		
Do. . . .	Jessie M'Cartney .	Matron	55	34	Permanent infirmity of body.	69 1 8	39 2 0	12 Dec. 1901		
Do. . . .	Fanny Irwin . .	Schoolmistress . .	30	8	Abolition of office . .	80 0 0	15 0 0	18 Aug. 1905		
Do. . . .	Mary Teggart . .	Nurse	58	9	Permanent infirmity of body.	60 0 0	10 0 0	7 March, 1907		

* The superannuation allowances granted to the officers of the late Donaghmore union are payable by the Abbeyleix and Roscrea unions.

[*continued.*

No. 19. B.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.—UNION OFFICERS—*continued.*

Union. 1.	Name of Officer. 2.	Office. 3.	Age, Years. 4.	Period of service in years. 5.	Cause of retirement. 6.	Annual Salary. 7.	Superannuation allowance. 8.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board. 9.	Date of termination of allowance, if terminated. 10.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Drogheda	Patrick M'Guin	Relieving Officer	63	32	Permanent infirmity of body.	32 10 0	21 13 4	14 Feb. 1884	
Do.	Ellen Farrelly	Matron	64	20	do.	62 0 0	20 0 0	5 Oct. 1886	
Do.	John Warren	Porter	53	18	do.	55 17 2	26 1 4	4 Sept. 1888	
Do.	Maria Tobin	Fever Hospital Nurse	60	20	do.	49 18 0	22 10 0	2 Dec. 1893	
Do.	Agnes Cooke	Matron	43	18	do.	67 7 8	20 0 0	22 Aug. 1906	
Do.	John W. Adrian	Medical Officer and Apothecary of Workhouse.	70	49	Age and length of service.	145 0 0	96 13 4	26 Feb. 1908	
Dromore West	Patrick Tiernan	Master	60	20	Permanent infirmity of body.	75 12 5	25 0 0	23 Sept. 1901	
Do.	Ellen Tiernan	Matron	62	40	Old age	60 19 3	40 12 8	26 April, 1902	
Do.	Michael Doudican	Clerk	64	37	do.	138 0 8	92 0 5	7 Dec. 1903	
Dublin, North	Jane Weddick	Matron	53	33	Permanent infirmity of body.	149 3 3	99 8 10	24 April, 1883	
Do.	Harriett Weddick	Assistant Matron and Workmistress	38	16	Permanent infirmity of mind.	81 9 2	30 0 0	27 Feb. 1889	
Do.	Eliza Byrne	Laundress	66	20	Permanent infirmity of body.	69 14 0	29 0 10	20 Aug. 1890	
Do.	John Griffith	Schoolmaster	60	35	Old age	118 17 6	66 13 4	2 June, 1893	
Do.	Jane Keogh	Head Schoolmistress	46	28	Re-arrangement of schools	108 0 2	65 0 0	25 June, 1894	
Do.	Alice Byrne	Midwife of Workhouse	58	11	Permanent infirmity of body.	77 8 10	20 13 0	14 April, 1899	
Do.	William Greene	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	36	9	do.	126 14 6	31 17 2	6 Mar. 1901	

Do. . . .	Joseph Hetherington.	Schoolmaster . . .	60	34	Old age	109	18	6	72	0	0	29 June, 1903	
Do. . . .	Albert O. Speedy,	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	61	38	do. . . .	359	8	11	170	0	0	11 Sept. 1903	
Do. . . .	John Byrne . .	Night Watchman . .	45	10	Permanent infirmity of body.	70	7	0	23	9	0	8 Sept. 1906	
Do. . . .	Arthur Martin .	Assistant Shoemaker .	71	31	Old age	39	0	0	26	0	0	21 Dec. 1906	
Do. . . .	William J. Gibson, .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	60	26	do. . . .	197	12	3	118	11	4	14 Jan. 1907	
Dublin, South . .	John Harney . .	Car Driver . . .	67	24	Permanent infirmity of body.	50	0	0	24	3	4	19 Dec. 1888	9 April, 1907
Do. . . .	Anne Robinson .	Schoolmistress . . .	46	15	Infirmity of mind . .	90	0	0	30	0	0	7 Apr. 1893	
Do. . . .	Anne Ennis . . .	Wardmistress . .	64	31	Permanent infirmity of body.	71	4	0	42	14	4	7 Oct. 1896	
Do. . . .	Robert Foster . .	Master's Clerk . .	53	14	do. . . .	90	0	0	21	0	0	29 July, 1897	4 Feb. 1908
Do. . . .	Mary Yarnel . .	Female Lunatic Keeper .	45	24	do. . . .	67	15	8	33	17	10	4 Oct. 1898	
Do. . . .	Catherine Whyte .	Infirmary Night Nurse .	54	12	do. . . .	42	18	0	14	6	4	31 Aug. 1899	
Do. . . .	Mary Anderson .	Machinist . . .	40	13	do. . . .	39	0	0	13	0	0	27 Mar. 1901	
Do. . . .	George Whiteside .	Assistant Clerk . .	61	23	do. . . .	188	6	8	94	3	4	29 June, 1901	
Do. . . .	George Madders .	Apothecary of Workhouse	44	15	do. . . .	110	0	0	45	16	8	2 June, 1902	
Do. . . .	Robert W. Andrew	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	66	30	Old age	162	17	2	108	11	5	9 June, 1902	17 June, 1908
Do. . . .	Eleanor Vaughan .	Laundry Storekeeper .	56	34	Permanent infirmity of body.	74	0	0	49	6	8	24 Sept. 1902	
Do. . . .	John Nolan . .	Shoemaker Instructor .	79	16	do. . . .	65	0	0	21	13	4	6 Oct. 1903	
Do. . . .	Richard D. Molloy .	Relieving Officer . .	69	49	Age and length of service	97	0	0	64	13	4	28 April, 1904	
Do. . . .	Elizabeth Brennan .	Lunatic keeper . .	53	17	Permanent infirmity of body.	65	6	0	29	7	8	14 Oct. 1904	
Do. . . .	Mary A. O'Connor .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	64	15	do. . . .	30	0	0	7	10	0	2 Aug. 1905	
Do. . . .	Rev. A. E. Farrington	Roman Catholic Chaplain	65	21	Old age	383	6	8	198	1	1	13 Sept. 1905	

[*continued.*

No. 19. **B.**—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.—UNION OFFICERS—*continued.*

Union.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age, Years.	Period of service in years.	Cause of retirement.	Annual Salary.	Superannuation allowance.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board.	Date of termination of allowance, if terminated.
.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Dublin South—*con.*	Jane E. Mercer .	Head Nurse . . .	47	16	Permanent infirmity of body.	80 0 0	21 6 8	2 Oct. 1905	
Do. . . .	John O'Boyle .	Storekeeper . . .	70	23	Old age	144 19 0	79 14 5	27 June, 1906	
Do. . . .	James Brady . .	Wardmaster . . .	39	15	Permanent infirmity of mind.	64 18 10	27 1 2	29 Aug. 1906	
Do. . . .	Julia Doyle . .	Wardmistress . . .	73	26	Old age	73 15 4	44 5 2	21 Nov. 1906	
Do. . . .	Elizabeth Cordner .	Female Searcher . .	56	20	Permanent infirmity of body.	63 18 0	31 19 0	19 Mar. 1907	
Do. . . .	Mary Hoey . .	Wardmistress . . .	77	35	Old age	72 0 0	48 0 0	22 April, 1907	10 June, 1908
Do. . . .	Patrick Craven .	Slater	68	34	do. . . .	93 12 0	62 8 0	9 Oct. 1907	
Dundalk . . .	Catherine Haughey .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	70	23	Old age and permanent infirmity of body.	18 6 8	9 3 4	17 Aug. 1895	
Do. . . .	Bernard A. M'Ginity	Medical Officer of Dispensary District and Medical Officer of Health.	40	14	Abolition of office . .	151 6 8	60 10 8	9 June, 1899	
Do. . . .	Mathew Kearney .	Medical Officer of Workhouse.	74	23	Old age	100 0 0	66 13 4	8 Apl. 1903	
Do. . . .	Patrick O'Hare .	Master	45	17	Permanent infirmity of body.	108 3 4	20 0 0	8 Aug. 1904	
Do. . . .	Anna M. O'Hare .	Matron	45	17	do. . . .	83 3 4	15 9 0	8 Aug. 1904	
Dunfanaghy . .	Fanny O'Donnell .	Fever Hospital Nurse .	58	17	do. . . .	33 0 0	5 0 0	21 Mar. 1898	
Do. . . .	Margaret M'Ginley	Infirmary Nurse . .	70	15	do. . . .	28 6 2	8 0 0	21 Sept. 1898	
Do. . . .	Lancaster Joyce .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	64	24	Age and length of service	139 3 6	71 18 1	4 Aug. 1899	

Do. . . .	William Henderson	Clerk	70	27	do. . . .	113 3 0	50 18 4	19 July, 1901			
Do. . . .	Martha J. Lindsay	Matron . . .	63	33	Old age	58 4 9	38 16 6	25 July, 1902			
Dungannon . .	Rose O'Neill . .	Infirmary Nurse . .	58	25	Permanent infirmity of body.	46 0 7	15 0 0	17 Oct. 1887			
Do. . . .	William Leatham .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	53	23	do.	155 15 7	85 13 6	17 Oct. 1890			
Do. . .	William M'Clelland	Porter	60	16	do. . . .	57 14 10	13 0 0	11 Dec. 1907			
Do. . . .	John Boyd .	Clerk	74	36	Age and length of service	270 13 8	162 8 2	23 Dec. 1907			
Dungarvan . .	Mary F. Shine .	Matron	57	37	Permanent infirmity of body.	77 0 0	47 9 8	1 Nov. 1889	8 Oct. 1907		
Do. . . .	John Mahoney .	Relieving Officer and Sanitary Sub-Officer.	78	43	Age and length of service	76 0 0	50 13 4	4 Nov. 1899			
Do. . . .	John Wade . .	Shoemaker . . .	67	33	do. . . .	42 3 0	23 3 7	27 June, 1900			
Do. . . .	William Meade .	Tailor	70	31	Old age	28 18 2	14 18 8	26 Mar. 1901	15 Dec. 1907		
Do. . . .	Ellen Walsh . .	Caretaker of Dispensary	52	29	Abolition of office . .	7 16 0	5 1 4	18 Feb. 1904			
Dunmanway . .	Johanna Donovan .	Infirmary Nurse . .	70	10	Permanent infirmity of mind.	29 5 8	10 0 0	12 Dec. 1900			
Do. . . .	Eugene M'Carthy .	Relieving Officer . .	65	19	Permanent infirmity of body.	34 7 4	15 0 0	1 Aug. 1902			
Do. . . .	Ellen Donovan .	Schoolmistress . .	60	40	Old age	54 1 3	35 0 0	20 Oct. 1904			
Do. . . .	Catherine M'Carthy	Fever Hospital Nurse .	83	21	do. . . .	36 10 6	18 17 5	14 Aug. 1907			
Dunshaughlin . .	Mary Carolan . .	Infirmary Nurse . .	60	28	Permanent infirmity of body.	38 8 4	24 6 7	10 Apr. 1899			
Do. . . .	Mary Dowd . .	Fever Hospital Nurse .	50	13	Permanent infirmity of mind.	28 3 11	10 0 0	22 Nov. 1900			
Do. . . .	Margaret Clynch .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	64	29	Old age	25 0 0	16 5 0	2 March, 1905			
Edenderry . .	Mary A. Flynn .	Infirmary Nurse . .	60	16	Infirmity of body . .	33 15 7	13 0 0	14 Jan. 1880			
Do. . . .	Maria Dillon . .	Matron	53	27	Permanent infirmity of body.	61 12 7	38 0 1	3 Apr. 1891			
Do. . . .	Kate Farrell . .	Schoolmistress . .	44	22	do. . . .	68 11 3	30 0 0	9 Sept. 1895			

continued.

No. 19 **B**.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.—UNION OFFICERS—*continued.*

Union.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age, Years.	Period of service in years.	Cause of retirement.	Annual Salary.	Superannuation Allowance.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board.	Date of termination of allowance, if terminated.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6	7.	8.	9.	10.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Ennis . .	Mary A. Griffin .	Infirmary Nurse . .	50	13	Permanent infirmity of body.	44 10 0	10 0 0	14 Nov. 1884	
Do. . . .	Patrick Nash . .	Labour Master . .	61	26	do. . . .	50 0 0	21 13 4	17 May, 1900	
Do. . . .	Patrick Purcell .	Lunatic Attendant . .	38	14	do. . . .	47 10 0	11 4 4	17 Dec. 1902	
Do. . . .	Mary A. Reid .	Fever Hospital Nurse .	50	8	do. . . .	36 6 0	4 17 10	10 May, 1904	
Do. . . .	Mary Hassett . .	Matron	72	47	Old age	77 2 0	51 8 0	29 Nov. 1905	
Enniscorthy . .	Catherine Kinsella .	Assistant Hospital Nurse	52	16	Permanent infirmity of body.	31 19 10	10 0 0	15 May, 1900	27 Feb. 1908
Do. . . .	Jerome Murphy .	Relieving Officer . .	63	27	do. . . .	43 9 7	19 0 0	22 Oct. 1900	
Do. . . .	George Leary . .	Agriculturist . . .	60	10	do. . . .	52 13 0	13 3 2	11 Jan. 1907	
Enniskillen . .	Jane Scarlett (now Bell).	Matron	46	25	do. . . .	61 0 0	20 0 0	28 Oct. 1885	
Do. . . .	Eliza M'Mullen .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	72	34	Old age	20 0 0	13 6 8	9 Sept. 1904	
Do. . . .	Sarah A. Montgomery.	Schoolmistress . . .	58	33	Permanent infirmity of body.	69 0 0	42 0 0	27 Nov. 1905	
Ennistymon . .	John O'Loghlin .	Clerk	71	49	Age and length of service	230 12 11	153 15 3	19 May, 1900	
Do. . .	William Marrinan .	Relieving Officer . .	72	37	Old age	26 10 0	17 13 4	8 June, 1904	
Fermoy . . .	Hannah Moore .	Night Nurse . . .	60	14	Permanent infirmity of body.	61 5 0	24 10 0	5 Feb. 1897	
Do. . . .	John W. Blaquiere	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	62	39	Old age	131 17 2	85 0 0	18 July, 1902	

Do. . . .	Thos. M. W. Ahearne	do. . . .	59	34	Permanent infirmity of body.	138 8 8	88 0 0	28 June, 1904		
Do. . . .	Timothy Dilworth .	do. . . .	47	16	do. . . .	157 7 6	68 3 11	7 Nov. 1904		
Glennamaddy . .	Margaret Boyle .	Schoolmistress . .	64	25	do. . . .	47 5 7	14 5 0	20 Oct. 1890		
Do. . . .	Kate Garvey . .	do. . . .	28	6	Abolition of Office . .	58 0 0	5 16 0	16 Sept. 1903		
Do. . . .	Richard O'Reilly .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	67	20	Old age	64 11 10	37 13 0	12 Feb. 1904		
Glenties . . .	John Kelly . .	Medical Officer of Workhouse.	65	41	Age and length of service	80 0 0	53 6 8	6 May, 1902		
Do. . . .	Alice O'Donnell .	Caretaker of Dispensary .	66	11	Abolition of office . .	4 0 0	1 8 0	24 Oct. 1906		
*Glin (the late) .	James F. Molony .	Collector . . .	35	3	Dissolution of Union .	46 5 0	10 0 5	29 Sept. 1891		
Do. . . .	Daniel Fitzgerald .	do. . . .	28	7	do. . . .	96 3 0	27 4 10	,, ,,		
Do. . . .	Mary Sheahan .	Infirmary Nurse . .	55	12	do. . . .	30 18 0	11 6 7	,, ,,		
Do. . . .	†Charles M'Donnell	Medical Officer of Workhouse	50	22	do. . . .	90 0 0	48 0 0	,, ,,		
Do. . . .	Bridget Culhane (now Holly).	Schoolmistress . .	28	6	do. . . .	41 18 0	11 3 5	,, ,,		
Do. . . .	Johanna Walsh .	Matron	51	19	do. . . .	51 18 0	25 1 8	,, ,,		
Do. . . .	Patrick Leahy .	Master	44	17	do. . .	106 3 4	47 15 6	,, ,,		
Gorey . . .	Daniel Behan . .	Shoemaker . . .	66	19	Permanent infirmity of body.	35 16 5	13 0 0	31 Oct. 1900		
Do. . . .	Annie M'Quade (now Walker).	Infirmary Nurse . .	54	16	do. . . .	66 13 0	26 0 0	10 Jan. 1902		
Do. . . .	Catherine Rogan .	Fever Hospital Nurse .	39	9	Permanent infirmity of body.	59 0 0	10 0 0	9 April, 1906		
Gort . . .	Maria Dullea . .	Matron	54	30	do. . . .	80 4 0	40 0 0	23 Oct. 1882		
Do . . .	Richard E. Burke .	Relieving Officer . .	45	25	do. . . .	20 0 0	11 13 4	29 Aug. 1903		
Do. . . .	Denis Dullea . .	Master	71	48	Age and length of service	146 15 4	97 16 10	17 Oct. 1904	30 April, 1907.	

* The superannuation allowances in the case of the late Glin union are payable by the Listowel and Rathkeale unions.

† Appointed Medical Officer of Glin District School Board; the amount paid to him as superannuation allowance is now £40.

[*continued.*

No. 19 B—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.—UNION OFFICERS—*continued.*

Union. 1.	Name of Officer. 2.	Office. 3.	Age, Years. 4.	Period of service in years. 5.	Cause of retirement. 6.	Annual Salary. 7.	Superannuation allowance. 8.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board. 9.	Date of termination of allowance, if terminatd. 10.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
*Gortin (the late) .	Daniel M'Farland .	Clerk and Master . .	39	18	Dissolution of Union .	172 19 2	55 0 0	23 Mar. 1889	
Do. . . .	George K. Given .	Medical Officer of Workhouse.	42	16	do. . . .	60 0 0	20 0 0	„ „	
Granard . . .	Thomas Wilson .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	43	14	Permanent infirmity of body.	141 8 10	90 0 0	21 Dec. 1883	
Do. . . .	Margaret M'Mahon .	Schoolmistress . .	50	34	do. . . .	44 8 7	22 0 0	22 Feb. 1884	9 June, 1907
Do. . . .	James Banks .	Schoolmaster . . .	48	19	do. . . .	62 14 8	20 0 0	11 Sept. 1889	
Do. . . .	Patrick O'Beirne .	Master	57	7	do. . . .	81 12 3	13 10 0	22 Mar. 1904	
Inishowen . .	Thomas C. Gilmore	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	61	30	Age and length of service	155 9 4	95 17 5	12 July, 1899	
Do. . . .	Charles Nelson .	Master	68	47	do. . . .	96 18 3	64 12 2	24 Mar. 1899	
Do. . . .	Ellen M'Gonagle .	Infirmary Nurse . .	60	18	Permanent infirmity of body.	36 2 3	10 16 8	8 Sept. 19 06	
Irvinestown .	Elizabeth Connolly	Fever Hospital Nurse .	67	26	Old age . . .	53 11 11	25 0 0	31 July, 1903	
Do. . . .	Charlotte Crowe .	Schoolmistress . .	40	19	Abolition of office . .	64 1 8	30 19 5	4 May, 1904	
Do. . . .	B. G. Graham . .	Med. Officer of Dispensary District & of Workhouse.	69	39	Old age	237 5 8	152 7 1	18 Dec. 1905	
Kanturk . . .	William E. O'Keeffe	Schoolmaster . .	47	25	Permanent infirmity of body.	108 13 11	63 8 0	6 Sept. 1889	
Do. . . .	Catherine Sullivan	Fever Hospital Nurse .	59	14	do. . . .	48 10 9	18 0 0	19 Feb. 1900	
Do. . . .	Kate M'Auliffe .	do.	48	8	Abolition of office . .	53 17 11	12 0 0	28 Aug. 1905	
Do. . . .	Mary Shortal . .	Assistant Schoolmistress .	68	41	Age and length of service	82 3 9	54 15 10	25 July, 1906	

Do. . . .	Mary M'Namara .	Schoolmistress . . .	69	43	do. . . .	99 13 3	66 8 10	25 July, 1906	
Kells . . .	Nathaniel Lacy .	Clerk and Executive Sanitary Officer.	72	50	Old age and permanent infirmity of body.	308 18 8	205 19 1	12 April, 1899	
Do. . . .	Mary A. Clarke .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	55	30	Permanent infirmity of body.	28 0 0	13 0 0	25 April, 1899	
Do. . . .	Mary A. Langan .	Fever Hospital Matron .	63	31	Old age	40 5 2	20 16 0	27 Sept. 1900	
Do. . . .	James J. Brady .	Relieving Officer . .	56	16	Permanent Infirmity of body.	49 6 0	13 1 4	29 Jan. 1902	
Do. . . .	James M'Evoy .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	61	32	Old age	135 10 8	90 7 1	19 June, 1907	
Kenmare . .	Francis G. Mayberry	do.	53	28	Permanent infirmity of body.	129 14 4	82 3 0	13 Aug. 1900	
Do. . . .	Alexis M'Auliffe .	do.	61	26	Old age	112 11 2	67 10 8	11 Sept. 1905	
Kilkeel . . .	Samuel Ormsby .	Master	66	27	do. . . .	61 5 0	20 0 0	2 June, 1892	26 Jan. 1908
Do. . . .	Thomas Graham .	Clerk	76	56	Age and length of service	160 18 5	107 5 7	11 Feb. 1904	
Do. . . .	Mary Murphy .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	70	15	Permanent infirmity of body.	15 0 0	6 5 0	31 July, 1907	
Kilkenny . .	Bridget Archbold .	Matron	69	20	Old age	71 1 2	27 10 0	14 May, 1907	
Killala . . .	Andrew Jordan .	Relieving Officer . .	70	20	Permanent infirmity of body.	23 12 10	11 0 0	23 Aug. 1894	22 Sept. 1907
Do. . . .	Edward A. Mullins	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	60	18	do. . . .	131 6 6	45 0 0	4 Dec. 1900	
Do. . . .	Margaret Rabbitt .	Schoolmistress . .	60	39	do. . . .	53 0 0	20 0 0	10 Jan. 1901	
Do. . . .	Alicia Wallace .	Matron and Nurse . .	66	38	Age and length of service	58 19 11	37 7 3	24 Mar. 1904	
Do. . . .	Elizabeth Kelly .	Caretaker of Dispensary .	69	7	Abolition of office . .	19 10 6	5 10 7	8 Jan. 1908	
Killarney . .	Edmond MacSweeny	Clerk	62	41	Old age	290 0 0	193 6 8	10 Feb 1896	
Do. . . .	William H. Dodd .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	62	33	do. . . .	205 17 6	136 6 8	13 June, 1907	29 Jan. 1908
Do. . . .	Daniel J. O'Sullivan	do.	56	23	Permanent infirmity of body.	151 4 5	83 3 5	19 Dec. 1907	

* The superannuation allowances granted to the officers of the late Gortin union are payable by the Omagh and Strabane unions.

[*continued.*

No. 19. **B.**—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.—UNION OFFICERS—*continued.*

Union.	Name Officer.	Office.	Age, Years.	Period of service in years.	Cause of retirement.	Annual Salary.	Superannuation allowance.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board.	Date of termination of allowance, if terminated.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Killarney—*con.*	Nora A. Lambert	Matron	64	32	Old age	96 5 1	64 3 4	16 Mar. 1908	
Kilmacthomas	William Hunt	Clerk	76	48	Age and length of service	184 9 2	122 19 5	9 June, 1899	
Do.	Thomas Phelan	Porter	68	19	Permanent infirmity of body.	66 0 0	30 0 0	31 Mar. 1908	
Kilmallock	Eliza Hughes	Schoolmistress	58	35	do.	103 7 2	68 0 0	6 May, 1891	
Do.	Catherine Glanville	Midwife of Workhouse	57	13	do.	58 12 4	15 0 0	27 Mar. 1894	
Do.	Jane O'Shea	Dispensary Caretaker	40	10	Permanent infirmity of mind.	22 0 0	5 0 0	14 Aug. 1895	
Do.	Margaret Quinn	Midwife of Dispensary District.	65	20	Permanent infirmity of body.	25 0 0	12 10 0	13 Nov. 1895	
Do.	John O'Keeffe	Schoolmaster	43	22	Abolition of office	97 7 8	50 0 0	12 Oct. 1896	
Do.	James Glynn	Ambulance Driver	71	16	Permanent infirmity of body.	39 0 0	14 19 0	13 July, 1901	
Do.	Jeremiah Nugent	Night Watchman	58	18	do.	37 1 4	17 6 0	20 June, 1902	
Do.	Bridget Dunlea	Caretaker of Dispensary	63	20	Old age	15 0 4	7 10 2	23 Nov. 1903	
Do.	Mary Mahoney (now Lewis).	Infirmary Nurse	42	19	Permanent infirmity of body.	63 11 0	23 10 4	14 Sept. 1905	
Do.	Eliza Dwyer	Caretaker of Dispensary	76	12	do.	24 0 0	8 0 0	13 Jan. 1906	
Do.	John Sullivan	Relieving Officer	64	36	Old age	47 15 0	31 16 8	21 Feb. 1907	
Do.	Henry O'Grady	Baker	66	21	do.	71 10 0	35 15 0	21 Feb. 1908	
Do.	Mary M. Ryan	Schoolmistress	44	23	Permanent infirmity of body.	106 6 6	58 9 6	31 Mar. 1908	

Kinsale . . .	Kate Murphy .	Matron	51	29	do. . . .	58	14	9	37	4	0	21 Jan. 1902	
Do . . .	Mary Callaghan .	Female Searcher . .	80	19	do. . . .	12	11	6	3	0	0	6 Mar. 1902	30 June, 1907
Do. . . .	Hannah Donovan .	Schoolmistress . .	49	26	do. . . .	49	10	3	29	14	1	29 Feb. 1904	
Do. . . .	Thomas Bolster .	Relieving Officer . .	75	26	Old age	38	10	0	23	2	0	25 Feb. 1907	
Larne . . .	Catherine Hall .	do.	49	23	Permanent infirmity of body.	58	7	11	20	0	0	27 Mar. 1882	
Do. . . .	Agnes Craig . .	Assistant Nurse . .	66	21	Age and length of service	42	10	0	14	17	6	20 Dec. 1899	9 Dec. 1907
Letterkenny . .	Fanny Kennedy .	Schoolmistress . .	50	31	Permanent infirmity of body.	45	1	2	30	0	0	26 Jan. 1901	
Do. . . .	Sarah Colhoun .	Infirmary Nurse . .	73	30	Old age	57	15	0	35	0	0	1 Mar. 1904	
Do. . . .	Margaret Guthrie .	Matron	65	49	do. . . .	61	6	10	40	17	10	15 July, 1904	
Limavady . .	David Lynn . .	Shoemaker . . .	60	29	Permanent infirmity of body.	29	6	3	19	10	10	16 Dec. 1901	
Do. . . .	Richard Hunt . .	Labourer and Van Driver	68	43	Old age	29	16	10	15	12	0	14 Aug. 1903	
Limerick . .	Honoria Dundon .	Hospital Night Nurse .	45	20	Permanent infirmity of body.	34	19	5	20	0	0	18 Nov. 1880	
Do. . . .	Mary J. Ryan .	Assistant Schoolmistress	46	18	Permanent infirmity of mind.	65	17	7	30	0	0	26 June, 1894	
Do. . . .	David Sheahan .	Master	49	23	Permanent infirmity of mind and body.	219	12	4	90	0	0	25 Oct. 1894	
Do. . . .	Thomas J. Gelston .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	55	32	Permanent infirmity of body.	143	12	3	95	14	10	22 May, 1895	
Do. . . .	Anastatia M. Davoren.	Matron	60	31	do. . . .	134	0	4	80	0	0	22 July, 1895	
Do. . . .	Thomas Lynch .	Schoolmaster . . .	34	13	Abolition of office . .	126	0	8	30	0	0	1 Aug. 1895	
Do. . . .	Mary Donnellan .	Laundress . . .	43	18	Permanent infirmity of mind and body.	61	4	1	25	0	0	10 Sept. 1895	
Do. . . .	Kate M. Flynn .	Schoolmistress . . .	60	27	Old age	86	1	5	48	0	0	20 Jan. 1896	
Do. . . .	John Daly . .	Dispensary Porter . .	55	10	Permanent infirmity of mind and body.	39	0	0	13	0	0	19 June, 1899	

[*continued.*

No. 19. **B.**—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.—UNION OFFICERS—*continued.*

Union. 1.	Name of Officer. 2.	Office. 3.	Age, Years. 4.	Period of service in years. 5.	Cause of retirement. 6.	Annual Salary. 7.	Superannuation allowance. 8.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board. 9.	Date of termination of allowance, if terminated. 10.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Limerick—*con.*	Abbey Stamers	Infirmary Nurse	63	18	Permanent infirmity of body.	59 1 4	20 0 0	27 Oct. 1899	
Do.	Thomas S. Hance	Apothecary of Workhouse	52	21	do.	192 19 11	75 0 0	7 Aug. 1900	
Do.	Ellen Carroll	Midwife of Dispensary District.	51	10	do.	30 0 0	7 10 0	31 May, 1904	
Do.	John Prendergast	Foreman Baker	56	17	do.	104 0 0	46 16 0	15 Sept. 1904	
Do.	George Devane	Relieving Officer	59	23	do.	60 0 0	33 0 0	5 Jan. 1905	
Lisburn	Rose A. Riddle	Infirmary Nurse	70	21	Old age and permanent infirmity of body.	35 13 4	7 16 0	22 Jan. 1890	
Do.	Martin Shaw	Relieving Officer	65	26	Age and length of service	82 0 0	35 10 8	9 Aug. 1899	
Do.	Ellen M'Meekin	Wardswoman	73	11	Permanent infirmity of body.	27 17 0	10 8 0	31 May, 1905	
Lismore	William Flood	Master	61	41	Old age and permanent infirmity of body.	91 15 0	55 0 0	28 Aug. 1894	
Lisnaskea	Harriett Beatty	Schoolmistress	45	8	Infirmity of body	20 0 0	8 0 0	12 June, 1877	
Do.	Jane Flanagan	Matron	63	40	Age and length of service	70 1 6	45 10 11	23 Nov. 1901.	
*Listowel	Garrett Fitzmaurice	Relieving Officer	42	17	Infirmity of body	34 0 0	20 0 0	3 Jan. 1868	25 Mar. 1908
Do.	Edmond Walsh	Schoolmaster	27	6	Abolition of office	55 17 8	15 0 0	19 Dec. 1895	
Do.	Margaret Woulfe	Assistant Infirmary Nurse	64	27	Old age	48 14 8	25 0 0	12 Dec. 1905	
Do.	Mary Sheehy	Schoolmistress	46	24	Permanent infirmity of body.	75 10 8	42 16 0	24 Jan. 1908	

Londonderry . .	William H. Elliott	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	60	31	Old age	197 3 11	131 9 3	13 Dec. 1907		
Longford . . .	Jane Sewell . .	Fever Hospital Nurse .	61	16	Permanent infirmity of body.	38 8 0	10 0 0	16 Dec. 1899		
Do. . . .	Maria Tierney .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	62	21	do. . . .	30 0 0	9 0 0	23 Jan. 1900	24 April, 1907	
Do. . . .	John Gallagher, .	Schoolmaster, . . .	55	24	Abolition of office, . .	69 18 0	30 0 0	13 Aug. 1901	19 April, 1907	
Loughrea . .	Maria Stanton. .	Schoolmistress . .	50	28	Permanent infirmity of body.	64 9 2	30 1 7	25 Feb. 1896		
Do. . . .	Margaret Sagerton .	do. . . .	27	7	Abolition of office . .	60 0 0	15 0 0	27 May, 1903		
Lurgan . . .	William Stewart .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	70	37	Age and length of service	235 9 3	145 4 0	5 Dec. 1899		
Do. . . .	Robert Anderson .	Tailor	36	8	Permanent infirmity of body.	48 1 8	14 6 0	14 Nov. 1904		
Macroom . .	Timothy Kelleher .	Relieving Officer . .	65	27	Old age	39 14 0	24 9 7	7 April, 1896		
Do. . . .	Richard Barrett .	Medical Officer of Workhouse.	67	38	Age and length of service	100 0 0	63 6 8	13 Nov. 1902		
Do. . . .	John T. Murphy .	Clerk	44	23	Permanent infirmity of body.	222 19 3	85 9 4	22 July, 1904		
Magherafelt . .	Hugh Johnston .	Master Shoemaker . .	65	32	Age and length of service	32 10 0	17 6 8	8 June, 1899		
Do. . . .	Robert Gilmore .	Relieving Officer . .	60	35	do. . . .	105 0 0	61 5 0	16 June, 1899		
Do. . . .	Richard Gilmore .	Master	69	25	Old age	90 9 5	35 0 0	11 Dec. 1906		
Mallow . . .	Julia O'Sullivan .	Matron	44	22	Permanent infirmity of body.	59 12 10	25 16 10	13 May, 1890		
Do. . . .	Daniel D. O'Brien .	Master	57	19	do. . . .	126 19 10	40 4 3	10 Nov. 1897		
Do. . . .	Ellen Welstead .	Schoolmistress . .	59	33	Abolition of office . .	91 9 7	60 19 0	29 Sept. 1900		
Do. . . .	Anne Fitzgerald (now Roche).	Infirmary Nurse . .	45	19	Permanent infirmity of body.	87 6 4	42 4 0	20 Sept. 1906		

* See also note in the case of Glin union (the late).

[*continued.*

No. 19. **B.**—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.—UNION OFFICERS—*continued.*

Union. 1.	Name of Officer. 2.	Office. 3.	Age, Years. 4.	Period of service in years. 5.	Cause of retirement. 6.	Annual Salary. 7.	Superannuation Allowance. 8.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board. 9.	Date of termination of allowance, if terminated. 10.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Manorhamilton .	Bridget Hedican .	Schoolmistress . .	59	23	Permanent infirmity of body.	65 3 0	32 11 6	1 Feb. 1894	
Do. . . .	Anne Kelly . .	Night Nurse . . .	60	20	Old age and permanent infirmity of mind and body.	28 18 5	9 0 0	25 Feb. 1897	
Do. . . .	William Armstrong	Porter	61	32	Age and length of service	40 18 11	21 16 9	1 Sept. 1899	
Do. . . .	Mary Lang . .	Infirmary Nurse . .	72	19	Permanent infirmity of body.	30 9 6	8 0 0	15 April, 1907	
Midleton . .	Peter Tattan . .	Collector	52	20	Permanent infirmity of mind and body.	131 3 6	40 0 0	1 Dec. 1897	
Do. . . .	Johanna Lyons .	Female Searcher . .	61	30	Permanent infirmity of body.	30 0 0	12 0 0	22 June, 1900	
Do. . . .	William Roche .	Clerk	61	30	Old age	209 6 0	139 10 8	18 April, 1902	11 May, 1907.
Do. . . .	Jane Philpott . .	Wardmistress . . .	65	19	Permanent infirmity of body.	35 0 0	12 0 0	23 April, 1902	
Do. . . .	James Barry . .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	67	24	Old age	102 5 9	61 18 7	21 Aug. 1906	
Do. . . .	Michael Lawton .	Medical Officer of Workhouse.	58	32	Permanent infirmity of body.	160 0 0	88 0 0	31 Oct. 1907	
Milford . . .	Mary J. Corry .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	68	35	Old age	25 0 0	16 0 0	15 July, 1904	
Do. . . .	David Christie .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	69	37	do. . . .	135 13 6	90 9 0	19 Mar. 1906	
Millstreet . .	Mary Murphy .	Infirmary Nurse . .	49	21	Permanent infirmity of body.	39 6 3	20 0 0	29 Sept. 1890	
Do. . . .	Ellen C. Ring (now Murphy).	Night Nurse . . .	28	4	do. . . .	52 0 0	4 5 2	14 May, 1902	

Do. . . .	Thomas Ryan .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	46	21	do. . . .	170 0 0	89 0 0	17 Jan. 1905		
Mitchelstown .	Mary Murphy .	Fever Hospital Nurse .	65	21	Old age	50 0 0	18 6 8	25 Feb. 1904		
Do. . . .	John Ahearne. .	Shoemaker . . .	76	30	Age and length of service	47 1 6	13 0 0	9 Jan. 1908		
Mohill . .	Mary Kerrigan .	Fever Hospital Nurse, .	54	23	Permanent infirmity of body.	35 13 3	12 0 0	5 June, 1899		
Do. . . .	Margaret Geelan .	Matron	52	23	do. . . .	63 9 11	30 0 0	23 June, 1900		
Do. . . .	James Mahon . .	Porter	80	28	Old age . . .	36 19 10	17 5 4	7 Aug. 1900	25 May, 1907	
Do. . . .	Caleb Soden . .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	71	40	Age and length of service	114 14 4	76 9 6	24 Dec. 1903		
Monaghan, . .	Robert Donaldson .	do. . . .	69	36	Permanent infirmity of body.	133 9 6	88 19 8	1 April, 1892		
Do. . . .	James M'Keever .	Porter . . .	58	13	do. . . .	42 0 0	10 0 0	11 Feb. 1898		
Do. . . .	Margaret Johnston .	Fever Hospital Nurse .	65	30	Old age and permanent infirmity of body.	44 6 9	20 0 0	26 Jan. 1899		
Do. . . .	Robert W. Stewart,	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	57	32	Permanent infirmity of body.	133 19 1	89 6 0	20 Jan. 1902		
Do. . . .	Ann M'Quaid .	Wardsmaid . . .	73	11	do. . . .	38 6 9	10 0 0	30 Oct. 1905		
Mount Bellew .	Bartholomew Reilly	Clerk	67	49	Age and length of service	186 15 4	124 10 2	12 Sept 1899		
Do. . . .	Patrick Carr .	Relieving Officer . .	57	31	Permanent infirmity of body.	16 12 7	11 1 8	17 April, 1901		
Mountmelick . .	Sarah Conroy (now Dunne).	Fever Hospital Nurse .	49	29	do. . . .	45 16 10	28 0 0	3 July, 1883		
Do. . . .	Ellen Molloy . .	Matron	55	28	do. . . .	68 19 8	30 0 0	30 Jan. 1900		
Do. . . .	David Ward . .	Master	51	23	do. . . .	116 17 7	20 0 0	26 May, 1902		
Do. . . .	John McEvoy . .	Relieving Officer . .	69	34	Old age	33 0 0	22 0 0	20 Dec. 1907	19 Mar. 1908.	

[*continued*

No. 19. **B.**—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.—UNION OFFICERS—*continued.*

Union.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age, Years.	Period of service in years.	Cause of retirement.	Annual Salary.	Superannuation Allowance.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board.	Date of termination of allowance, if terminated.
1.	2.	3.	4	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Mullingar . .	Francis Kerr . .	Relieving Officer . .	53	27	Infirmity of body . .	50 0 0	33 6 8	20 Mar. 1876	13 April, 1907
Do. . . .	Henry Jackson .	Master Tailor . . .	50	25	Permanent infirmity of body.	53 0 0	20 0 0	1 Feb. 1883	
Do. . . .	Anne English . .	Matron	55	27	do. . . .	82 13 7	43 10 0	18 April, 1885	
Do. . . .	James Egan . .	Master . . .	62	40	Age and length of service	122 0 8	81 7 1	26 Feb. 1902	
Do. . . .	Daniel Leavy . .	Relieving Officer . .	61	25	Old age . .	35 13 8	20 0 0	10 Mar. 1903	
Do. . . .	Thomas Lynch .	Land Steward . . .	71	18	Permanent infirmity of body.	58 1 8	18 0 0	20 Apl. 1903	
Do. . . .	John Murphy .	Tailor	66	10	do. . . .	36 9 4	12 3 1	13 Aug. 1906	
Naas . . .	Elizabeth Coonan .	Infirmary Nurse . .	51	16	Infirmity of body . .	24 0 0	15 0 0	21 April, 1876	
Do. . . .	Anne Mooney (now Kelly).	Assistant Schoolmistress .	27	9	Abolition of office . .	25 0 0	3 15 0	15 Feb. 1887	
Do. . . .	Catherine M'Mullen	Midwife of Dispensary District.	50	16	Permanent infirmity of body.	25 0 0	8 0 0	31 July, 1894	
Do. . . .	William Farrell .	Clerk	61	22	Old age	186 4 5	93 2 2	18 Dec. 1901	
Do. . . .	Jane Daly . .	Matron	64	34	do. . . .	91 16 9	40 0 0	21 Dec. 1904	
Do. . . .	Mary Sweeney .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	58	17	Permanent infirmity of body.	25 0 0	7 10 0	12 Jan. 1905	
Do . . .	Margaret Doyle .	Fever Hospital Nurse .	67	30	Old age	66 16 9	40 0 0	7 Feb. 1905	
Do. . . .	Maurice O'Hara .	Porter	55	8	Permanent infirmity of body.	55 8 0	12 0 0	14 Aug. 1905	
Do. . . .	Philip Doran . .	Master and Schoolmaster	55	19	do. . . .	90 19 10	28 16 3	15 Feb. 1907	

Navan . . .	Thomas Morgan .	Porter	50	10	do. . .	40 0 0	10 0 0	24 Mar. 1888		
Do. . . .	Michael Keogan .	Relieving Officer . .	46	5	do. . . .	26 0 0	8 13 4	25 Nov. 1890		
Do. . . .	George Lacy . .	Clerk and Executive Sanitary Officer.	61	34	Old age	275 19 7	183 19 8	26 Apr. 1899		
Do. . . .	James Finegan .	Carpenter . . .	61	32	do. . . .	60 15 1	15 0 0	3 June, 1902		
Do. . . .	John Reilly . .	Relieving Officer . .	76	22	do. . . .	27 10 0	18 6 8	13 Mar. 1903		
Do. . . .	James Nugent .	Shoemaker . .	74	19	Permanent infirmity of body.	26 0 0	12 11 4	15 Nov. 1905		
Nenagh . . .	John Delaney . ,	do. . . .	62	26	Age and length of service	52 0 0	22 10 8	25 Jan. 1900		
Do. . . .	Letitia Meagher .	Schoolmistress . .	57	29	Permanent infirmity of body.	75 0 0	45 0 0	8 May, 1902		
Newcastle . .	James Liston . .	Schoolmaster . . .	32	11	Abolition of office . .	53 1 10	17 0 0	23 Oct. 1895		
New Ross . .	Andrew F. Barden .	Collector	53	22	Permanent infirmity of body.	116 0 4	30 0 0	17 Feb. 1897		
Do. . . .	Margaret Cushin .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	69	31	Old age	20 0 0	13 6 8	4 Oct. 1899		
Do. . . .	Thomas Power .	Porter	83	11	Permanent infirmity of body.	58 0 0	15 0 0	11 April, 1905		
Do. . . .	Margaret Moloney .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	71	43	Old age	20 0 0	13 6 8	16 May, 1905		
Newry . . .	Joseph Graham .	Porter	42	12	Infirmity of body . .	20 0 0	12 0 0	29 May, 1879		
Do. . . .	Mary A. Hynes .	Infirmary Nurse . .	64	26	Old age	44 0 0	20 0 0	7 Mar. 1895		
Do. . . .	William Boal . .	Schoolmaster . . .	60	37	do. . . .	86 15 8	57 17 1	17 June, 1902		
Newtownards . ,	James Colville .	Clerk	70	24	do. . . .	301 12 7	75 0 0	31 May, 1905	8 Jan. 1908	
Oldcastle . . .	John Mangan . .	Tailor	69	43	do. . . .	33 10 5	20 16 0	4 Jan. 1907		
*Omagh . . .	Anne Boothe . .	Fever Hospital Nurse .	41	11	Permanent infirmity of body.	44 0 0	15 0 0	7 July, 1882		

* See also note in the case of Gortin union (the late).

[*continued.*

No. 19. **B.**—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.—UNION OFFICERS—*continued.*

Union. 1.	Name of Officer. 2.	Office. 3.	Age, Years. 4.	Period of service in years. 5.	Cause of retirement. 6.	Annual Salary. 7.	Superannuation allowance. 8.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board. 9.	Date of termination of allowance, if terminated. 10.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Omagh—*con.* . .	Joseph Rodgers .	Master	61	22	Old age	93 6 8	36 0 0	17 Aug. 1896	
Do. . . .	Mary Rodgers .	Matron	60	20	do. . . .	60 0 0	20 0 0	17 Aug. 1896	
Do. . . .	Andrew M'Master .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District and Medical Officer of Health.	57	20	Permanent infirmity of body.	132 8 5	60 0 0	10 Mar. 1899	
Do . . .	Wm. L. Crawford .	Relieving Officer . .	53	25	do.	62 8 0	26 0 0	29 Jan. 1901	
Do. . . .	Catherine M'Gillion	Wardmistress . . .	24	4	Abolition of office . .	38 0 0	3 0 0	25 Jan. 1905	
Do. . . .	George K. Given .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	58	32	Permanent infirmity of body.	105 14 6	79 3 5	17 Feb. 1905	
Do. . . .	Mary Jane Duncan	Hospital Nurse . .	73	23	Old age	56 0 0	22 8 0	2 Sept. 1905	
Do. . . .	Margaret Bissett .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	70	25	do.	25 0 0	10 0 0	5 Nov. 1906	
Oughterard . .	James Macale . .	Relieving Officer . .	61	31	Old age and permanent infirmity of body.	16 0 0	10 13 4	29 July, 1895	
Do. . . .	Mary Conneely .	Fever Hospital Nurse .	80	22	Old age	24 0 0	10 0 0	20 Feb. 1900	
Do. . . .	Hugh Flaherty .	Porter	75	9	Permanent infirmity of body.	48 17 7	10 0 0	13 Sept. 1905	29 April, 1907
Portumna . .	Bridget F. Coleman (now Donohoe).	Schoolmistress . .	51	30	do.	73 13 6	48 0 0	3 Mar. 1904	
Rathdown . .	James F. Pollock .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	57	30	do.	136 13 4	75 0 0	28 Oct. 1887	
Do. . . .	Mary A. Lawless .	Infirmary Nurse . .	54	15	do.	55 0 0	20 3 4	26 May, 1892	
Do. . .	Mary J. Conway .	Nursery Wardmistress .	57	29	do.	51 5 0	30 15 0	22 Aug. 1893	

Do. . .	William Sutton .	Collector	51	22	Permanent infirmity of mind and body.	162	5	9	86	11	0	17 Sept. 1894	
Do. . . .	Mary A. Butler .	Schoolmistress . . .	47	17	Permanent infirmity of body.	7	6	6	37	3	0	17 Sept. 1895	
Do. . . .	Anna M. Miley .	Fever Hospital Nurse .	65	29	Old age and permanent infirmity of body.	78	0	0	50	14	0	31 Jan. 1898	7 Mar. 1908.
Do. . . .	Hugh B. Brew .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	57	16	Permanent infirmity of body.	191	7	1	51	0	6	15 Feb. 1898	16 Mar. 1908
Do. . . .	Isaac W. Usher .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District and Medical Officer of Health.	59	31	do.	173	14	3	115	19	6	30 Mar. 1899	
Do. . . .	Richard Thompson .	Master	59	28	do.	230	12	1	146	0	11	29 Aug. 1899	
Do. . . .	Eliza A. Thompson .	Matron	48	18	do.	110	0	0	51	6	8	4 Oct. 1899	
Do. . . .	Thomas Cross .	Master Baker . . .	72	25	Old age	78	0	0	41	12	0	8 July, 1901	
Do. . . .	John F. Newland .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	78	43	do.	163	3	6	108	15	6	30 June, 1903	
Do. . . .	Catherine O'Neill .	Maternity Nurse . .	42	7	Abolition of office . .	65	0	0	15	3	4	15 July, 1903	
Do. . . .	Mary Maloney .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	40	7	Permanent infirmity of mind.	25	0	0	7	1	8	28 Feb. 1905	
Do. . . .	Mary A. Jack .	do. . .	75	32	Old age	26	14	4	17	16	2	3 July, 1907	
Rathdrum . .	Isaac Flower . .	Master	75	49	do.	130	2	9	86	13	4	10 July, 1899	
Do. . . .	Jane Young . .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	60	14	Permanent infirmity of body	20	0	0	8	0	0	15 Aug. 1900	
Do. . . .	James P. Byrne .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	60	15	do.	123	9	8	51	9	0	29 Sept. 1904	
Do. . . .	Anne Fitzgerald .	Fever Hospital Nurse .	44	17	Permanent infirmity of mind.	72	0	0	20	0	0	12 July, 1905	
*Rathkeale . .	Minnie Hassett .	Matron	47	23	Permanent infirmity of body.	107	8	6	50	0	0	9 April, 1906	
Do. . . .	James Hassett .	Master	67	40	Old age	137	8	6	75	0	0	16 June, 1906	14 Mar. 1908.
Do. . . .	Margaret M'Donnell	Schoolmistress . .	67	42	Age and length of service	90	0	0	60	0	0	13 July, 1906	
Roscommon . .	Isabel O'Keeffe .	do. . . .	44	23	Permanent infirmity of body.	62	18	0	32	0	0	18 Nov. 1881	
Do. . . .	Lucretia Kelly .	Matron	67	27	Old age	86	3	7	53	2	10	13 July, 1893	

* See also note in the case of Glin union (the late).

[*continued.*

No. 19. **B.**—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.—UNION OFFICERS—*continued.*

Union. 1.	Name of Officer. 2.	Office. 3.	Age, Years. 4.	Period of service in years. 5.	Cause of retirement. 6.	Annual Salary. 7. £ s. d.	Superannuation Allowance. 8. £ s. d.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board. 9.	Date of termination of Allowance, if terminated. 10.
Roscommon—*con.*	Bernard Mulligan	Schoolmaster	57	29	Abolition of office	67 17 0	25 0 0	5 Dec. 1904	
Do.	Maria Mulligan	Schoolmistress	60	25	Old age	56 1 0	22 10 0	29 July, 1907	
Do.	Timothy O'Keeffe	Clerk	78	45	Age and length of service	207 0 10	138 0 6	20 Jan 1908	
*Roscrea	James Gray	Clerk	67	37	Old age	183 10 3	122 0 0	23 Jan, 1886	
Do.	Margaret M'Kinstry	Matron	62	30	do.	67 11 4	45 0 0	13 April, 1887	
Do.	James L. Somers	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	68	33	do.	70 11 4	47 0 10	8 June, 1904	
Scariff	Margaret Boland	Matron	69	49	Age and length of service	80 0 0	53 6 8	20 Nov. 1899	
Do.	Honoria Sheedy	Schoolmistress	56	35	Permanent infirmity of body.	65 0 0	30 0 0	5 July, 1901	
Shillelagh	Michael Dowzer	Master	60	22	Old age	75 5 1	36 7 5	20 May, 1895	22 Nov. 1907.
Do.	William F. Moore	Medical Officer of Dispensary District and Medical Officer of Health.	28	1	Abolition of office	151 17 2	2 10 0	8 June, 1899	
Do.	Patrick Harte	Farm Steward and Vandriver.	74	43	Old age	21 11 0	14 7 4	27 Nov. 1900	
Do.	Anne Corrigan	Matron	83	35	do.	69 4 8	46 3 1	10 Sept. 1907	
Skibbereen	Robert E. Hadden	Medical Officer of Dispensary District and Medical Officer of Health.	45	20	Permanent infirmity of body.	172 1 8	62 0 0	21 Oct. 1898	
Do.	do.	Compounder of Medicine	45	20	do.	32 0 0	6 0 0	25 April, 1899	
Skull	Mary Sheehan	Dispensary Caretaker	50	19	do.	6 0 0	2 16 0	14 July, 1899	
Do.	Alice Attridge	Nurse	64	29	Old age	37 13 0	21 19 3	25 June, 1902	

Sligo	Sarah MacNeilly	Matron	53	24	Permanent infirmity of body.	85	15	0	50	0	0	13 April, 1892	
Do.	Andrew Bree	Engine Keeper	77	18	do.	39	7	8	14	0	0	2 June, 1893	
Do.	Maria Bruen	Fever Hospital Nurse	70	10	do.	50	12	0	16	17	4	28 Nov. 1894	
Do.	Anne O'Connor	Infirmary Nurse	55	16	do.	53	15	4	23	0	0	20 Aug. 1897	
Do.	Nixon Parke	Clerk and Executive Sanitary Officer.	51	28	do.	280	19	2	175	0	0	27 Jan. 1899	
Do.	Margaret Henry	Nurse	55	11	do.	62	14	0	15	0	0	19 Jan. 1906	24 Nov. 1907
† Strabane	Catherine Kelly	Infirmary Nurse	59	16	do.	46	0	0	18	0	0	27 July, 1886	
Do.	Margaret Mathews	Schoolmistress	50	20	do.	64	11	0	26	6	0	6 April, 1887	
Do.	Samuel Ewing	Relieving Officer	72	28	Old age	56	0	0	37	6	8	28 Nov. 1900	
Do.	John Savage	Porter	83	15	Permanent infirmity of body.	43	15	11	15	0	0	9 May, 1904	
Do.	Eliza Craig	Matron	58	34	do.	88	0	0	58	13	4	11 April, 1907	
Stranorlar	James F. Mathews	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	58	22	do.	127	18	0	50	0	0	8 Feb. 1899	
Do.	Isabella Hawks	Infirmary Nurse	65	27	Age and length of service	42	4	4	18	19	11	19 June, 1899	
Do.	Catherine Dally	Midwife of Dispensary District.	67	23	Old age	22	0	0	10	0	0	31 July, 1906	
Swineford	Maria Fitzpatrick	Schoolmistress	58	25	Permanent infirmity of body.	69	13	4	23	0	0	16 Jan. 1900	
Thomastown	Patrick Delahunty	Shoemaker	66	40	Old age	46	16	0	31	4	0	21 Dec. 1905	
Thurles	James Ryan	Porter	58	6	Permanent infirmity of mind and body.	42	11	0	11	6	11	22 July, 1890	
Do.	Michael Maher	Relieving Officer	75	23	Old age	30	0	0	16	10	0	10 Oct. 1903	
Do.	Michael J. Barry	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	59	36	Permanent infirmity of body.	135	16	8	90	11	1	11 Dec. 1905	
Do.	Martin Fennelly	do.	58	19	do.	122	16	0	65	9	10	6 Feb. 1908	
Tipperary	Denis Hogan	do.	45	11	do.	123	16	8	43	6	10	1 April, 1896	

* See also note in the case of Donaghmore union (the late).

† See also note in the case of Gortin union (the late).

[*continued.*

No. 19. B.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.—UNION OFFICERS—*continued.*

Union. 1.	Name of Officer. 2.	Office. 3.	Age, Years. 4.	Period of service in years. 5.	Cause of retirement. 6.	Annual Salary. 7.	Superannuation Allowance. 8.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board. 9.	Date of termination of Allowance, if terminated. 10.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Tipperary—*con.*	Eliza Butler	Midwife of Workhouse	60	13	Abolition of office	13 5 0	8 16 8	6 Mar. 1902	
Do.	William O'Donoghue	Assistant Clerk	43	25	Permanent infirmity of mind.	92 0 0	28 0 0	27 Jan. 1904	
Do.	William Godfrey	Master	74	34	Old age	135 15 3	90 10 2	20 Dec 1904	4 Jan. 1908
Do.	Margaret Godfrey	Matron	64	42	do.	65 15 3	43 16 10	20 Dec. 1904	
Tobercurry	Patrick F. M'Gloin	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	48	23	Permanent infirmity of body.	128 10 6	48 0 0	9 Aug. 1889	
Do.	James Donohoe	Clerk	73	51	Age and length of service	179 3 5	119 8 11	27 Mar. 1902	
Tralee	Nanno Murphy	Fever Hospital Nurse	60	29	Old age and infirmity of body.	15 0 0	25 0 0	1 Mar. 1875	
Do.	Thomas Tangney	Tailor	65	33	do.	52 0 0	21 0 0	18 Dec. 1885	2 Feb. 1908
Do.	Mary O'Sullivan	Schoolmistress	44	21	Permanent infirmity of body.	63 12 9	22 0 0	17 Oct. 1893	
Do.	Timothy J. O'Sullivan.	Master	50	21	do.	155 2 8	65 0 0	24 Jan. 1899	
Do.	Rowland J. Denny	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	51	25	do.	171 10 10	80 0 0	8 June, 1901	
Do.	John R. Hayes	do.	69	19	do.	152 19 3	73 18 7	3 June, 1907	
Trim	Bridget Moore	Matron	51	26	do.	90 4 8	40 0 0	19 June, 1883	
Do.	Laurence M. Sheridan	Clerk	58	35	do.	185 15 10	100 0 0	20 Apr. 1901	
Do.	Bernard Fitzpatrick	Relieving Officer	43	13	do.	25 0 0	7 14 8	27 July, 1901	
Tuam	Thomas Healy	do.	70	33	Old age	30 0 0	16 10 0	10 July, 1900	
Do.	Anne Griffin	Fever Hospital Nurse	53	15	Permanent infirmity of body.	65 0 0	20 0 0	13 Aug. 1900	

Do. . . .	Bridget Browne .	Schoolmistress . .	46	25	do.	75 0 0	31 5 0	11 Apr. 1901			
Do. . . .	John Murphy .	Relieving Officer . .	52	22	do.	32 0 0	12 5 4	1 Oct. 1903			
Do. . . .	Richard O'Reilly .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	67	20	Old age	164 3 9	96 6 8	9 Feb. 1904			
Do. . . .	Catherine Mitchell .	Wardsmaid . . .	58	10	Permanent infirmity of body.	25 13 4	5 0 0	13 Feb. 1908			
Tulla . . .	Timothy Murphy .	Clerk	64	43	Age and length of service	173 14 2	115 16 1	22 June, 1899			
Do. . . .	Edward Baker .	Master	82	44	do.	83 14 0	55 16 0	30 May, 1899			
Do. . . .	Thomas Glynn .	Schoolmaster . . .	61	35	Old age	71 17 6	43 9 2	8 July, 1902			
Tullamore . .	Henry M. Clarke .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	53	29	Permanent infirmity of body.	112 3 0	72 0 0	22 Oct. 1894			
Do. . . .	John Tynan . .	Schoolmaster . . .	59	32	do.	96 4 3	56 8 3	3 May, 1895			
Do. . . .	James Dunne . .	Relieving Officer and Sanitary Sub-Officer.	67	32	Old age	45 0 0	24 0 0	29 Mar. 1900			
Do. . . .	James M'Kenna .	Clerk	78	42	Age and length of service	345 10 10	230 7 2	15 Aug. 1899	10 Dec. 1907		
Do. . . .	Anne Barry . .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	69	20	Old age	25 0 0	12 10 0	1 July, 1907			
Do. . . .	Katie White . .	do.	36	6	Permanent infirmity of body.	25 0 0	6 19 7	5 July, 1907			
Urlingford . .	Martin P. Dowling	do. . . .	43	20	Permanent infirmity of body.	144 13 5	72 6 8	17 Aug. 1905	11 April, 1907		
Waterford . .	Eliza Ahern . .	Schoolmistress (Infant School).	51	28	do.	75 0 0	43 15 0	26 Nov. 1896			
Do. . . .	David Delahunty .	Porter	63	6	Permanent infirmity of mind and body.	54 0 0	10 16 0	12 Apr. 1898			
Do. . . .	Lawrence Conway, .	Tailor, ...	70	20	Old age, ...	52 0 0	26 0 0	11 April, 1901			
Do. . . .	Francis Byrne .	Engineman and Plumber	45	19	Permanent infirmity of body.	65 0 0	26 0 0	16 July, 1902			
Do. . . .	Alice Hearné .	Night Nurse . . .	45	16	do.	62 0 0	18 0 0	13 Mar. 1903			
Do. . . .	Joseph B. O'Shea .	Relieving Officer . .	48	27	Permanent infirmity of mind.	69 0 0	42 11 0	29 July, 1903			

[*continued.*

No. 19. **B.**—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.—UNION OFFICERS—*continued.*

Union. 1.	Name of Officer. 2.	Office. 3.	Age, Years. 4.	Period of service in years. 5.	Cause of Retirement. 6.	Annual Salary. 7.	Superannuation Allowance. 8.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board. 9.	Date of termination of Allowance, if terminated. 10.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Waterford—*con.*	William Reidy	Master	61	25	Old age	170 0 0	80 0 0	29 July, 1904	
Do.	Catherine Holmes	Midwife of Workhouse	66	10	Permanent infirmity of body.	45 0 0	9 0 0	24 Nov. 1904	
Do.	Mary Hogan	Midwife of Dispensary District.	66	22	Old age,	10 0 0	4 0 0	28 Sept. 1906	
Do.	Hannah Shea	do.	70	24	do.	15 0 0	7 10 0	20 Feb. 1907	
Do.	Vincent White	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	52	22	Permanent infirmity of body.	158 0 0	70 0 0	19 Mar. 1907	
Westport	James Walsh	Master	61	20	Old age	84 0 0	35 0 0	1 Mar. 1888	
Do.	Sarah Joyce	Midwife of Dispensary District.	46	17	Permanent infirmity of body.	20 0 0	5 0 0	27 Nov. 1900	
Do.	Peter Lavelle	Relieving Officer	66	23	Old age	25 11 2	14 1 1	4 Nov. 1903	
Do.	Thomas Allman	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	59	36	Permanent infirmity of body.	133 5 10	88 17 2	31 Oct. 1907	
Do.	Catherine O'Connor	Infirmary Nurse	60	16	do.	56 19 9	21 16 10	2 Jan. 1908	
Wexford	James M'Grath	Schoolmaster	67	20	Old age	74 14 0	25 0 0	2 May, 1902	
Do.	Bridget Howlin	Midwife of Dispensary District.	70	26	do.	10 0 0	4 10 0	22 April, 1907	
Youghal	Catherine Russell	Caretaker of Industrial School Buildings.	66	36	Abolition of Office	31 4 0	26 16 0	23 Aug. 1901	
Do.	Mary White	Fever Hospital Nurse	69	10	Permanent infirmity of body.	66 0 0	16 10 0	25 Mar. 1904	
Do.	Maurice Keniry	Master Shoemaker	80	28	Old age	36 8 0	23 1 0	11 June, 1904	
Do.	Thomas Russell	Porter	44	14	Permanent infirmity of body.	67 13 11	27 1 6	20 Sept. 1907	

No. 19. C.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.—RURAL DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Rural District. 1.	Name of Officer. 2.	Office. 3.	Age, Years. 4.	Period of service in years. 5.	Cause of retirement. 6.	Annual Salary. 7.	Superannuation allowance. 8.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board. 9.	Date of termination of allowance, if terminated. 10.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Abbeyleix . .	James Davison .	Medical Officer of Health	50	20	Permanent infirmity of body.	20 0 0	10 0 0	4 Oct. 1902	
Antrim . . .	William J. Taggart	do. . . .	69	30	Age and length of service	20 0 0	10 0 0	27 Jan. 1903	23 Jan. 1908.
Do. . . .	William J. Jamison	Sanitary Sub-Officer .	66	17	Permanent infirmity of body.	7 10 0	3 7 6	20 Feb 1908	
Do. . . .	do. . . .	Dairy Inspector . .	66	27	do. . . .	25 0 0	15 8 4	20 Feb 1908	
Athlone No. 1 . .	Peter Malone . .	Sanitary Sub-officer .	39	16	do. . . .	8 0 0	3 1 4	7 Jan. 1905	
Athlone No. 2 . .	do. . . .	do.	39	16	do. . . .	6 0 0	2 6 0	29 Dec. 1904	
Do. . . .	George P. O'Beirne	Medical Officer of Health	71	32	Old age	20 0 0	13 6 8	26 Mar. 1907	
Ballinrobe . .	Edward McGuire .	do. . . .	76	42	Age and length of service	25 0 0	16 13 4	14 Dec. 1901	8 May, 1907.
Ballycastle . .	Charles M'Caughan	Executive Sanitary Officer.	58	33	Permanent infirmity of body.	12 10 0	6 17 6	19 Mar. 1901	
Bantry . . .	James R. Swanton .	Medical Officer of Health	63	27	Old age	10 0 0	6 13 4	13 Mar. 1903	
Belfast . . .	Samuel Mercer .	Sanitary Sub-Officer .	69	25	do. . . .	16 13 4	9 14 5	11 April, 1907	8 Feb. 1908.
Boyle No. 1 .	William Odbert .	Clerk and Executive Sanitary Officer.	70	39	do. . . .	61 15 8	41 3 9	30 Oct. 1905	
Boyle No. 2 . .	do. . . .	do. . . .	70	39	do. . . .	38 4 4	25 9 6	30 Oct. 1905	
Caherciveen . .	Charles O'Brien .	Sanitary Sub-Officer .	75	21	do. . . .	2 10 0	1 5 10	17 July, 1903	
Do. . . .	John O'Sullivan .	do. . . .	53	16	Permanent infirmity of body.	14 0 0	4 18 0	22 Aug. 1907	

[*continued.*

No. 19 C.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.—RURAL DISTRICT OFFICERS—*continued.*

Rural District. 1.	Name of Officer. 2	Office. 3.	Age. Years. 4	Period of service in years. 5.	Cause of retirement. 6.	Annual Salary. 7.	Superannuation allowance. 8.	Date of consent of Local Government Board. 9.	Date of termination of allowance, if terminated. 10.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Carlow	William F. Fryer	Medical Officer of Health	78	50	Old age	22 16 8	15 4 5	24 Jan. 1906	
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1.	Andrew O'Flynn	do.	68	35	do.	21 0 0	12 5 0	30 Oct. 1903	
Carrick-on-Suir No. 1	Patrick Tobin	Dairy Inspector	65	23	do.	3 10 7	1 18 9	21 April, 1903	
Carrick-on-Suir No. 2	do.	do.	65	23	do.	6 13 4	3 13 4	9 May, 1903	
Carrick-on-Suir No. 3	do.	do.	65	23	do	4 16 1	2 12 10	19 June, 1903	
Castlederg	Andrew T. Love	Medical Officer of Health	45	21	Permanent infirmity of body.	15 0 0	5 0 0	29 Aug. 1900	
Castletown	Daniel Kelly	Sanitary Sub-Officer	83	26	Old age	5 0 0	3 3 8	16 May, 1902	
Clonakilty	James F. Magner	Medical Officer of Health	39	16	Permanent infirmity of body.	20 0 0	7 0 0	1 Nov. 1902	
Do.	Robert Hobbs	Sanitary Sub-Officer	60	28	Old age	3 10 0	2 4 10	23 June, 1903	
Croom	Jeremiah T. Hartigan	Consulting Sanitary Officer and Medical Officer of Health.	63	30	do.	52 0 4	34 13 6	30 April, 1902	
Do.	Richard Liston	Sanitary Sub-Officer	67	27	do.	10 6 8	6 17 9	23 July, 1902	
Dingle	Thomas Ievers	Clerk and Executive Sanitary Officer.	66	26	Age and length of service	70 0 0	30 6 8	16 Jan. 1905	12 Jan. 1908.
Do.	Robert Hudson,	Medical Officer of Health	63	35	Old age	10 0 0	6 13 0	9 May, 1906	
Dromore West	Michael Doudican	Clerk	64	37	do.	85 0 0	56 13 4	24 Sept. 1903	
Dublin, North	William Greene	Medical Officer of Health	36	9	Permanent infirmity of body.	15 0 0	3 15 0	6 Mar. 1901	
Do.	Albert O. Speedy	Consulting Sanitary Officer	61	25	Old age	20 0 0	11 13 4	26 Sept., 1903	

Do. . .	William J. Gibson, .	Medical Officer of Health	60	26	do. . .	15 0 0	9 0 0	4 Feb. 1907		
Dublin, South . .	Robert W. Andrew .	do. . . .	65	27	do. . . .	13 0 0	8 13 4	24 April, 1903	17 June, 1908.	
Dunfanaghy . .	William Henderson	Clerk and Executive Sanitary Officer.	70	27	Age and length of service	22 10 0	10 2 6	19 July, 1901		
Dungannon . .	John Boyd . .	do. . . .	74	36	do. . . .	173 15 8	104 5 4	23 Dec. 1907		
Dunmanway . .	Eugene M'Carthy .	Sanitary Sub-Officer .	65	19	Permanent infirmity of body.	12 14 4	5 10 2	7 Aug. 1902		
Enniscorthy . .	Jerome Murphy .	do. . . .	63	27	do. . . .	12 10 0	8 0 0	22 Oct. 1900		
Ennistymon . .	William Marrinan .	do. . . .	72	29	Old age	6 5 0	4 3 4	25 Oct. 1904		
Fermoy, . .	John W. Blaquiere	Medical Officer of Health	62	39	do. . . .	24 18 0	15 0 0	7 Aug. 1902		
Do. . . .	Thos. M. W. Ahearne	do. . . .	59	34	Permanent infirmity of body.	20 0 0	12 0 0	11 July, 1904		
Do. . .	Timothy Dilworth .	do. . . .	47	16	do. . . .	14 16 10	6 8 7	20 Jan. 1905		
Glennamaddy .	Richard O'Reilly	do. . . .	57	20	Old age	10 0 0	5 16 8	23 Feb., 1904		
Gort . . .	Richard E. Burke .	Sanitary Sub-Officer .	45	25	Permanent infirmity of body.	5 0 0	2 1 8	14 Sept., 1903		
Gortnahoe . .	Martin P. Dowling	Clerk and Executive Sanitary Officer.	43	20	do. . . .	38 14 1	13 7 8	23 Aug. 1905	11 April, 1907.	
Irvinestown . .	B. G. Graham . . .	Consulting Sanitary Officer and Medical Officer of Health.	69	39	Old age	33 18 8	22 12 5	21 Dec. 1905		
Kells . . .	James J. Brady .	Sanitary Sub-Officer .	56	16	Permanent infirmity of body.	8 0 0	2 2 8	4 June, 1902		
Do. . . .	James M'Evoy .	Medical Officer of Health	61	32	Old age	15 0 0	10 0 0	19 June, 1907		
Kenmare . .	Francis G. Mayberry	do. . . .	53	28	Permanent infirmity of body.	25 0 0	15 16 8	10 Dec. 1900		
Do. . . .	Alexis M'Auliffe .	do. . . .	61	26	Old age	20 7 0	12 4 2	19 Sept. 1905		
Kilkeel . . .	Patrick Campbell .	Sanitary Sub-Officer and Caretaker of Graveyard.	70	21	do. . . .	10 10 0	3 13 6	9 Sept. 1902		
Do. . . .	Thomas Graham .	Clerk and Executive Sanitary Officer.	76	56	Age and length of service	70 0 0	46 13 4	11 Feb. 1904		
Killala . . .	Edward A. Mullins .	Medical Officer of Health	60	18	Permanent infirmity of body.	20 0 0	7 0 0	18 Jan. 1901		

[*continued.*

No. 19. C.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.—RURAL DISTRICT OFFICERS—*continued.*

Union	Name of Officer	Office.	Age, Years	Period of service in years	Cause of retirement.	Annual Salary.	Superannuation Allowance.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board.	Date of termination of Allowance, if terminated.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Killarney	William H. Dodd,	Medical Officer of Health	62	32	Old age	25 0 0	16 15 4	25 June, 1907	29 Jan. 1908.
Do.	Daniel J. O'Sullivan	do.	56	23	Permanent infirmity of body.	25 0 0	12 15 0	17 Jan. 1908	
Kilmallock	John Sullivan	Sanitary Sub-Officer	64	32	Old age	54 12 0	30 17 1	22 Mar. 1907	
Kinsale	Thomas Bolster	do.	75	26	do.	8 15 0	5 5 0	17 April, 1907	
Limerick No. 1	William Mahony	do.	77	32	do.	10 0 0	6 13 4	26 Aug. 1907	4 Jan. 1908.
Londonderry No. 1	William H. Elliott	Medical Officer of Health	60	31	do.	15 13 0	10 8 8	19 Feb. 1908	
Macroom	Richard Barrett	Consulting Sanitary Officer	67	38	Age and length of service	15 0 0	9 10 0	13 Nov. 1902	
Do.	John T. Murphy	Clerk and Executive Sanitary Officer.	44	23	Permanent infirmity of body.	139 5 10	53 7 10	5 Aug. 1904	
Midleton	William Roche	Executive Sanitary Officer	61	30	Old age	20 0 0	13 6 8	12 May, 1902	11 May, 1907.
Do.	do.	Clerk	61	30	do.	45 0 0	30 0 0	4 July, 1902	11 May, 1907.
Do.	James Barry	Medical Officer of Health	67	24	do.	25 0 0	14 3 4	5 Sept. 1906	
Do.	Michael Lawton	Consulting Sanitary Officer	58	19	Permanent infirmity of body.	25 0 0	12 0 0	30 Nov. 1907	
Milford	David Christie,	Medical Officer of Health	69	37	Old age	10 0 0	6 13 4	27 April, 1906	
Mohill	Caleb Soden	do.	71	40	Age and length of service	15 0 0	10 0 0	24 Dec. 1903	
Monaghan	Robert W. Stewart	do.	57	32	Permanent infirmity of body.	15 0 0	10 0 0	20 Jan. 1902	
Mountbellew	Patrick Carr	Sanitary Sub-Officer	57	31	do.	15 0 0	10 0 0	29 Apl. 1901	
Mountmelick	John M'Evoy	do.	69	33	Old age	8 10 0	5 13 4	14 Jan. 1908	19 Mar. 1908

Mullingar . .	Daniel Leavy . .	do. . . .	61	25	do. . .	15 0 0	7 10 0	25 Mar. 1903		
Naas No. . .	William Farrell .	Executive Sanitary Officer	61	22	do. . .	18 0 0	6 18 0	9 Dec. 1901		
Navan . .	John Reilly . .	Sanitary Sub-Officer .	76	40	do. . . .	6 10 0	4 6 8	1 May, 1903		
Omagh . . .	William L. Crawford	do. . . .	52	25	Permanent infirmity of body.	36 13 7	14 0 0	23 May 1901		
Do. . . .	George K. Given .	Medical Officer of Health	58	32	do. . . .	12 17 0	7 18 0	10 Mar. 1905		
Roscommon . .	Timothy O'Keeffe .	Clerk and Executive Sanitary Officer.	78	45	Age and length of service	77 4 2	51 9 5	20 Jan 1908		
Roscrea No. 2 .	James L. Somers .	Medical Officer of Health	68	33	Old age	11 1 0	7 7 4	15 Aug, 1904		
Strabane No. 1 .	Samuel Ewing .	Sanitary Sub-Officer .	72	29	do. . . .	60 0 0	39 0 0	31 May, 1901		
Thurles . . .	Michael Maher .	do. . . .	75	23	do. . . .	7 10 0	4 2 6	27 Nov. 1903		
Do. . . .	Michael J. Barry .	Medical Officer of Health	59	36	Permanent infirmity of body.	20 0 0	13 6 8	19 Dec. 1905		
Do. . . .	Martin Fennelly .	do. . . .	58	19	do. . . .	21 14 8	11 11 9	2 Mar. 1908		
Tobercurry . .	James Donohoe .	Clerk and Executive Sanitary Officer.	73	51	Age and length of service	60 0 0	40 0 0	27 Mar. 1902		
Tralee . . .	John R. Hayes .	Medical Officer of Health	70	19	Permanent infirmity of body.	20 0 0	9 13 4	18 Nov. 1907		
Trillick . . .	B. G. Graham .	Consulting Sanitary Officer.	69	31	Old age	6 1 4	4 0 10	21 Dec. 1905		
Trim . . .	Laurence M Sheridan	Clerk	58	35	Permanent infirmity of body.	104 3 4	50 0 0	29 Apl. 1901		
Do. . . .	Bernard Fitzpatrick	Sanitary Sub-Officer .	43	13	do. . . .	11 13 0	2 5 4	9 July, 1901		
Tuam . . .	Thomas Healy .	do. . . .	70	33	Old age	10 0 0	5 10 0	11 Oct. 1900		
Do. . . .	John Murphy .	do. . . .	52	22	Permanent infirmity of body.	10 0 0	3 16 8	25 Jan. 1904		
Do. . . .	Richard O'Reilly .	Medical Officer of Health	67	20	Old age	20 0 0	11 13 4	23 Feb. 1904		
Urlingford No. 1 .	Martin P. Dowling	Clerk and Executive Sanitary Officer.	43	20	Permanent infirmity of body.	62 4 10	31 2 5	23 Aug. 1905	11 April, 1907	
Westport . . .	Peter Lavelle . .	Sanitary Sub-Officer .	66	23	Old age	6 0 0	3 6 0	6 Nov. 1903		
Do. . . .	Thomas Allman .	Medical Officer of Health	59	36	Permanent infirmity of body.	15 0 0	10 0 0	9 Nov. 1907		

No. 20.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES of the officers of the late office of the Dublin Collector-General of Rates which were in force during any portion of the year ended the 31st of March, 1908.

(*a.*) In respect of offices abolished by Section 66 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

County and County Borough.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Annual Superannuation Allowance.	Date of termination of Allowance, if terminated.
			£ s. d.	
Dublin,	John K. Rogerson,	Chief Clerk,	368 5 8	
"	James Hurford,	Clerk,	272 5 0	
"	James V. Coyle,	"	240 12 8	
"	Charles G. Warner,	"	172 17 9	
"	William H. Hillyard,	"	186 1 9	
"	William C. Jeffs,	"	164 4 5	
"	Alexander J. Henry,	"	93 7 10	
"	Robert A. Boyd,	"	93 7 10	
"	Andrew W. Ferguson,	Messenger,	38 14 2	
"	Mary Dingle,	Housekeeper,	24 0 0	
"	William Mooney,	Solicitor,	103 6 8	
"	George Wilkinson,	Collector,	324 19 0	
"	Robert A. Dunlop,	"	262 7 4	
"	Robert J. Henchy,	"	245 13 4	
"	James K. Murray,	"	112 9 10	
"	John Phelan,	"	34 8 8	
"	George Deacon,	"	17 1 8	
"	John Curtin,	Warrant Officer	14 13 4	

(*b.*) Payable under previous Acts.

Dublin,	Michael Bannon,	Collector,	100 0 0	
"	Henry F. Hunt,	"	103 0 0	9th May, 1907.
"	Robert J. Henchy,	"	311 0 1	
"	Hugh M'Intyre,	"	333 8 10	
"	Charles J. M'Neill,	Clerk,	180 8 4	
"	Richard G. Pilkington,	Inspector,	133 6 8	
"	James T. A. Crofton,	Collector,	342 16 1	22nd Aug. 1907.
"	Frederick A. Buckley,	"	325 12 4	
"	John S. Joyce,	"	132 2 4	
"	William F. Wilkinson,	"	287 12 10	
"	Henry D. Dowman,	"	297 11 0	
"	William Mooney,	Solicitor,	376 16 9	

No. 21.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES OF COUNTY BOROUGH OFFICERS PROVIDED FOR BY SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

County Borough.	Statute providing for the Superannuation.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Period of Service in Years.	Cause of Retirement.	Annual Salary.	Superannuation Allowance.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board.	Date of termination of Allowance, if terminated.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Belfast,	Belfast Corporation Act, 1899, sec. 37.	Henry W. Whitaker.	Medical Superintendent Officer of Health.	15	Permanent infirmity of body.	500 0 0	300 0 0	7 July, 1906.	
Dublin,	Dublin Corporation Act, 1890, sec. 93.	Edward D. Mapother.	Consulting Sanitary Officer.	36	Abolition of office,	150 0 0	100 0 0	4 Jan. 1901.	3 Mar. 1908.

APPENDIX G.

TABULAR RETURNS IN CONNECTION WITH RELIEF UNDER THE MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT, 14 and 15 Vic., chap. 68.

Table No. 1.

Statement of Alterations in Dispensary Districts of Unions made during the year ended the 31st March, 1908, by Orders issued in pursuance of sec. 6 of 14 and 15 Vic., chap. 68.

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Districts abolished.	New Districts.	No. of Medical Officers.	No. of Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	No. of Midwives.	Date of Order.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.							
Clones,	Clones,	–	–	–	–	1	24th July, 1907.
Dunfanaghy,	Crossroads,	–	–	–	–	1	15th August, 1907.
Irvinestown,	Clonelly,	–	–	–	–	1	12th September, 1907.
Strabane,	Dunnamanagh,	–	–	–	–	(*a*)	30th January, 1908.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.							
Cahercivеen,	Valencia,	–	–	–	–	1	4th October, 1907.
Cashel,	Tullamain,	–	–	–	–	1	25th May, 1907.
Fermoy,	Kilworth,	–	–	–	–	1	13th July, 1907.
Kenmare,	Kilgarvan,	–	–	–	–	1	24th July, 1907.
Do.,	Sneem,	–	–	–	–	1	24th July, 1907.
Do.,	Tuosist,	–	–	–	–	1	24th July, 1907.
Killarney,	Killarney,	–	–	–	–	1	8th January, 1908.
Listowel,	Tarbert,	–	–	–	–	1	25th May, 1907.
Macroom,	Cannaway,	–	–	–	–	1	9th April, 1907.
Scariff,	Annacarriga,	–	–	–	–	1	6th June, 1907.
Do.,	Feakle,	–	–	–	–	1	6th June, 1907.
Tralee,	Brosna,	–	–	–	–	1	2nd August, 1907.
Do.,	Kilgobban,	–	–	–	–	1	9th April, 1907.
Thurles,	Holycross,	–	–	–	–	1	26th June, 1907.
Do.,	Littleton,	–	–	–	–	1	26th June, 1907.
Tulla,	Tulla,	–	–	–	–	1	19th February, 1908.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.							
Delvin,	Delvin,	–	–	–	–	1	4th February, 1908.
Wexford,	Bannow,	–	–	–	–	(*b*)	27th April, 1907.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.							
Manorhamilton,	Drumahaire,	–	–	–	–	1	26th April, 1907.

(*a*) In this case the Board directed the appointment of two midwives instead of four, as previously.
(*b*) In this case the Board directed the appointment of one midwife instead of two, as previously.

TABLE No. 2.—FINANCIAL AND RELIEF RETURNS.

TABLE No. 2.—FINANCIAL and RELIEF RETURNS.—LIST of all DISPENSARY DIS- showing the NUMBER of DISPENSARIES in each, and the EXPENSES of each dis- for the same year,—of the NUMBER of CASES of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded to TICKETS for medical relief cancelled under § 9 of the Act; the number of salaries of MEDICAL OFFICERS of HEALTH.

NOTES.—In the following table the unions are placed in the Counties and Provinces in which boundaries, eleven of which extend beyond Provincial boundaries, but dispensary districts are County, or Counties, into which the union extends is given in column 1, the County situation of the the dispensary districts is given after Appendix G 8.

Columns 1, 2, 6, 7, and 8, inclusive, are abstracted from the Orders of the Poor Law Commissioners

Columns 3 and 4 are taken from the Reports of the Census Commissioners.

Columns 5, and 9 to 20, inclusive, are abstracted from returns received from the Clerks of unions.

Columns 21 to 26, inclusive, are abstracted from returns received from the Medical Officers of

Column 10.—In various instances in which rent does not appear in this table as part of the under the former system, or in a court-house, or other public building, the use of which is obtained rent. In some cases also the dispensary is the property of the Guardians, having been built by means

Columns 6, 12, and 13.—In some instances two dispensary districts, in the same or in different but

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.										
COUNTY OF ANTRIM.								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ANTRIM, , .	1. Antrim, . .	14,579	5,356	1	1	–	–	33 1 0	–	0 11 3
	2. Connor, . .	21,610	3,636	1	1	–	–	9 2 4	12 0 0	0 10 9
	3. Crumlin, .	23,848	3,862	1	1	–	1	28 6 6	2 0 0	0 10 9
	4. Doagh, . .	15,292	7,157	2	1	–	–	29 8 6	12 0 0	3 0 9
	5. Randalstown,	20,625	5,329	1	1	–	–	23 6 1	–	0 10 9
	6. Templepatrick	21,173	4,132	1	1	–	–	21 5 2	5 0 0	0 11 9
		117,127	29,472	7	6	–	1	144 9 7	31 0 0	5 16 0
BALLYCASTLE, ,	1. Ballycastle, .	45,206	5,772	2	1	–	1	34 8 9	9 0 0	2 3 2
	2. Croagh, , .	22,665	4,050	1	1	–	–	15 14 6	–	1 15 8
	3. Cushendall, .	34,326	2,864	2	1	–	1	7 6 6	18 0 0	1 15 8
		102,197	12,686	5	3	–	2	57 9 9	27 0 0	5 14 6
BALLYMENA, ,	1. Ahoghill, .	14,360	6,015	1	1	–	–	26 5 5	4 10 0	0 15 5
	2. Ballymena, .	8,282	13,375	1	1	1	1	26 16 1	3 0 0	2 11 2
	3. Broughshane,	30,066	5,077	2	1	–	–	19 5 6	14 0 0	0 17 5
	4. Clogh, . .	26,925	5,277	1	1	–	–	10 6 11	10 10 0	0 15 5
	5. Galgorm, .	15,898	7,592	3	1	–	–	24 10 4	18 0 0	0 15 6
	6. Glenwhirry, .	32,711	4,846	3	1	–	–	14 3 4	23 0 0	0 15 5
	7. Portglenone, .	17,205	6,193	2	1	–	–	19 19 6	12 18 6	0 12 5
	8. Toome, . .	15,715	4,707	2	1	–	–	22 12 4	7 0 0	0 15 5
		161,162	53,082	15	8	1	1	163 19 5	92 18 6	7 18 2

TRICTS in the several Unions in Ireland (arranged in Provinces and Counties);—pensary district during the Year ended the 31st of March, 1908; with a RETURN,—patients at dispensaries and at their own homes, respectively; the number of cases of VACCINATION; the number of DANGEROUS LUNATICS certified, and the

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the chief or central place of each is situate. Forty-six unions, however, extend beyond County confined to County limits. In each of the cases referred to the name, or names, of the additional dispensary district being indicated by a number corresponding with that in column 2. An index to

or of the Local Government Board.

dispensary districts.
annual expenses, the dispensary of the district is held in a house which was used for a dispensary by the Guardians for the purpose, or in a house granted by the proprietor, rent free, or at a nominal of a loan obtained under the Dispensary Houses (Ireland) Act, 1879.
adjoining unions, are attended by the same medical officer.

ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.

Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.		Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not entered in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.	MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.						Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.			Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.							Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.				
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							£ s. d.
100 0 0	–	–	–	6 2 0	10 17 6	54 4 1	204 15 10	483	232	715	–	75	–	20 0 0
100 0 0	35 17 0	–	–	7 14 0	0 7 6	0 1 0	165 12 7	177	120	297	–	75	1	20 0 0
100 0 0	1 1 0	–	30 0 0	9 14 0	1 15 0	11 0 5	184 7 8	365	169	534	–	108	–	20 0 0
100 0 0	–	–	–	17 2 0	2 7 6	6 8 0	170 6 9	473	268	741	–	164	1	20 0 0
100 0 0	–	–	–	10 2 0	1 0 0	8 18 0	143 16 10	488	228	716	–	104	–	20 0 0
100 0 0	2 2 0	–	–	7 10 0	4 0 0	5 1 0	145 9 11	228	213	441	–	69	–	20 0 0
600 0 0	39 0 0	–	30 0 0	58 4 0	20 7 6	85 12 6	1,014 9 7	2,214	1,230	3,444	–	595	2	120 0 0
155 0 0	–	–	20 0 0	8 12 0	1 7 6	17 17 6	248 8 11	545	262	807	–	94	3	20 0 0
120 0 0	2 2 0	–	–	8 6 0	–	10 13 0	158 11 2	280	188	468	–	75	–	20 0 0
120 0 0	24 15 0	–	10 0 0	5 4 0	1 4 6	9 19 0	198 4 8	94	66	160	–	50	4	20 0 0
395 0 0	26 17 0	–	30 0 0	22 2 0	2 12 0	38 9 6	605 4 9	919	516	1,435	–	219	7	60 0 0
90 0 0	5 5 0	–	–	12 2 0	0 6 0	5 12 10	144 16 8	349	212	561	–	116	–	15 0 0
100 0 0	12 12 0	54 0 0	30 0 0	33 8 0	4 1 0	23 5 2	289 13 5	2,017	594	2,611	–	277	7	26 10 0
90 0 0	5 5 0	–	–	9 12 0	2 6 0	8 14 0	149 19 11	381	130	511	–	75	4	15 0 0
90 0 0	10 10 0	–	–	10 4 0	2 13 0	5 9 9	140 9 1	164	127	291	–	98	4	15 0 0
90 0 0	–	–	–	16 8 0	0 15 0	10 3 6	160 12 4	285	169	454	–	161	3	15 0 0
90 0 0	10 10 0	–	–	9 12 0	0 17 0	9 4 6	158 2 3	124	60	184	–	47	1	15 0 0
90 0 0	10 10 0	–	–	9 18 0	2 3 0	2 12 9	148 14 2	430	249	679	–	100	1	15 0 0
90 0 0	18 7 6	–	–	8 12 0	1 5 0	6 10 2	155 2 5	236	160	396	–	60	2	15 0 0
730 0 0	72 19 6	54 0 0	30 0 0	109 16 0	14 6 0	71 12 8	1,347 10 3	3,966	1,701	5,687	–	934	22	131 10 0

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres. *	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con.*										
COUNTY OF ANTRIM—*con.*										
BALLYMONEY, .	1. Ballymoney,	21,031	7,624	1	1	–	–	37 15 8	–	3 8 10
	2. Castlequarter,	35,831	4,643	1	1	–	1	20 3 8	15 0 0	1 8 11
	3. Dervock, .	20,719	3,847	1	1	–	–	31 17 4	6 0 0	0 8 10
	4. Dirraw, .	26,972	6,181	2	1	–	–	29 19 10	11 10 0	0 8 9
	5. Portrush and Bushmills, .	16,579	5,981	2	2	–	–	35 7 8	28 0 0	3 1 7
		121,132	28,276	7	6	–	1	155 4 2	60 10 0	8 16 11
*BELFAST, . .	1. Belfast Rural,	22,087	11,041	7	11	3	7	441 19 1	187 17 2	58 9 5
(2 Belfast Co. Borough. 3 in Co. Down.)	2. Belfast Urban.	14,716	349,180							
	3. Castlereagh, .	12,603	8,045	3	4	1	3	160 10 5	72 0 0	22 5 10
		49,406	368,266	10	15	4	10	602 9 6	259 17 2	80 15 3
LARNE, . .	1. Ballycarry, .	14,214	4,073	2	1	–	–	11 9 5	14 0 0	0 13 9
	2. Ballynure, .	20,307	3,851	1	1	–	–	9 19 9	3 0 0	0 13 9
	3. Carrickfergus,	16,702	8,528	1	1	–	1	41 15 2	11 18 0	9 3 10
	4. Glenarm, .	36,212	5,219	3	2	–	1	27 12 5	20 0 0	0 13 10
	5. Larne, . .	30,366	11,358	1	1	–	–	12 6 3	–	0 13 10
		117,801	33,029	8	6	–	2	103 3 0	48 18 0	11 19 0
LISBURN, . .	1. Annahilt, .	17,647	3,925	1	1	–	–	7 9 6	–	0 0 11
(1, 2, 3, 6 and 9 in Co. Down.)	2. Ballylesson, .	11,961	4,296	1	1	–	–	8 10 6	10 10 0	0 0 11
	3. Drumbeg, .	10,379	4,104	1	1	–	–	5 8 6	–	0 0 11
	4. Dunmurry, .	8,953	5,512	1	1	–	–	5 8 4	12 0 0	0 0 11
	5. Glenavy, .	19,173	3,417	3	1	–	–	10 3 10	–	0 0 11
	6. Hillsborough,	18,777	5,887	1	1	–	–	9 1 0	15 0 0	0 0 11
	7. Knocknadona,	16,525	3,866	3	1	–	–	7 2 5	6 0 0	0 1 0
	8. Lisburn, . .	3,055	12,465	1	1	–	1	12 12 1	–	0 1 0
	9. Saintfield, .	12,571	2,991	1	1	–	–	12 1 9	9 0 0	0 1 0
		119,041	46,463	13	9	–	1	77 17 11	52 10 0	0 8 6
COUNTY OF ARMAGH.										
ARMAGH, . .	1. Armagh, .	13,764	12,693	3	1	–	1	28 16 5	7 0 0	3 12 4
	2. Blackwatertown, . .	16,815	4,231	2	1	–	1	13 0 9	13 0 0	2 14 6
	3. Keady, . .	35,932	9,677	4	1	–	1	17 0 7	7 0 0	2 14 9
	4. Loughgall, .	18,058	5,549	4	1	–	1	17 3 3	–	4 4 9
	5. Markethill, .	25,361	6,156	4	1	–	1	22 9 7	9 0 0	2 14 9
	6. Rich Hill, .	16,888	4,618	2	1	–	1	22 7 3	–	5 1 5
	7. Tynan, . .	19,760	3,932	3	1	–	1	28 0 5	10 10 0	2 18 11
		146,578	46,856	22	7	–	7	148 18 3	46 10 0	24 1 5

* Belfast Union—Belfast Rural and Belfast Urban Dispensary Districts.—The figures
Do. Belfast Urban and Castlereagh Dispensary Districts.—The figures

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31st MARCH, 1908.									MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1908.					
Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.					Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.					
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1908.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	TOTAL.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.													
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	26.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.						
120 0 0	14 3 6	–	–	16 6 0	1 13 4	9 4 6	202 11 10	25 0 0	962	530	1,492	–	169	3
100 0 0	18 7 6	–	15 0 0	8 10 0	1 13 4	8 13 1	188 16 6	20 0 0	176	182	358	–	84	–
100 0 0	9 9 0	–	–	8 12 0	1 13 4	8 3 7	166 4 1	20 0 0	278	225	503	–	81	2
100 0 0	9 9 0	–	–	11 6 0	1 13 4	11 9 7	175 16 6	20 0 0	185	137	322	–	108	1
150 0 0	35 12 6	–	–	11 10 0	3 6 8	8 14 5	275 12 10	37 10 0	480	309	789	–	105	3
570 0 0	87 1 6	–	15 0 0	56 4 0	10 0 0	46 5 2	1,009 1 9	122 10 0	2,081	1,333	3,464	–	547	9
1195 0 0	216 1 7	542 17 2	248 14 8	340 16 0	46 15 0	423 11 11	3,702 2 0	41 0 0	972	474	1,446	1	186	2
								296 5 0	34324	12441	46765	–	4,867	27
450 0 0	70 13 0	95 0 0	106 15 0	165 16 0	23 7 6	137 17 7	1,304 5 4	22 0 0	508	283	791	–	99	–
1645 0 0	286 14 7	637 17 2	355 9 8	506 12 0	70 2 6	561 9 6	5,006 7 4	359 5 0	35,804	13198	49002	1	5,092	29
100 0 0	6 6 0	–	–	5 12 0	–	10 7 9	148 8 11	10 0 0	19	69	88	–	58	–
100 0 0	8 8 0	–	–	10 2 0	–	7 6 3	139 9 9	15 0 0	141	135	276	–	108	1
100 0 0	6 6 0	–	27 9 7	7 10 0	–	14 12 2	218 14 9	25 0 0	632	240	872	–	78	3
124 0 0	13 13 0	–	–	11 0 0	–	16 18 3	213 17 6	19 0 0	245	170	415	–	108	3
120 0 0	8 8 0	–	–	14 16 0	6 0 0	6 9 4	168 13 5	26 0 0	1,025	256	1,281	–	169	1
544 0 0	43 1 0	–	27 9 7	49 0 0	6 0 0	55 13 9	889 4 4	95 0 0	2,062	870	2,932	–	521	8
78 7 1	–	–	–	3 6 0	2 12 7	11 0 4	102 16 5	15 0 0	53	97	150	–	38	–
100 0 0	2 2 0	–	–	6 0 0	2 12 7	4 15 0	134 11 0	15 0 0	148	187	335	–	49	1
78 7 1	12 12 0	–	–	8 4 0	2 12 7	30 0 4	137 5 5	15 0 0	187	138	325	–	76	1
86 0 0	12 12 0	–	–	4 2 0	3 5 3	19 15 0	143 3 6	14 0 0	365	174	539	–	85	2
100 0 0	12 12 0	–	–	7 0 0	3 5 3	16 17 6	149 19 6	15 0 0	152	29	181	–	70	–
100 0 0	15 15 0	–	–	7 8 0	2 12 8	7 12 6	157 10 1	15 0 0	220	150	370	–	135	1
100 0 0	12 12 0	–	–	6 1 0	3 5 3	8 9 10	143 11 6	15 0 0	180	148	328	–	61	–
86 0 0	12 12 0	–	25 0 0	16 18 0	3 5 4	22 9 0	178 17 5	21 0 0	992	568	1,560	–	170	6
90 0 0	12 12 0	–	–	5 0 0	2 12 8	12 18 9	144 6 2	15 0 0	268	109	377	–	46	1
818 14 2	93 9 0	–	25 0 0	63 19 0	26 4 2	133 18 3	1,292 1 0	140 0 0	2,565	1,600	4,165	–	730	12
150 0 0	16 16 0	–	26 10 0	18 18 0	4 0 0	21 1 1	276 13 10	37 10 0	1,993	435	2,428	3	197	2
120 0 0	18 18 0	–	20 0 0	7 18 0	–	9 14 11	205 6 2	20 0 0	343	189	532	1	79	4
120 0 0	17 17 0	–	20 0 0	19 18 0	1 10 0	8 11 5	214 11 9	23 8 0	887	266	1,153	–	129	6
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	20 0 0	11 0 0	4 10 0	8 6 11	202 0 11	20 0 0	107	117	224	1	69	4
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	20 0 0	9 14 0	4 10 0	7 6 5	212 10 9	20 0 0	348	218	566	–	92	1
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	15 3 1	5 14 0	2 0 0	17 10 0	204 11 9	20 0 0	258	187	445	1	62	–
120 0 0	12 12 0	–	20 0 0	6 8 0	2 0 0	8 13 10	211 3 2	20 0 0	321	117	438	–	61	3
870 0 0	116 11 0	–	141 13 1	79 10 0	18 10 0	81 4 7	1,526 18 4	160 18 0	4,257	1,529	5,786	6	689	20

given in columns 5 to 19, inclusive, relate to the two Dispensary Districts.
given in columns 5 to 19, inclusive, relate to the two Dispensary Districts.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2. ——	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con.*										
COUNTY OF ARMAGH—*con.*										
Lurgan, . .	1. Aghalee, .	12,317	3,244	1	1	–	–	12 15 3	–	2 13 6
(1 in Co. Antrim, 3 and 6 in Co. Down.)	2. Lurgan, . .	14,467	17,808	2	2	–	1	75 10 10	–	5 7 2
	3. Moira, . .	15,441	4,986	1	1	–	–	10 17 4	8 0 0	2 13 7
	4. Portadown, .	11,721	15,620	1	1	–	1	71 0 7	23 0 0	2 13 7
	5. Tartaraghan,	14,145	6,024	1	1	–	–	20 17 7	8 0 0	2 13 7
	6. Waringstown,	11,852	6,036	1	1	–	–	11 3 0	11 10 0	2 13 8
		79,943	53,718	7	7	–	2	202 4 7	50 10 0	18 15 1
COUNTY OF CAVAN.										
Bailieboro', .	1. Bailieborough	26,009	5,893	1	1	–	1	28 19 11	8 0 0	1 3 3
	2. Kingscourt, .	13,107	2,756	1	1	–	1	42 16 0	8 0 0	1 3 1
	3. Shercock, .	11,276	2,459	1	1	–	–	15 6 5	8 0 0	1 3 0
	4. Ternon, . .	21,560	4,402	3	1	–	1	–	15 0 0	1 2 10
		71,952	15,510	6	4	–	3	87 2 4	39 0 0	4 12 2
*Bawnboy, . .	1. Ballinamore,	26,605	5,873	1	1	–	1	31 4 10	10 0 0	–
(1 and 3 in Co. Leitrim.)	2. Ballyconnell,	30,694	4,853	1	1	–	–	26 5 11	9 0 0	–
	3. Newtowngore No. 1, . .	16,183	3,014	1	1	–	–	17 2 6	7 10 0	3 18 4
	4. Newtowngore No. 2, . .	2,313	328							
	5. Swanlinbar, .	28,901	4,392	2	1	–	1	10 3 5	13 10 0	–
		104,696	18,460	5	4	–	2	84 16 8	40 0 0	3 18 4
Cavan, . .	1. Arvagh, . .	17,074	4,381	1	1	–	–	11 7 4	7 10 0	0 6 1
	2. Ballyhaise, .	19,789	3,770	1	1	–	1	20 16 3	6 0 0	0 6 3
	3. Bellananagh,	22,043	5,017	1	1	–	1	48 6 8	6 0 0	2 13 0
	4. Belturbet, .	21,622	4,892	1	1	–	1	15 14 2	–	0 6 3
	5. Cavan, . .	21,028	6,483	1	1	–	1	9 2 9	15 0 0	0 6 4
	6. Killeshandra,	17,027	3,280	1	1	–	1	10 5 3	6 0 0	0 6 2
	7. Kilnaleck, .	21,246	4,621	1	1	–	–	17 5 6	–	0 6 1
	8. Stradone, .	21,245	4,549	1	1	–	1	6 3 2	6 10 0	0 6 1
		161,074	36,993	8	8	–	6	139 1 1	47 0 0	4 16 3
Cootehill, .	1. Cootehill, .	21,216	5,615	2	1	–	1	29 4 3	16 10 0	–
(2 and 3 in Co. Monaghan.)	2. Dawsongreve,	28,236	4,941	1	1	–	1	16 1 5	12 0 0	–
	3. Drum No. 1, .	8,226	1,479	1	1	–	1	8 1 9	5 0 0	–
	4. Drum No. 2, .	21,513	4,320	1		–	1	7 9 10	10 0 0	–
	5. Tullyvin, .	26,653	5,499	2	1	–	1	12 13 10	15 10 0	–
		105,844	21,854	7	4	–	5	73 11 1	59 0 0	–

* Bawnboy Union—Newtowngore No. 1 and Newtowngore No. 2 Dispensary Districts. The

† Includes £99 7s. expended from a Loan obtained

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.									MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.						
Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.		Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.		Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.				Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.				
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.														
12.	13	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.		20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								£ s. d.
100 0 0	12 12 0	–	–	6 10 0	1 0 0	128 4 11	263 15 8		290	176	466	–	65	–	16 13 4
233 0 0	30 9 0	–	40 5 0	28 18 0	2 0 3	55 11 8	471 1 11		2,114	1,062	3,176	–	295	11	35 14 4
106 0 0	52 10 0	–	–	9 12 0	7 0 3	13 16 6	210 9 8		311	286	597	–	116	–	18 0 0
100 0 0	13 13 0	–	31 10 0	16 4 0	2 10 3	23 5 0	283 16 5		2,023	793	2,816	–	164	6	40 0 0
100 0 0	12 12 0	–	–	12 8 0	3 0 3	17 5 10	176 17 3		160	118	278	–	96	3	16 13 4
100 0 0	13 13 0	–	–	9 14 0	5 10 3	110 10 4	264 14 3		203	348	551	–	97	6	16 13 4
739 0 0	135 9 0	–	71 15 0	83 6 0	21 1 3	318 14 3	1,670 15 2		5,101	2,783	7,384	–	833	26	143 14 4
102 12 0	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	10 9 6	3 16 0	7 7 6	204 4 2		431	201	632	–	102	15	23 0 0
101 16 0	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	6 12 0	1 10 0	7 19 8	211 12 9		630	61	691	–	68	3	22 10 0
101 16 0	16 16 0	–	–	4 8 0	1 15 0	3 9 11	152 14 4		146	54	200	–	26	5	22 10 0
105 17 3	21 0 0	–	25 0 0	5 16 0	1 10 0	6 10 0	181 16 1		156	80	236	–	65	–	25 0 0
412 1 3	71 8 0	–	75 0 0	27 5 6	8 11 0	25 7 1	750 7 4		1,363	396	1,759	–	261	23	93 0 0
105 0 0	9 9 0	–	–	13 4 0	1 10 0	7 5 11	177 13 9		134	91	225	–	107	7	15 0 0
90 0 0	17 17 0	–	–	8 3 3	–	7 4 7	158 10 9		169	91	260	–	79	2	15 0 0
90 0 0	–	–	–	6 6 0	–	5 11 5	130 8 3		56	37	93	–	37	–	13 0 0
									22	8	30	–	4	–	2 0 0
90 0 0	17 17 0	–	–	5 8 0	–	†104 10 5	241 8 10		49	55	104	–	85	–	15 0 0
375 0 0	45 3 0	–	–	33 1 3	1 10 0	124 12 4	708 1 7		430	282	712	–	312	9	60 0 0
100 0 0	12 12 0	–	–	9 8 0	1 10 0	4 14 2	147 7 7		106	95	201	–	87	6	20 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	20 0 0	–	–	5 8 8	169 7 2		126	67	193	–	38	–	20 0 0
100 0 0	99 3 6	–	20 0 0	–	–	6 2 8	282 5 10		231	43	274	–	39	–	20 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	20 0 0	8 14 0	0 7 6	6 7 2	168 5 1		506	166	672	–	93	6	25 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	25 10 0	6 10 0	–	5 10 9	198 15 10		33	105	138	–	50	10	33 0 0
100 0 0	14 14 0	–	25 0 0	5 10 0	–	3 9 11	165 5 4		298	157	455	–	57	2	20 0 0
100 0 0	17 17 0	–	–	4 8 0	0 15 0	13 11 2	154 2 9		154	97	251	–	40	–	20 0 0
100 0 0	26 5 0	–	0 10 0	6 6 0	1 10 0	5 14 0	153 4 3		68	40	108	–	65	–	20 0 0
820 0 0	220 19 6	–	111 0 0	40 16 0	4 2 6	50 18 6	1,438 13 10		1,522	770	2,292	–	469	24	178 0 0
100 0 0	28 7 0	–	31 6 0	10 13 0	5 6 0	1 0 0	222 6 3		331	177	508	–	108	3	29 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	–	8 14 0	3 3 0	4 17 0	161 11 5		114	82	196	–	78	3	23 0 0
33 6 8	5 12 0	–	8 6 8	4 10 0	1 16 0	4 10 0	71 3 1		105	46	151	–	31	–	5 10 0
66 13 4	11 4 0	–	16 13 4	5 12 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	123 12 6		161	81	242	–	74	3	14 10 0
100 0 0	19 19 0	–	25 0 0	6 8 0	4 2 0	1 0 0	184 12 10		116	53	169	2	78	6	20 0 0
400 0 0	81 18 0	–	81 6 0	35 17 0	19 7 0	12 7 0	763 6 1		827	439	1,266	2	369	15	92 0 0

figures given in columns 5 to 19, inclusive, relate to the two Dispensary Districts under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con.*										
COUNTY OF DONEGAL.								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BALLYSHANNON, . . (3 and 4 in Co. Fermanagh, 5 in Co. Leitrim.)	1. Ballintra, .	10,067	2,058	1	1	–	1	8 18 1	–	–
	2. Ballyshannon,	25,440	7,127	1	1	–	1	33 10 3	–	–
	3. Belleek, . .	31,687	4,374	1	1	–	1	9 17 7	12 0 0	–
	4. Church Hill, .	26,709	1,813	2	1	–	–	5 0 1	16 0 0	–
	5. Kinlough, .	32,425	5,229	1	1	–	1	13 14 3	29 0 0	–
		136,328	20,601	6	5	–	4	71 0 3	57 0 0	–
DONEGAL, . .	1. Donegal, .	43,421	5,279	1	1	–	1	46 1 8	–	–
	2. Dunkineely, .	17,561	3,690	1	1	–	1	11 14 11	8 10 0	–
	3. Lahy, . .	29,492	3,857	1	1	–	1	22 18 7	7 10 0	–
	4. Mountcharles,	33,930	5,416	1	1	–	1	11 5 8	6 0 0	–
	5. Pettigo, . .	36,007	2,238	1	1	–	1	12 6 0	5 0 0	–
		160,411	20,480	5	5	–	5	104 6 10	27 0 0	–
DUNFANAGHY,	1. Crossroads, .	93,463	11,074	2	2	–	3	19 14 10	14 0 0	3 15 7
	2. Dunfanaghy,	32,215	4,707	2	1	–	1	2 9 2	6 10 0	1 11 4
		125,678	15,781	4	3	–	4	22 4 0	20 10 0	5 6 11
GLENTIES, . .	1. Ardara, .	44,803	5,003	1	1	–	1	13 18 11	6 0 0	0 13 4
	2. Carrick, .	45,589	5,344	3	1	–	1	8 11 11	21 0 0	0 13 4
	3. Doocharry, .	49,391	3,819	2	1	–	1	13 3 11	14 0 0	0 13 4
	4. Dungloe, .	51,942	11,382	4	2	–	3	19 4 6	18 0 0	1 6 8
	5. Glenties, .	43,219	3,915	2	1	–	1	23 7 8	6 0 0	0 13 4
	6. Killybegs, .	22,530	3,728	2	1	–	2	5 0 10	17 0 0	0 13 4
		257,474	33,191	14	7	–	9	83 7 9	82 0 0	4 13 4
INISHOWEN, .	1. Buncrana, . .	35,618	6,031	1	1	–	1	23 4 6	12 0 0	–
	2. Carndonagh, .	35,339	4,762	2	1	–	1	21 14 3	12 0 0	–
	3. Clonmany, .	23,381	4,481	1	1	–	1	13 18 0	5 0 0	–
	4. Malin, . .	26,403	5,763	3	1	–	1	9 13 5	27 9 0	–
	5. Moville, . .	38,677	7,906	2	1	–	1	6 7 1	11 0 0	–
		159,418	28,943	9	5	–	5	74 17 3	67 9 0	–

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.

Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.		Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1908.	MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.						Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.			Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 16.	
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.							Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	TOTAL.				
12.	13.	14.	15	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							£ s. d.
100 0 0	–	–	25 0 0	2 8 0	–	6 12 0	142 18 1	159	49	208	–	41	–	15 0 0
95 0 0	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	24 8 0	–	23 2 8	217 16 11	399	162	561	–	240	2	20 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	9 18 0	2 0 0	12 9 1	188 0 8	268	57	325	–	100	7	20 0 0
90 0 0	–	–	–	1 8 0	–	6 17 6	119 5 7	19	16	35	–	21	–	10 0 0
120 0 0	23 2 0	–	25 0 0	15 16 0	6 0 0	11 1 8	243 13 11	159	79	238	–	139	2	20 0 0
505 0 0	56 14 0	–	100 0 0	53 18 0	8 0 0	60 2 11	911 15 2	1,004	363	1,367	–	541	11	85 0 0
100 0 0	–	–	25 0 0	12 2 0	–	–	183 3 8	280	105	385	–	109	5	20 0 0
100 0 0	7 7 0	–	22 0 0	13 6 0	–	4 0 0	166 17 11	296	102	398	2	96	1	20 0 0
100 0 0	25 4 0	–	21 0 0	12 16 0	–	4 0 0	193 8 7	262	89	351	–	78	2	20 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	21 0 0	16 0 0	–	3 10 0	174 11 8	187	87	274	–	131	–	20 0 0
60 0 0	6 6 0	–	4 13 4	5 10 0	–	3 16 0	97 11 4	150	75	225	–	44	2	12 0 0
460 0 0	55 13 0	–	93 13 4	59 14 0	–	15 6 0	815 13 2	1,175	458	1,633	2	458	10	92 0 0
200 0 0	12 12 0	–	68 1 5	28 18 0	2 9 10	14 10 10	264 2 6	291	52	343	–	266	4	20 0 0
100 0 0	9 9 0	–	30 0 0	11 12 0	0 7 6	7 9 5	169 8 5	104	76	180	–	87	–	10 0 0
300 0 0	22 1 0	–	98 1 5	40 10 0	2 17 4	22 0 3	532 10 11	395	128	523	–	353	4	30 0 0
100 0 0	11 11 0	–	20 0 0	14 6 0	0 5 5	0 14 8	167 9 4	102	57	159	–	146	8	15 0 0
100 0 0	6 6 0	–	20 0 0	14 8 0	0 13 10	3 17 4	175 10 5	66	43	109	–	119	–	15 0 0
100 0 0	–	–	20 0 0	7 12 0	0 5 2	6 14 8	162 9 1	384	32	416	–	76	–	15 0 0
210 0 0	17 17 0	–	28 0 0	35 16 0	0 5 8	17 10 10	348 0 8	136	82	218	–	233	7	30 0 0
100 0 0	–	–	30 0 0	3 0 0	–	1 14 8	164 15 8	266	19	285	–	48	–	15 0 0
100 0 0	6 6 0	–	7 10 0	9 14 0	0 2 2	0 17 4	147 3 8	69	22	91	–	86	–	15 0 0
710 0 0	42 0 0	–	125 10 0	84 16 0	1 12 3	31 9 6	1,165 8 10	1,023	255	1,278	–	708	15	105 0 0
120 0 0	10 10 0	–	20 0 0	11 18 0	1 10 0	4 0 0	203 2 6	359	44	403	1	127	3	15 0 0
120 0 0	12 12 0	–	20 0 0	10 10 0	– –	4 0 0	200 16 3	339	58	397	–	110	2	15 0 0
120 0 0	6 15 0	–	20 0 0	13 10 0	–	6 0 0	185 3 0	227	23	250	–	135	2	15 0 0
120 0 0	–	–	17 8 11	12 8 0	–	4 12 0	191 11 4	163	32	195	–	141	7	15 0 0
120 0 0	17 17 0	–	20 0 0	16 2 0	– –	3 0 0	194 6 1	139	50	189	–	151	8	15 0 0
600 0 0	47 14 0	–	97 8 11	64 8 0	1 10 0	21 12 0	974 19 2	1,227	207	1,434	1	664	22	75 0 0

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con.*										
County of Donegal—*con.*								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Letterkenny,	1. Church Hill,	60,137	4,218	1	1	–	1	12 11 5	4 0 0	–
	2. Letterkenny,	22,490	6,141	1	1	–	1	21 12 7	12 0 0	–
	3. Manorcunningham,	18,618	2,721	1	1	–	1	19 3 7	0 5 0	–
		101,245	13,080	3	3	–	3	53 7 7	16 5 0	–
Milford,	1. Fannett,	26,817	5,212	1	1	–	1	21 15 9	8 0 0	0 10 11
	2. Kilmacrenan and Milford,	28,658	4,242	2	1	–	1	13 15 8	13 0 0	3 9 11
	3. Rathmelton,	19,553	3,825	1	1	–	1	35 4 5	8 0 0	0 10 11
	4. Rathmullan,	11,838	2,424	1	1	–	1	12 9 5	8 0 0	0 11 0
	5. Rossguill,	24,468	4,556	1	1	–	1	4 4 7	15 0 0	1 9 11
		111,334	20,259	6	5	–	5	87 9 10	52 0 0	6 12 8
Stranorlar,	1. Cloghan,	53,964	4,573	2	1	–	1	16 12 1	12 0 0	0 5 6
	2. Killygordon,	36,760	3,843	2	1	–	1	12 6 10	14 0 0	0 5 6
	3. Stranorlar,	30,427	5,291	2	1	–	1	35 8 4	14 0 0	0 5 7
		121,151	13,707	6	3	–	3	64 7 3	40 0 0	0 16 7
County of Down.										
Banbridge, (6 in Co. Armagh.)	1. Ballyward,	24,729	6,186	1	1	–	–	17 14 10	8 0 0	1 9 11
	2. Banbridge,	24,393	14,599	3	1	–	–	51 18 0	36 0 0	1 1 10
	3. Crosgar,	16,269	3,007	2	1	–	–	5 14 11	13 10 0	0 11 7
	4. Dromore,	15,002	6,943	1	1	–	–	22 4 9	18 0 0	0 11 10
	5. Loughbrickland,	26,445	5,471	2	1	–	–	15 1 10	15 0 0	1 7 0
	6. Tanderagee,	18,012	6,248	1	1	–	1	43 13 2	12 0 0	2 5 6
		125,150	42,454	10	6	–	1	156 7 6	102 10 0	7 7 8
Downpatrick,	1. Ballynahinch,	28,208	7,284	3	1	–	1	10 19 6	29 10 0	6 8 7
	2. Clough,	23,874	6,230	3	1	–	1	69 6 4	20 0 0	10 8 6
	3. Downpatrick,	18,727	6,513	1	1	–	1	41 10 10	23 10 0	10 8 7
	4. Killough,	17,345	3,609	3	1	–	1	23 17 0	27 0 0	12 8 7
	5. Killyleagh,	25,671	7,449	4	1	–	1	21 11 7	32 0 0	12 8 7
	6. Portaferry,	16,046	4,543	1	1	–	1	21 7 9	17 18 0	12 8 7
	7. Strangford,	17,575	3,236	3	1	–	1	32 0 4	23 0 0	5 8 6
		147,446	38,869	13	7	–	7	220 13 4	172 18 0	69 19 11

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.

Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.		Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.	MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.						Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.			Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, Including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.							Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.				
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							£ s. d.
100 0 0	4 13 9	–	25 0 0	7 16 0	–	10 6 0	164 7 2	54	40	93	–	81	–	10 0 0
100 0 0	6 6 0	–	24 5 0	10 8 9	–	7 8 6	182 0 1	302	138	440	1	98	9	15 0 0
100 0 0	8 13 6	–	25 0 0	4 4 0	–	9 0 0	166 6 1	148	86	234	–	54	–	10 0 0
300 0 0	19 13 3	–	74 5 0	22 8 0	–	26 14 6	512 13 4	504	264	768	1	233	9	35 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	9 8 0	–	8 15 5	190 6 1	189	69	258	–	97	1	15 0 0
100 0 0	2 5 0	–	19 4 8	5 18 0	–	22 10 7	180 3 10	158	87	245	–	73	6	10 0 0
100 0 0	12 12 6	–	25 0 0	7 4 0	–	6 4 4	194 16 2	434	133	567	–	74	–	15 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	5 10 0	–	9 2 0	177 8 5	120	62	182	–	49	3	10 0 0
100 0 0	9 9 0	–	25 0 0	14 6 0	–	14 1 9	183 11 3	477	52	529	–	112	1	10 0 0
500 0 0	57 18 6	–	119 4 8	42 6 0	–	60 14 1	926 5 9	1,378	403	1,781	–	405	11	60 0 0
100 0 0	12 12 0	–	20 0 0	3 16 0	2 6 8	2 4 0	169 16 3	132	70	202	–	38	2	20 0 0
100 0 0	18 18 0	–	25 0 0	7 10 0	0 16 8	4 5 5	183 2 5	116	111	227	–	58	1	20 0 0
100 0 0	12 12 0	–	20 0 0	8 4 0	1 11 8	6 1 6	198 3 1	211	132	343	–	100	7	20 0 0
300 0 0	44 2 0	–	65 0 0	19 10 0	4 15 0	12 10 11	551 1 9	459	313	772	–	196	10	60 0 0
140 0 0	2 2 0	–	–	9 6 0	3 2 6	7 10 0	189 5 3	390	243	633	–	92	1	20 0 0
150 0 0	17 17 0	–	–	8 6 0	2 13 5	19 10 7	287 6 10	777	529	1,306	2	105	7	37 10 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	–	5 14 0	1 18 6	*246 16 6	391 1 6	136	108	244	–	48	1	20 0 0
120 0 0	–	–	–	6 14 0	1 18 6	0 7 6	169 16 7	493	429	922	–	72	3	35 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	–	8 18 0	4 3 3	7 14 0	169 0 1	237	177	414	–	48	–	20 0 0
130 0 0	37 1 0	25 0 0	–	10 4 0	3 13 4	6 14 4	270 11 4	572	817	1,389	–	87	1	25 0 0
740 0 0	90 12 0	25 0 0	–	49 2 0	17 9 6	288 12 11	1,477 1 7	2,605	2,303	4,908	2	452	13	157 10 0
120 0 0	6 6 0	–	35 0 0	14 4 0	0 10 9	3 16 3	226 15 1	341	241	582	–	131	–	20 0 0
120 0 0	11 11 0	–	35 0 0	11 18 0	0 10 8	3 7 10	282 2 4	1,077	418	1,495	–	122	4	20 0 0
100 0 0	16 0 0	–	35 0 0	11 2 0	0 10 9	10 6 3	248 8 5	223	379	602	2	119	4	15 0 0
110 0 0	13 13 0	–	35 0 0	5 10 0	0 10 8	4 6 10	232 6 1	510	220	730	–	51	1	15 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	35 0 0	13 12 0	0 10 9	2 15 4	254 14 3	487	183	670	–	142	3	20 0 0
100 0 0	13 13 0	–	35 0 0	9 2 0	0 10 8	23 0 3	233 0 3	245	175	420	–	95	–	15 0 0
110 0 0	14 19 0	–	35 0 0	8 0 0	0 10 9	4 9 3	233 7 10	314	181	495	–	71	1	15 0 0
780 0 0	92 18 0	–	245 0 0	73 8 0	3 15 0	52 2 0	1,710 14 3	3,197	1,797	4,994	2	731	13	120 0 0

* Includes £46 2*s.* 5*d.* expended from a Loan obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
	PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con.*							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	County of Down—*con.*									
Kilkeel,	1. Bryansford, .	21,422	4,824	1	1	–	1	24 11 8	9 0 0	1 12 5
	2. Kilkeel, . .	47,878	11,624	2	2	–	2	33 18 2	12 6 0	0 4 8
	3. Rostrevor, .	12,534	2,683	1	1	–	1	2 4 7	10 0 0	1 9 4
		81,834	19,131	4	4	–	4	60 14 5	31 6 0	3 6 5
*Newry, . .	1. Ballybot, .	5,136	2,374	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 in Co. Armagh.)	2. Donaghmore,	13,526	2,416	1	1	–	–	4 6 4	10 0 0	–
	3. Forkhill, . .	11,479	3,206	1	1	–	–	12 3 0	8 10 0	–
	4. Meigh, . .	13,852	4,482	1	1	–	–	15 13 7	8 0 0	–
	5. Mountnorris, .	17,868	3,466	2	1	–	1	7 1 11	14 0 0	–
	6. Mullaghglass,	16,111	7,277	2	1	–	1	21 0 4	9 0 0	–
	7. Newry, .	11,418	15,689	2	2	–	1	44 16 10	–	–
	8. Pointzpass, .	7,525	1,734	1	1	–	–	13 7 5	8 0 0	–
	9. Rathfriland, .	27,834	6,547	2	1	–	–	28 11 10	16 10 0	1 16 6
	10. Warrenpoint,	13,222	4,841	2	1	–	1	4 0 8	22 0 0	–
		137,971	52,032	14	10	–	4	151 1 11	96 0 0	1 16 6
Newtownards,	1. Bangor, . .	17,017	9,666	1	1	–	1	32 10 11	14 0 0	0 7 10
	2. Comber, . .	16,650	5,370	1	1	–	–	5 0 11	7 10 0	–
	3. Donaghadee, .	9,593	5,014	1	1	–	–	32 9 3	7 0 0	0 6 0
	4. Grey Abbey, .	18,674	6,094	3	1	–	1	42 13 2	22 0 0	0 4 6
	5. Kilmood, .	14,601	3,696	1	1	–	–	6 0 9	–	–
	6. Newtownards,	17,350	12,080	1	1	–	1	58 5 0	10 0 0	0 4 6
		93,885	41,920	8	6	–	3	177 0 0	60 10 0	1 2 10
	County of Fermanagh.									
†Enniskillen, .	1. Ely, . . .	40,250	4,012	1	1	–	1	3 14 0	1 0 0	1 6 9
(5 in Co. Cavan.)	2. Enniskillen, .	30,623	9,986	1	1	–	1	26 6 2	6 0 0	0 15 0
	3. Florencecourt,	41,562	5,012	1	1	–	1	16 10 9	12 0 0	–
	4. Holywell No. 1,	9,090	918	3	1	–	1	55 8 6	23 10 0	0 15 0
	5. Holywell No. 2,	40,507	5,524							
	6. Lisbellaw, .	10,623	1,758	1	1	–	–	2 14 11	7 10 0	–
	7. Tempo, . .	24,955	3,930	2	1	–	–	20 12 6	14 0 0	–
		197,615	31,140	9	6	–	4	125 6 10	64 0 0	2 16 9
Irvinestown, .	1. Clonelly, .	7,950	1,097	1	1	–	1	8 8 7	2 10 0	–
(4 in Co. Tyrone.)	2. Ederny, .	31,836	4,839	3	1	–	1	15 0 10	14 15 0	–
	3. Irvinestown, .	17,963	3,824	2	1	–	1	22 3 9	7 10 0	–
	4. Trillick, . .	24,131	4,335	1	1	–	1	11 17 11	6 0 0	–
		81,880	14,095	7	4	–	4	57 11 1	30 15 0	–

* Newry Union—Ballybot Dispensary District.—The particulars for columns
Do. Newry Dispensary District.—See foregoing note.
† Enniskillen Union—Holywell No. 1 and Holywell No. 2 Dispensary Districts.—

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31st MARCH, 1908.									MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1908.						
Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.		Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.		Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Re-vaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 16.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.				Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.				
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.														
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.		20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								£ s. d.
100 0 0	18 18 0	–	30 0 0	9 18 0	1 5 0	10 11 2	205 16 3		453	245	698	–	108	–	18 0 0
200 0 0	31 9 0	–	60 0 0	23 6 0	2 10 0	158 5 0	521 18 10		481	261	742	–	235	–	30 0 0
100 0 0	13 13 0	–	32 6 0	5 10 0	1 5 0	7 2 2	173 10 1		176	78	254	–	48	–	15 0 0
400 0 0	64 0 0	–	122 6 0	38 14 0	5 0 0	175 18 4	901 5 2		1,110	584	1,694	–	391	–	63 0 0
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		35	34	69	–	42	2	10 0 0
120 0 0	8 8 0	–	–	5 0 0	2 8 0	8 4 6	158 6 10		206	38	289	–	49	1	15 0 0
120 0 0	8 8 0	–	–	5 16 0	2 8 0	6 15 0	164 0 0		256	123	379	–	59	5	15 0 0
120 0 0	–	–	–	8 10 0	2 8 0	10 15 0	165 6 7		216	95	311	–	95	–	15 0 0
120 0 0	–	–	10 0 0	6 2 0	2 8 0	9 16 6	169 8 5		140	115	255	–	62	–	15 0 0
120 0 0	8 8 0	–	–	11 8 0	2 8 0	10 4 6	182 8 10		634	168	802	–	129	4	20 0 0
240 0 0	58 16 0	–	31 11 0	22 10 0	5 17 0	38 4 8	441 15 6		1,707	708	2,415	–	199	1	40 0 0
120 0 0	–	–	–	3 18 0	2 8 0	4 5 0	151 18 5		396	213	609	–	33	1	15 0 0
120 0 0	49 4 10	–	–	8 12 0	2 8 0	11 17 0	239 0 2		397	241	638	–	25	5	20 0 0
120 0 0	8 8 0	–	25 0 0	8 14 0	2 8 0	3 13 4	194 4 0		142	82	224	–	89	1	20 0 0
1200 0 0	141 12 10	–	66 11 0	80 10 0	25 1 0	103 15 6	1,866 8 9		4,129	1,862	5,991	–	782	20	185 0 0
115 0 0	12 8 0	–	30 0 0	12 4 0	3 16 4	10 17 1	231 4 2		432	253	685	–	87	3	34 0 0
120 0 0	13 18 8	–	–	11 16 0	6 10 0	9 3 2	173 18 9		185	113	298	1	137	–	22 0 0
115 0 0	12 19 4	–	–	11 6 0	3 1 9	11 0 5	193 2 9		390	216	606	–	108	–	20 0 0
150 0 0	20 13 4	–	30 0 0	14 4 0	3 14 4	18 7 10	301 17 2		883	238	1,121	–	151	1	22 0 0
115 0 0	20 3 4	–	–	6 10 0	3 3 4	45 10 11	196 8 4		77	103	180	–	74	–	20 0 0
170 0 0	36 0 0	–	35 0 0	35 8 0	2 15 1	15 6 2	362 18 9		2,316	758	3,074	10	262	6	37 10 0
785 0 0	116 2 8	–	95 0 0	91 8 0	23 0 10	110 5 7	1,459 9 11		4,283	1,681	5,964	11	819	10	155 10 0
100 0 0	65 2 0	–	18 6 6	5 12 0	3 19 6	6 8 6	205 9 3		180	97	277	–	87	–	15 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	17 0 0	5 9 9	14 19 0	212 5 11		900	301	1,201	1	178	5	25 0 0
100 0 0	–	–	20 0 0	14 0 0	1 2 0	4 0 0	167 12 9		111	107	218	–	88	3	15 0 0
130 0 0	91 5 0	–	20 0 0	16 4 0	4 19 0	9 3 3	351 4 9		26 192	9 65	35 257	–	9 201	– 3	4 0 0 11 0 0
90 0 0	4 4 0	–	–	2 14 0	–	–	107 2 11		106	73	179	–	27	–	10 0 0
108 0 0	4 4 0	–	–	7 12 0	1 10 6	–	155 19 0		67	88	145	–	64	1	14 0 0
628 0 0	181 11 0	–	83 6 6	63 2 0	17 0 9	34 10 9	1,199 14 7		1,572	740	2,312	1	654	12	94 0 0
60 0 0	6 6 0	–	2 6 10	2 10 0	–	3 2 9	85 4 2		98	36	134	–	21	1	7 10 0
120 0 0	25 6 7	–	20 0 0	5 6 0	–	21 8 0	221 16 5		118	97	215	–	13	2	15 0 0
120 0 0	21 0 0	–	46 12 6	9 2 0	–	5 12 0	232 0 3		478	239	717	1	100	6	20 0 0
115 0 0	–	–	25 0 0	8 4 0	–	6 11 8	172 13 7		168	47	215	–	58	1	20 0 0
415 0 0	52 12 7	–	93 19 4	25 2 0	–	36 14 5	711 14 5		862	419	1,281	1	192	10	62 10 0

5 to 19, inclusive, in this case are included in those given for the Newry Dispensary District.

The figures given in columns 5 to 19, inclusive, relate to the two Dispensary Districts.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized. Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Expenses of Year. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con.*										
COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—*con.*								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LISNASKEA,	1. Brookeborough	35,197	4,731	1	1	–	1	22 6 3	10 0 0	1 11 6
	2. Derrylin,	26,980	4,874	1	1	–	1	16 9 10	10 0 0	1 15 6
	3. Lisnaskea,	25,417	4,321	1	1	–	1	29 7 7	10 0 0	1 11 4
	4. Maguiresb'dge,	11,114	2,121	1	1	–	2	24 7 4	10 0 0	1 11 4
		98,708	16,047	4	4	–	5	92 11 0	40 0 0	6 9 8
COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.										
COLERAINE,	1. Aghadowey,	28,041	5,114	1	1	–	1	18 10 11	13 0 0	1 8 10
	2. Articlave,	24,893	3,671	1	1	–	–	19 9 6	15 0 0	1 6 9
	3. Coleraine,	9,294	8,502	1	1	–	1	24 3 5	30 0 0	1 9 0
	4. Garvagh,	25,080	4,305	1	1	–	1	11 14 0	15 0 0	1 9 0
	5. Kilrea,	22,362	5,623	2	1	–	–	20 9 11	11 0 0	1 9 0
	6. Portstewart,	9,116	2,702	2	1	–	–	11 2 2	8 10 0	1 8 9
		118,786	29,917	8	6	–	3	105 9 11	92 10 0	8 11 4
LIMAVADY,	1. Ballykelly,	30,329	4,644	1	1	–	–	20 6 9	10 0 0	1 3 11
	2. Bellarena,	26,040	3,235	1	1	–	–	13 3 8	7 10 0	1 3 11
	3. Dungiven,	42,318	4,642	1	1	–	1	30 11 8	11 0 0	1 10 5
	4. Feeny,	29,653	2,520	1	1	–	–	19 15 5	6 0 0	1 3 11
	5. Limavady,	24,371	5,582	1	1	–	–	17 6 5	10 0 0	1 3 11
		152,711	20,623	5	5	–	1	101 3 11	44 10 0	6 6 1
*LONDONDERRY, (1, 4, and 5 in Co. Donegal, 6 partly, 7 wholly in Londonderry Co. Borough.)	1. Burt,	20,264	2,848	3	1	–	1	19 11 2	12 2 0	0 14 6
	2. Claudy,	30,304	4,742	2	1	–	1	21 11 10	7 0 0	0 14 6
	3. Eglinton,	25,291	3,898	2	1	–	1	18 4 10	13 0 0	0 14 6
	4. Kilderry,	20,539	2,611	2	1	–	1	25 10 1	15 0 0	0 14 6
	5. Killea,	18,145	3,174	2	1	–	1	31 4 11	6 0 0	0 14 6
	6. Londonderry Rural,	27,413	6,340	3	3	2	3	203 18 5	51 0 0	6 2 0
	7. Londonderry Urban,	2,164	39,892							
		144,120	63,505	14	8	2	8	320 1 3	104 2 0	9 14 6
MAGHERAFELT,	1. Bellaghy,	26,352	9,463	2	1	–	–	25 16 8	11 10 0	2 3 0
	2. Draperstown,	41,065	6,343	1	1	–	–	17 1 7	5 0 0	1 11 10
	3. Maghera,	34,799	8,648	2	1	–	–	9 16 5	18 0 0	1 12 11
	4. Magherafelt,	22,496	7,827	2	1	–	–	36 3 3	—	1 13 0
	5. Moneymore,	32,007	6,711	1	1	–	–	32 19 1	10 0 0	2 1 2
		156,719	38,992	8	5	–	–	121 17 0	44 10 0	9 1 11

* Londonderry Union—Londonderry Rural and Londonderry Urban Dispensary

afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.									MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.						
Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.				Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.						
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.													
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							£ s. d.
115 0 0	74 17 0	–	20 0 0	10 14 0	1 10 0	6 3 1	262 1 10	418	159	577	–	105	2	15 0 0
100 0 0	22 1 0	–	25 0 0	12 2 0	0 2 6	6 1 0	193 11 10	237	134	371	–	112	2	15 0 0
100 0 0	13 13 0	–	23 15 0	8 6 0	1 0 0	3 3 0	190 15 11	242	158	400	–	93	2	15 0 0
80 0 0	22 1 0	–	27 5 0	4 18 0	–	0 15 0	170 17 8	422	146	568	–	44	1	15 0 0
395 0 0	132 12 0	–	96 0 0	36 0 0	2 12 6	16 2 1	817 7 3	1,319	597	1,916	–	354	7	60 0 0
142 10 0	18 18 0	–	30 0 0	8 14 0	1 13 4	4 18 9	239 13 10	546	268	814	–	105	–	20 0 0
150 0 0	–	–	–	7 10 0	1 13 4	4 1 0	199 0 7	286	238	524	–	73	–	23 0 0
150 0 0	25 4 0	–	35 0 0	15 0 0	1 13 4	1 8 0	283 17 9	697	575	1,272	–	162	2	39 10 0
126 5 0	15 15 0	–	25 0 0	9 14 0	1 13 4	1 8 0	207 18 4	196	95	291	–	93	5	25 0 0
140 0 0	12 12 0	–	–	10 18 0	1 13 4	9 9 3	207 11 6	342	142	484	–	124	2	20 0 0
115 14 0	4 4 0	–	–	6 12 0	1 13 4	7 8 0	156 12 3	448	234	682	–	59	1	15 0 0
824 9 0	76 13 0	–	90 0 0	58 8 0	10 0 0	28 13 0	1,294 14 3	2,515	1,552	4,067	–	616	10	142 10 0
100 0 0	15 0 0	–	–	8 10 0	1 7 0	9 18 10	166 6 6	512	185	697	–	92	–	15 0 0
100 0 0	12 0 0	–	–	6 8 0	1 12 0	14 6 0	156 3 7	497	157	654	–	65	–	15 0 0
100 0 0	31 5 9	–	25 0 0	7 0 0	1 12 0	12 10 11	220 10 9	410	146	556	–	72	4	15 0 0
100 0 0	12 0 0	–	–	5 6 0	1 12 0	5 9 3	151 6 7	422	100	522	–	50	–	15 0 0
105 0 0	6 0 0	–	–	6 14 0	1 12 0	9 10 7	157 6 11	423	144	567	–	63	6	25 5 0
505 0 0	76 5 9	–	25 0 0	33 18 0	7 15 0	51 15 7	851 14 4	2,264	732	2,996	–	342	10	85 5 0
120 0 0	13 13 0	–	30 0 0	7 10 0	–	11 7 7	214 18 3	287	120	407	1	50	5	15 0 0
120 0 0	6 6 0	–	30 0 0	9 10 0	–	22 17 11	218 0 3	437	145	582	–	83	1	15 0 0
120 0 0	17 12 6	–	30 0 0	7 14 0	1 10 0	15 12 5	224 8 3	597	348	945	–	45	1	15 0 0
130 0 0	8 8 0	–	30 0 0	8 8 0	1 0 0	13 4 4	232 4 11	149	42	191	–	30	–	13 1 0
120 0 0	2 2 0	–	30 0 0	6 10 0	–	11 12 4	208 3 9	512	169	681	–	72	2	15 0 0
370 0 0	51 9 0	92 10 0	117 0 0	121 6 0	20 10 0	81 19 4	1,115 14 9	542	413	955	–	147	–	39 7 0
								4,512	4,443	8,985	–	1140	7	72 12 0
980 0 0	99 10 6	92 10 0	267 0 0	160 18 0	23 0 0	156 13 11	2,213 10 2	7,066	5,680	12746	1	1567	16	185 0 0
130 0 0	8 8 0	–	–	12 12 0	5 0 0	12 3 5	207 13 1	370	319	689	–	169	4	15 0 0
115 0 0	–	–	–	12 4 0	2 0 0	5 17 3	158 14 8	206	147	353	–	114	3	15 0 0
115 0 0	8 8 0	–	–	19 0 0	2 0 0	10 7 6	184 4 10	248	151	399	–	178	5	15 0 0
115 0 0	9 9 0	–	–	10 18 0	4 0 0	21 18 6	199 1 9	341	191	532	–	105	–	15 0 0
115 0 0	8 8 0	–	–	10 16 0	6 0 0	5 17 9	191 2 0	537	257	794	1	130	1	15 0 0
590 0 0	34 13 0	–	–	65 10 0	19 0 0	56 4 5	940 16 4	1,702	1,065	2,767	1	696	13	75 0 0

Districts.—The figures given in columns 4 to 19, inclusive, relate to the two Dispensary Districts.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con.*										
COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carrickmacross.	1. Carrickmacross,	22,718	5,889	3	1	-	1	15 6 11	10 10 0	0 15 7
	2. Donaghmoyne	25,347	5,748	3	1	-	1	12 9 2	21 0 0	0 15 6
	3. Raferagh,	17,586	3,907	2	1	-	1	9 5 1	-	2 1 8
		65,651	15,544	8	3	-	3	37 1 2	31 10 0	3 12 9
*Castleblayney. (3 and 5 in Co. Armagh.)	1. Ballybay,	25,065	6,504	1	1	-	1	29 11 6	8 0 0	3 6 6
	2. Castleblayney,	27,430	7,830	1	1	-	1	22 16 5	10 0 0	5 2 1
	3. Crossmaglen No. 1,	18,988	6,020	2	1	-	1	24 6 4	12 0 0	3 11 0
	4. Crossmaglen No. 2,	5,808	1,100				1			
	5. Newtownhamilton No. 1,	16,777	4,277	1	1	-	1	16 5 9	8 0 0	3 6 0
	6. Newtownhamilton No. 2,	5,458	884				1			
		99,526	26,615	5	4	-	6	93 0 0	38 0 0	15 5 7
Clones,	1. Clones,	27,800	8,028	2	1	-	2	24 9 10	19 0 0	3 4 1
(2 and 3 in Co. Fermanagh.)	2. Newtownbutler,	21,732	3,843	1	1	-	1	34 11 2	5 0 0	1 11 0
	3. Rosslea,	23,972	3,977	1	1	-	1	18 9 7	12 0 0	1 11 0
		73,504	15,848	4	3	-	4	77 10 7	36 0 0	6 6 1
Monaghan.	1. Castleshane,	23,874	5,251	2	1	-	1	17 4 6	11 2 6	-
	2. Emyvale,	35,719	5,907	3	1	-	2	25 9 9	17 0 0	-
	3. Kilmore,	18,327	4,174	3	1	-	1	13 3 11	23 0 0	-
	4. Monaghan,	17,650	7,622	1	1	-	1	18 15 10	18 2 6	-
	5. Scotstown,	29,562	5,347	1	1	-	1	23 5 2	27 0 0	-
		125,132	28,301	10	5	-	6	97 19 2	96 5 0	-
COUNTY OF TYRONE.										
Castlederg,	1. Castlederg & Killeter,	69,052	9,398	2	2	-	2	32 9 1	14 0 0	1 14 8
	2. Drumquin,	22,734	2,391	1	1	-	1	12 16 3	10 0 0	0 17 4
		91,786	11,789	3	3	-	3	45 5 4	24 0 0	2 12 0
Clogher.	1. Aughnacloy,	10,176	2,386	1	1	-	1	3 13 0	12 0 0	1 2 6
	2. Ballygawley,	22,494	3,714	1	1	-	-	8 14 10	8 0 0	1 2 6
	3. Clogher,	31,018	4,926	2	1	-	1	13 18 1	16 8 0	1 2 6
	4. Fivemiletown,	25,596	3,290	1	1	-	1	13 5 0	10 0 0	1 10 0
		89,284	14,316	5	4	-	3	39 10 11	46 8 0	4 17 6

* Castleblayney Union.—Crossmaglen No. 1 and Crossmaglen No. 2 Dispensary Districts.—Do. Newtownhamilton No. 1 and Newtownhamilton No. 2

† Includes £20 0*s.* 0*d.* expended from a Loan obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.

Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.		Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.	MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.						Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.			Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.							Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	TOTAL.				
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							£ s. d.
80 0 0	9 9 0	–	12 8 0	15 8 0	6 0 0	12 5 0	162 2 6	97	130	227	–	155	13	15 0 0
135 0 0	8 11 0	–	12 8 0	12 8 0	1 7 11	14 2 3	218 1 10	156	100	256	–	57	2	20 0 0
120 0 0	12 19 9	–	12 8 0	10 0 0	–	†36 5 1	202 19 7	60	45	105	–	115	–	15 0 0
335 0 0	30 19 9	–	37 4 0	37 16 0	7 7 11	62 12 4	583 3 11	313	275	588	–	327	15	50 0 0
120 0 0	15 15 0	–	19 15 6	11 12 0	–	13 10 1	221 10 7	407	246	653	–	91	16	15 0 0
125 0 0	1 1 0	–	24 19 8	12 12 0	–	10 1 9	211 12 11	706	233	939	–	141	7	25 0 0
140 0 0	5 5 0	–	28 0 0	12 10 0	–	21 0 1	246 12 5	497 14	204 13	701 27	–	109 9	7 –	15 0 0 5 0 0
120 0 0	12 12 0	–	14 11 8	8 4 0	–	11 6 4	194 5 9	196 2	90 5	286 7	–	36 1	4 –	11 10 0 3 10 0
505 0 0	34 13 0	–	87 6 10	44 18 0	–	55 18 3	874 1 8	1,822	791	2,613	–	387	34	75 0 0
133 0 0	27 6 0	–	34 3 4	19 0 0	–	16 14 6	276 17 9	334	326	660	–	128	13	33 0 0
104 0 0	23 2 0	–	20 10 0	3 14 0	2 0 0	14 8 0	208 16 2	294	174	468	–	76	5	14 0 0
94 0 0	4 4 0	–	20 0 0	8 14 0	2 0 0	8 0 0	168 18 7	169	47	216	–	87	1	14 0 0
331 0 0	51 12 0	–	74 13 4	31 8 0	4 0 0	39 2 6	654 12 6	797	547	1,344	–	291	19	61 0 0
110 0 0	18 18 0	–	25 0 0	6 16 0	0 12 0	20 19 7	210 12 7	204	119	323	–	76	4	15 0 0
145 0 0	19 19 0	–	33 0 0	9 0 0	1 13 0	‡54 14 0	305 15 9	293	126	419	–	87	3	19 9 10
110 0 0	18 18 0	–	25 0 0	8 14 0	0 12 0	10 16 10	210 4 9	292	65	357	–	63	2	15 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	10 12 0	0 12 0	25 19 4	235 17 8	597	307	904	–	108	7	38 14 0
120 0 0	19 19 0	–	25 0 0	10 4 0	0 12 0	18 14 4	244 14 6	268	61	329	–	113	3	15 0 0
605 0 0	94 10 0	–	133 0 0	45 6 0	4 1 0	131 4 1	1,207 5 3	1,654	678	2,332	–	447	19	103 3 10
200 0 0	7 7 0	–	30 0 0	16 0 0	–	9 7 2	310 17 11	373	252	625	–	126	4	30 0 0
80 0 0	8 8 0	–	–	3 14 0	–	1 5 6	117 1 1	33	61	94	–	36	3	10 0 0
280 0 0	15 15 0	–	30 0 0	19 14 0	–	10 12 8	427 19 0	406	313	719	–	162	7	40 0 0
70 0 0	25 4 0	–	17 0 0	4 2 0	1 0 0	8 1 0	142 2 6	110	74	184	–	49	2	10 10 0
90 0 0	16 16 0	–	–	8 0 0	1 0 0	4 6 6	137 19 10	92	67	159	–	63	1	15 0 0
110 0 0	16 16 0	–	40 0 9	9 0 0	1 0 0	4 3 0	212 8 4	125	72	197	–	111	1	15 0 0
100 0 0	18 18 0	–	30 0 0	7 16 0	1 0 0	4 2 6	186 11 6	193	115	308	–	60	6	15 0 0
370 0 0	77 14 0	–	87 0 9	28 18 0	4 0 0	20 13 0	679 2 2	520	328	848	–	283	10	55 10 0

The figures given in columns 5 to 7 and 9 to 19 inclusive, relate to the two Dispensary Districts.
Dispensary Districts.— Do. Do. Do.
‡ Includes £33 10s. 5d. expended from a Loan obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con.*										
County of Tyrone—*con.*								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cookstown, .	1. Coagh, . .	11,180	3,970	1	1	–	–	24 18 2	7 0 0	0 5 5
	2. Cookstown, .	32,979	9,967	1	1	–	1	29 19 11	15 0 0	2 18 10
	3. Pomeroy, .	36,524	5,656	1	1	–	–	25 7 3	1 10 0	0 7 11
	4. Stewartstown,	16,037	4,022	1	1	–	1	15 9 4	10 0 0	1 4 10
		96,720	23,615	4	4	–	2	95 14 8	33 10 0	4 17 0
Dungannon, .	1. Benburb, .	17,359	4,298	2	1	–	1	19 10 9	32 15 3	1 6 1
	2. Caledon and Ballymagran,	18,792	3,206	2	1	–	1	18 17 3	19 0 0	1 6 0
	3. Clonavaddy, .	31,575	6,087	1	1	–	1	27 15 9	0 5 0	1 6 1
	4. Coal Island, .	20,322	8,225	1	1	–	1	95 18 6	10 0 0	1 6 1
	5. Dungannon, .	22,169	10,747	1	1	–	1	60 12 8	3 0 0	1 6 1
		110,217	32,563	7	5	–	5	222 14 11	65 0 3	6 10 4
Omagh, . .	1. Dromore, .	22,145	3,607	1	1	–	–	19 18 10	11 0 0	0 10 0
	2. Drumquin, .	20,698	2,939	2	1	–	–	12 15 1	18 10 0	–
	3. Fintona, . .	27,162	5,235	1	1	–	1	15 12 5	7 10 0	–
	4. Gortin, . .	55,597	5,765	3	1	–	1	25 12 2	16 19 0	1 1 1
	5. Omagh, . .	75,081	15,822	3	2	–	1	58 13 7	33 0 0	0 6 1
	6. Sixmilecross,	29,130	5,185	1	1	–	1	14 6 1	8 0 0	3 18 6
		229,813	38,553	11	7	–	4	146 18 2	94 19 0	5 15 8
Strabane, . (1 and 5 in Co. Donegal.)	1. Castle Finn, .	28,532	5,583	2	1	–	2	20 19 6	13 0 0	–
	2. Dunnamanagh	32,091	4,700	2	1	–	2	28 15 6	14 0 0	–
	3. Newtown Stewart, .	29,265	6,114	2	1	–	1	22 8 5	16 0 0	–
	4. Plumb Bridge,	55,665	5,125	3	1	–	1	10 11 11	15 0 0	–
	5. Raphoe, . .	24,571	4,880	3	1	–	1	48 15 9	24 10 0	–
	6. Strabane, .	19,971	9,457	1	1	–	2	42 17 4	16 0 0	–
		190,095	35,859	13	6	–	9	174 8 5	98 10 0	–

* Includes £45 expended from a Loan obtained

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.									MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.						
Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.					Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.						
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.		Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	TOTAL.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services														
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.		20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								£ s. d.
100 0 0	12 12 0	–	–	8 12 0	1 5 3	7 14 8	162 7 6		301	214	515	–	91	2	15 0 0
125 0 0	13 13 0	– –	13 16 8	14 0 0	4 12 0	6 13 10	225 14 3		390	327	717	–	199	6	25 0 0
100 0 0	13 13 0	–	–	11 12 0	1 16 4	*66 4 7	220 11 1		236	173	409	3	107	4	20 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	20 0 0	6 0 0	2 6 5	15 19 8	187 16 3		320	233	553	–	75	1	15 0 0
425 0 0	56 14 0	–	33 16 8	40 4 0	10 0 0	96 12 9	796 9 1		1,247	947	2,194	3	472	13	75 0 0
120 0 0	18 15 0	–	25 0 0	8 16 0	–	7 4 3	233 7 4		271	104	375	–	77	–	15 0 0
130 0 0	9 9 0	–	26 10 0	4 16 0	–	2 12 6	212 10 9		137	70	207	1	50	1	25 0 0
120 0 0	9 9 0	–	25 0 0	9 10 0	3 0 0	10 12 3	206 18 1		240	128	368	–	89	–	15 0 0
120 0 0	3 14 0	–	25 0 0	13 8 0	4 0 0	23 7 10	296 14 5		781	704	1,485	2	162	2	20 0 0
120 0 0	9 9 0	–	25 0 0	20 8 0	2 0 0	15 7 3	257 3 0		795	549	1,344	–	186	16	41 15 0
610 0 0	50 16 0	–	126 10 0	56 18 0	9 0 0	59 4 1	1,206 13 7		2,224	1,555	3,779	3	564	19	116 15 0
100 0 0	–	–	–	5 4 0	1 10 0	6 18 0	145 0 10		406	170	576	–	59	2	15 0 0
100 0 0	8 8 0	–	–	3 12 0	–	1 14 0	144 19 1		97	91	188	–	45	–	15 0 0
100 0 0	12 12 0	–	15 0 0	6 6 0	2 0 0	3 9 8	162 10 1		289	171	460	–	95	3	15 0 0
125 0 0	16 18 6	–	–	6 18 0	6 0 0	10 10 6	208 19 3		194	112	306	–	65	8	12 10 0
220 0 0	29 8 0	–	25 10 6	29 16 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	409 14 2		1,036	457	1,493	–	325	11	43 0 0
100 0 0	8 8 0	–	18 6 8	7 14 0	1 0 0	2 15 0	164 8 3		213	137	350	–	103	3	15 0 0
745 0 0	75 14 6	–	58 17 2	59 10 0	14 10 0	34 7 2	1,235 11 8		2,235	1,138	3,373	–	692	27	115 10 0
120 0 0	22 1 0	–	39 15 0	12 2 0	1 0 0	7 6 2	236 3 8		393	251	644	1	131	1	15 0 0
120 0 0	18 18 0	–	33 15 2	9 2 0	1 0 0	11 10 0	237 0 8		505	259	764	–	81	–	15 0 0
125 0 0	17 17 0	–	32 10 0	13 8 0	1 0 0	14 2 8	242 6 1		321	206	527	–	148	3	15 0 0
120 0 0	22 1 0	–	24 10 0	8 7 9	1 0 0	5 19 0	207 9 8		166	65	231	–	99	3	12 10 0
140 0 0	27 6 0	–	50 10 0	10 8 0	1 0 0	2 4 9	304 14 6		302	336	638	1	112	1	15 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	42 15 0	20 18 0	3 2 0	15 9 9	277 18 1		724	531	1,255	–	212	8	33 0 0
745 0 0	124 19 0	–	223 15 2	74 5 9	8 2 0	56 12 4	1,505 12 8		2,411	1,648	4,059	2	783	16	105 10 0

under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.										
County of Clare.								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ballyvaghan,	Ballyvaghan, .	71,658	3,920	3	1	–	–	29 0 2	12 10 0	1 2 7
		71,658	3,920	3	1	–	–	29 0 2	12 10 0	1 2 7
Corrofin, .	Corrofin, . .	61,382	4,803	2	1	–	1	9 5 2	1 0 0	1 8 7
		61,382	4,803	2	1	–	1	9 5 2	1 0 0	1 8 7
Ennis, . .	1. Crusheen, .	24,835	2,678	3	1	–	–	6 18 0	24 0 0	0 7 7
	2. Ennis, . .	25,268	9,858	2	2	–	1	37 10 6	7 0 0	0 15 3
	3. Killanniv, .	33,221	3,672	2	1	–	1	5 4 3	6 0 0	0 7 7
	4. Newmarket, .	29,428	3,564	2	1	–	–	32 19 0	13 0 0	0 7 7
		112,752	19,772	9	5	–	2	82 11 9	50 0 0	1 18 0
Ennistymon, .	1. Ennistymon,	33,907	6,575	2	1	–	1	22 16 0	15 0 0	1 1 10
	2. Miltown Malbay, . .	35,303	6,607	2	1	–	1	5 10 7	18 9 6	1 1 10
	3. Roadford, .	30,409	4,887	3	1	–	1	6 8 0	14 5 0	1 1 10
		99,619	18,069	7	3	–	3	34 14 7	47 14 6	3 5 6
Killadysert, .	1. Ballynacally, .	37,655	5,310	2	1	–	–	1 3 3	2 0 0	–
	2. Labasheeda, .	26,049	3,855	2	1	–	–	26 5 4	12 0 0	0 18 6
		63,704	9,165	4	2	–	–	27 8 7	14 0 0	0 18 6
Kilrush, . .	1. Carrigaholt, .	22,794	3,723	1	1	–	–	27 1 0	10 0 0	1 2 3
	2. Cragaknock, .	37,476	7,473	2	1	–	1	10 8 3	12 0 0	1 2 2
	3. Kilkee, . .	24,622	5,675	1	1	–	1	28 7 11	10 0 0	1 2 2
	4. Kilmihil, .	31,927	4,771	2	1	–	1	1 19 7	13 0 0	1 2 3
	5. Kilrush, .	20,678	7,092	1	1	–	1	26 8 6	–	1 2 2
		137,497	28,734	7	5	–	4	94 5 3	45 0 0	5 11 0
Scariff, .	1. Annacarriga, .	19,381	2,995	2	1	–	1	5 15 8	18 0 0	1 9 0
	2. Feakle, .	34,848	3,764	3	1	–	1	7 7 2	28 0 0	1 9 0
	3. Mountshannon,	32,404	3,686	2	1	–	1	6 4 2	8 10 0	1 9 2
		86,633	10,445	7	3	–	3	19 7 0	54 10 0	4 7 2

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.									MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.						
Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.		Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.		Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.				Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.				
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.														
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.		20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								£ s. d.
100 0 0	19 19 0	–	–	1 16 0	–	2 4 0	166 11 9		226	79	305	–	86	3	15 0 0
100 0 0	19 19 0	–	–	1 16 0	–	2 4 0	166 11 9		226	79	305	–	86	3	15 0 0
100 0 0	10 10 0	–	25 0 0	4 12 0	6 0 0	5 2 6	162 18 3		153	82	235	–	98	2	25 0 0
100 0 0	10 10 0	–	25 0 0	4 12 0	6 0 0	5 2 6	162 18 3		153	82	235	–	98	2	25 0 0
110 0 0	16 16 0	–	2 2 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	6 10 0	175 13 7		325	59	384	–	49	–	15 0 0
220 0 0	29 8 0	–	30 1 4	15 14 0	9 7 0	6 10 0	356 6 1		1,392	593	1,985	–	170	16	70 0 0
110 0 0	17 17 0	–	30 0 0	10 0 0	4 0 0	7 10 0	190 18 10		237	23	260	–	86	–	15 0 0
110 0 0	16 16 0	–	–	10 0 0	4 0 0	4 18 6	192 1 1		1,313	170	1,483	–	97	1	15 0 0
550 0 0	80 17 0	–	62 3 4	40 14 0	21 7 0	25 8 6	914 19 7		3,267	845	4,112	–	402	17	115 0 0
100 0 0	24 3 0	–	20 0 0	12 18 0	3 17 4	23 3 1	222 19 3		247	127	374	–	160	8	20 0 0
100 0 0	5 5 0	–	20 0 0	17 18 0	2 7 4	15 6 4	185 18 7		182	50	232	–	125	6	20 0 0
100 0 0	–	–	20 0 0	3 10 0	–	11 12 0	156 16 10		121	47	168	–	58	1	20 0 0
300 0 0	29 8 0	–	60 0 0	34 8 0	6 4 8	50 1 5	565 14 8		550	224	774	–	343	15	60 0 0
100 0 0	13 7 0	–	–	24 4 0	–	5 4 8	145 18 11		218	135	353	–	212	2	20 0 0
120 0 0	19 7 7	–	–	7 2 0	0 5 9	3 12 8	189 11 10		269	61	330	–	99	–	20 0 0
220 0 0	32 14 7	–	–	31 6 0	0 5 9	8 17 4	335 10 9		487	196	683	–	311	2	40 0 0
100 0 0	12 12 0	–	–	10 14 0	4 0 6	3 0 0	163 9 3		763	135	898	–	161	5	20 0 0
100 0 0	12 12 0	–	25 0 0	19 18 0	1 6 8	3 7 6	185 14 7		162	89	251	–	181	2	20 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	9 6 0	2 0 0	2 1 0	194 13 1		358	94	452	–	157	2	20 0 0
100 0 0	–	–	24 2 0	7 18 0	2 11 8	1 10 0	152 3 6		65	51	116	–	87	–	20 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	20 0 0	8 16 0	1 6 8	13 19 10	188 9 2		416	397	813	–	122	13	20 0 0
500 0 0	58 16 0	–	94 2 0	56 12 0	11 5 0	23 18 4	889 9 7		1,764	766	2,530	–	711	22	100 0 0
100 0 0	25 4 0	–	13 6 0	4 10 0	–	6 15 0	174 19 8		126	61	187	–	50	3	20 0 0
130 0 0	16 16 0	–	12 14 0	7 2 0	–	8 13 0	212 1 2		25	28	53	–	65	–	20 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	12 10 0	9 14 0	–	6 4 6	161 7 10		264	75	339	–	101	3	20 0 0
330 0 0	58 16 0	–	38 10 0	21 6 0	–	21 12 6	548 8 8		415	164	579	–	216	6	60 0 0

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*con.* COUNTY OF CLARE—*continued.*										
Tulla, . .	1. Kilkishen, .	21,294	2,807	2	1	–	1	14 16 9	9 0 0	0 11 9
	2. Quin, . .	25,519	2,563	2	1	–	–	11 16 9	9 0 0	0 11 8
	3. Tulla, . .	39,615	4,464	4	1	–	1	19 10 7	20 0 0	0 11 9
		86,428	9,834	8	3	–	2	46 4 1	38 0 0	1 15 2
COUNTY OF CORK.										
Bandon, . .	1. Bandon, . .	21,143	7,266	1	1	1	1	31 2 3	–	0 11 4
	2. Inishannon, .	17,108	2,492	1	1	–	1	12 0 6	8 0 0	0 11 4
	3. Kilbrittain, .	16,094	2,136	1	1	–	–	8 11 0	8 0 0	0 11 4
	4. Murragh, .	22,402	2,949	1	1	–	–	31 1 9	8 0 0	0 11 4
	5. Templemartin,	24,598	3,035	1	1	–	–	5 14 4	6 3 6	0 11 4
		101,345	17,878	5	5	1	2	88 9 10	30 3 6	2 16 8
Bantry, . .	1. Bantry, . .	24,399	5,818	1	1	–	1	30 7 3	1 16 0	0 14 2
	2. Durrus and Kilcrohane,	24,139	3,215	2	1	–	1	11 11 3	8 0 0	0 14 1
	3. Glengarriff, .	27,639	2,494	2	1	–	–	15 2 7	11 0 0	0 14 1
	4. Kealkill, .	30,677	1,930	1	1	–	1	5 9 0	6 0 0	0 14 1
		106,854	13,457	6	4	–	3	62 10 1	26 16 0	2 16 5
Castletown, .	1. Castletown, .	39,623	6,069	3	1	–	1	21 9 9	14 0 0	–
	2. Kilcatherine,	33,822	5,109	2	1	–	1	7 11 7	3 5 9	–
		73,445	11,178	5	2	–	2	29 1 4	17 5 9	–
Clonakilty, .	1. Clonakilty, .	28,603	7,167	1	1	–	1	22 11 9	5 0 0	–
	2. Rosscarbery, .	27,353	6,075	2	1	–	1	15 0 2	10 0 0	–
	3. Timoleague, .	24,509	5,916	1	1	–	1	9 11 11	–	–
		80,465	19,158	4	3	–	3	47 3 10	15 0 0	–
Cork, . . .	1. Ballincollig, .	17,718	3,676	1	1	–	1	9 4 4	8 0 0	0 7 6
(7, Cork Co. Borough.)	2. Ballygarvan, .	13,928	1,751	2	1	–	1	6 0 2	15 0 0	0 7 6
	3. Blarney, . .	22,448	3,559	2	1	–	1	21 4 8	25 0 0	0 7 6
	4. Carrigaline, .	8,853	5,318	2	2	–	2	26 3 1	10 15 0	1 1 6
	5. Carrignavar, .	22,605	2,191	2	1	–	1	4 7 10	7 0 0	2 3 4
	6. Cork Rural, .	11,544	16,809	1	2	–	–	12 14 6	19 7 4	1 7 6
	7. Cork Urban, .	2,266	76,122	3	7	2	2	*455 15 0	60 0 0	33 19 11
	8. Douglas, . .	10,082	2,825	1	1	–	1	31 12 11	20 0 0	1 7 6
	9. Dripsey, . .	13,230	2,997	1	1	–	1	20 0 6	8 8 0	1 7 6
	10. Queenstown,	7,013	11,710	2	2	1	1	76 1 11	20 0 0	1 15 0
	11. Riverstown, .	19,728	3,079	2	1	–	1	13 1 5	12 0 0	1 7 6
	12. Whitechurch,	15,317	3,136	2	1	–	1	8 2 6	11 0 0	2 10 0
		169,732	133,173	21	21	3	13	684 8 10	216 10 4	48 2 3

* This sum includes the cost of medicines compounded in the North

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.									MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.						
Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.					Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.						
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.		Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	TOTAL.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.														
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.		20.	21.	22.	23	24	25	26
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								£ s. d.
100 0 0	9 9 0	–	–	4 18 0	–	12 12 3	151 7 9		190	73	263	–	48	1	20 0 0
100 0 0	12 12 0	–	–	3 12 0	–	17 16 8	155 9 1		260	93	353	–	37	3	20 0 0
140 0 0	10 10 0	–	–	8 18 0	–	12 14 4	212 4 8		453	65	518	–	68	1	20 0 0
340 0 0	32 11 0	–	–	17 8 0	–	43 3 3	519 1 6		903	231	1,134	–	153	5	60 0 0
120 0 0	18 18 0	33 5 2	25 0 0	8 0 0	3 12 0	21 9 2	261 17 11		711	415	1,126	–	90	5	20 0 0
120 0 0	19 7 0	–	25 0 0	2 10 0	3 12 0	12 0 10	203 1 8		218	109	327	–	37	1	15 0 0
120 0 0	17 17 0	–	–	2 14 0	3 12 0	7 19 10	169 5 2		106	92	198	–	32	–	15 0 0
120 0 0	21 0 0	–	–	4 2 0	9 12 0	10 13 4	205 0 5		477	102	579	–	54	1	15 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	–	4 4 0	3 12 0	13 16 10	170 18 0		125	85	210	–	55	–	15 0 0
600 0 0	93 18 0	33 5 2	50 0 0	21 10 0	24 0 0	66 0 0	1,010 3 2		1,637	803	2,440	–	268	7	80 0 0
100 0 0	10 10 0	–	25 0 0	10 8 0	0 14 2	21 2 3	200 11 10		387	196	583	–	94	9	15 0 0
100 0 0	43 1 0	–	30 0 0	6 14 0	0 10 0	12 0 0	212 10 4		90	24	114	–	62	1	15 0 0
100 0 0	21 0 0	–	–	6 0 0	0 14 2	11 18 10	166 9 8		191	78	269	–	52	–	10 0 0
100 0 0	10 10 0	–	32 2 4	5 18 0	0 14 2	2 0 0	163 7 7		58	43	101	–	56	1	10 0 0
400 0 0	85 1 0	–	87 2 4	29 0 0	2 12 6	47 1 1	742 19 5		726	341	1,067	–	264	11	50 0 0
140 0 0	17 5 0	–	20 0 0	14 0 0	2 2 6	24 7 7	253 4 10		772	63	835	–	112	13	20 0 0
110 0 0	–	–	25 0 0	19 8 0	0 10 0	15 5 3	181 0 7		509	30	539	–	90	–	20 0 0
250 0 0	17 5 0	–	45 0 0	33 8 0	2 12 6	39 12 10	434 5 5		1,281	93	1,374	–	202	13	40 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	15 2 0	6 0 0	9 9 11	219 19 8		485	255	740	–	156	7	20 0 0
120 0 0	59 0 0	–	25 0 0	10 10 0	3 18 4	15 13 7	259 2 1		240	148	388	–	107	–	20 0 0
110 0 0	17 17 0	–	25 0 0	8 12 0	3 10 0	9 0 6	183 11 5		183	125	308	–	96	5	20 0 0
350 0 0	93 13 0	–	75 0 0	34 4 0	13 8 4	34 4 0	662 13 2		908	528	1,436	–	359	12	60 0 0
160 0 0	65 15 0	–	25 0 0	5 10 0	2 10 0	16 5 0	292 11 10		184	122	306	–	54	–	15 0 0
156 9 7	23 17 0	–	25 0 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	21 8 6	254 4 9		75	89	164	–	33	–	15 0 0
179 13 5	3 13 6	–	25 0 0	5 10 0	2 10 0	24 6 6	287 5 7		439	100	539	–	55	–	15 0 0
290 0 0	112 0 0	–	66 3 11	7 18 0	2 10 0	32 17 10	549 9 4		321	273	594	–	64	3	30 0 0
110 0 0	2 12 6	–	35 10 0	4 16 0	1 13 4	26 14 0	194 17 0		143	60	203	–	48	–	15 0 0
275 0 0	44 12 6	–	29 3 0	14 10 0	15 0 0	29 19 3	441 14 1		1,943	610	2,553	–	146	2	40 0 0
940 0 0	144 6 0	230 3 0	53 5 0	117 0 0	90 0 0	324 0 9	2,448 9 8		20802	4,560	25362	4	1175	13	140 0 0
120 0 0	54 12 0	–	25 0 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	10 10 4	268 4 9		213	130	343	–	29	–	15 0 0
150 0 0	12 12 0	–	25 0 0	5 8 0	2 10 0	17 8 11	242 14 11		577	107	684	–	54	–	15 0 0
305 3 10	21 0 0	80 0 0	38 0 0	19 18 0	5 0 0	31 8 3	598 7 0		1,547	520	2,067	–	174	6	50 0 0
150 0 0	15 4 6	–	25 0 0	6 8 0	1 13 4	21 7 0	246 1 9		533	193	726	–	64	2	15 0 0
130 14 10	51 4 6	–	33 11 1	3 0 0	1 13 4	28 11 6	270 7 9		74	90	164	–	19	1	15 0 0
2,967 1 8	551 9 6	310 3 0	405 13 0	196 2 0	130 0 0	584 17 10	6,094 8 5		26851	6,854	33705	4	1915	27	380 0 0

City Dispensary for use in the Cork Rural Dispensary District.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*con.*										
County of Cork—*con.*								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dunmanway,	1. Ballyneen,	28,192	4,429	1	1	–	1	19 12 0	9 0 0	3 7 7
	2. Coolmountain,	46,842	4,238	1	1	–	–	13 8 10	–	4 4 7
	3. Dunmanway,	28,883	4,654	1	1	–	1	21 1 7	9 10 0	4 10 7
		103,917	13,321	3	3	–	2	54 2 5	18 10 0	12 2 9
Fermoy,	1. Ballyhooly,	32,026	3,696	2	1	–	1	20 15 2	18 18 1	0 10 7
	2. Ballynoe,	33,150	3,160	2	1	–	1	21 7 11	9 2 6	1 10 11
	3. Fermoy,	19,029	8,691	2	1	–	1	63 11 3	5 0 0	0 12 4
	4. Kilworth,	31,652	4,259	2	1	–	1	13 8 3	12 0 0	2 5 7
	5. Rathcormack,	32,503	2,926	2	1	–	1	22 12 9	5 0 0	0 12 3
		148,360	22,732	10	5	–	5	141 15 4	50 0 7	5 11 8
Kanturk,	1. Boherboy,	35,152	5,212	3	1	–	1	11 8 11	21 12 6	–
	2. Kanturk,	47,821	7,022	2	1	1	1	36 10 3	14 0 0	–
	3. Milford,	40,053	4,637	2	1	–	1	18 12 5	5 0 0	–
	4. Newmarket,	62,659	6,310	2	1	–	1	22 13 2	16 0 0	–
		185,685	23,181	9	4	1	4	89 4 9	56 12 6	–
Kinsale,	1. Ballyfeard,	19,455	2,259	1	1	–	1	7 13 6	12 0 0	–
	2. Ballymartle,	19,112	1,821	1	1	–	–	9 14 3	5 3 0	–
	3. Carrigaline,	15,078	3,091	2	1	–	1	6 13 5	12 0 0	–
	4. Courceys,	13,495	2,287	1	1	–	–	12 8 1	7 0 0	–
	5. Kinsale,	12,511	7,215	1	1	–	1	36 10 11	16 0 0	–
		79,651	16,673	6	5	–	3	73 0 2	52 3 0	–
Macroom,	1. Cannaway,	26,643	3,092	1	1	–	1	17 19 7	6 0 0	2 10 1
	2. Clonmoyle,	35,354	4,695	2	1	–	1	16 4 4	21 5 0	1 18 4
	3. Inchigeelagh,	32,257	3,555	3	1	–	2	20 4 10	18 2 6	1 18 9
	4. Macroom,	39,416	6,850	1	1	–	1	47 14 10	16 15 0	1 18 5
	5. Slievereagh,	45,438	4,806	2	1	–	1	10 16 6	20 6 6	2 16 4
		179,108	22,998	9	5	–	6	113 0 1	82 9 0	11 1 11
Mallow,	1. Ballyclogh,	16,904	1,507	2	1	–	1	19 3 2	24 10 0	0 16 2
	2. Buttevant,	28,981	4,063	3	1	–	1	12 13 9	14 10 0	0 16 2
	3 Doneraile,	29,783	3,130	2	1	1	1	23 5 2	13 0 0	0 16 2
	4. Kilshannig,	37,650	4,097	3	1	–	1	28 10 3	24 5 0	0 16 8
	5. Mallow,	12,780	5,772	1	1	–	1	72 13 8	20 0 0	0 16 2
	6. Rahan,	23,467	2,157	2	1	–	1	12 2 1	11 0 0	0 16 2
		149,565	20,726	13	6	1	6	168 8 1	107 5 0	4 17 6

* Includes £428 15*s.* 10*d.* expended from a Loan
† „ £5 0*s.* 0*d.* do. do.

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.

Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.		Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.	MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.						Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or Pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.			Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.							Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.				
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							£ s. d.
145 0 0	25 4 0	–	20 10 0	9 12 0	5 0 0	19 4 8	256 10 3	140	81	221	–	83	–	20 0 0
145 0 0	4 4 0	–	–	11 16 0	4 0 0	32 5 0	214 18 5	306	99	405	–	86	–	20 0 0
145 0 0	26 2 0	–	21 0 0	11 6 0	2 0 0	10 1 9	250 11 11	359	173	532	–	91	–	20 0 0
435 0 0	55 10 0	–	41 10 0	32 14 0	11 0 0	61 11 5	722 0 7	805	353	1,158	–	260	–	60 0 0
140 0 0	22 1 0	–	23 0 0	6 0 0	1 12 6	20 2 8	253 0 0	450	121	571	–	68	1	20 0 0
140 0 0	16 16 0	–	23 19 4	3 8 0	1 5 0	30 19 2	248 8 10	340	111	451	–	39	1	20 0 0
140 0 0	8 8 0	–	25 0 0	9 18 0	3 14 0	36 13 4	292 16 11	582	368	950	–	141	5	35 0 0
140 0 0	23 1 0	–	10 8 4	6 12 0	1 5 0	504 12 0*	713 12 2	230	115	345	–	69	1	20 0 0
140 0 0	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	4 16 0	0 7 0	27 0 10	242 4 10	299	92	391	–	40	1	20 0 0
700 0 0	87 2 0	–	107 7 8	30 14 0	8 3 6	619 8 0	1,750 2 9	1,901	807	2,708	–	357	9	115 0 0
139 10 0	35 14 0	–	27 5 7	21 4 0	6 19 0	6 6 11	270 0 11	465	206	671	–	165	–	25 0 0
149 10 0	29 8 0	–	30 0 0	20 8 0	9 8 0	26 2 2	315 6 5	289	224	513	–	230	7	25 0 0
129 10 0	21 0 0	–	20 0 0	11 4 0	2 16 0	27 16 6†	235 18 11	225	125	350	–	112	–	25 0 0
149 10 0	12 12 0	–	35 0 0	21 4 0	9 4 0	14 13 2	280 16 4	396	98	494	–	199	4	25 0 0
568 0 0	98 14 0	–	112 5 7	74 0 0	28 7 0	74 18 9	1,102 2 7	1,375	653	2,028	–	706	11	100 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	20 0 0	3 19 0	3 0 0	3 16 0	187 4 6	106	91	197	–	27	–	15 0 0
120 0 0	18 18 0	–	3 10 0	2 2 0	1 6 8	15 4 6	175 18 5	161	78	239	–	24	–	15 0 0
120 0 0	42 0 0	–	20 0 0	4 6 0	3 0 0	21 3 0	229 2 5	248	76	324	–	46	1	15 0 0
120 0 0	13 13 0	–	–	3 14 0	1 6 8	13 13 0	171 14 9	117	99	216	–	27	–	15 0 0
120 0 0	18 18 0	–	30 0 0	12 12 0	1 6 8	2 8 8	237 16 3	1,512	544	2,056	–	143	5	24 0 0
600 0 0	110 5 0	–	73 10 0	26 13 0	10 0 0	56 5 2	1,001 16 4	2,144	888	3,032	–	267	6	84 0 0
135 0 0	23 2 0	1 13 4	15 13 0	5 14 0	2 5 0	11 1 6	220 18 6	125	74	199	–	65	–	15 0 0
130 0 0	26 11 0	1 13 4	25 0 0	5 14 0	4 12 0	9 5 0	242 3 0	192	101	293	–	95	1	15 0 0
145 0 0	13 16 0	1 13 4	25 0 0	7 14 0	2 10 0	18 1 8	254 1 1	300	63	363	–	78	–	15 0 0
130 0 0	17 17 0	1 13 4	26 0 0	13 16 0	7 11 0	14 18 5	278 4 0	633	217	850	–	141	13	29 0 0
130 0 0	16 16 0	1 13 4	25 10 5	11 10 0	3 14 0	6 10 0	229 13 1	237	73	310	–	96	–	15 0 0
670 0 0	98 2 0	8 6 8	117 3 5	44 8 0	20 12 0	59 16 7	1,224 19 8	1,487	528	2,015	–	475	14	89 0 0
140 0 0	16 16 0	–	20 0 0	3 0 0	2 15 0	62 7 7	289 7 11	442	92	534	–	35	–	10 0 0
140 0 0	12 12 0	–	24 0 0	9 18 0	2 15 0	38 9 4	255 14 3	331	130	461	–	110	2	12 10 0
140 0 0	34 13 4	–	25 0 0	5 16 0	2 15 0	23 5 4	268 11 0	453	317	770	–	79	1	12 10 0
150 0 0	12 12 0	–	20 0 0	8 2 0	4 6 0	24 9 4	273 1 3	923	142	1,065	–	84	–	10 0 0
140 0 0	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	11 8 0	4 6 0	42 2 5	333 2 3	1,156	389	1,545	–	112	8	29 19 0
140 0 0	19 16 0	–	20 0 0	5 0 0	4 6 0	11 9 4	224 9 7	393	137	530	–	54	–	10 0 0
850 0 0	113 5 4	–	134 0 0	43 4 0	21 3 0	202 3 4	1,644 6 3	3,698	1,207	4,905	–	474	11	84 19 0

obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.
do. do. do. do.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*con.*										
COUNTY OF CORK—*continued.*								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MIDLETON,	1. Aghada,	19,046	4,485	1	1	–	1	23 9 1	10 0 0	0 15 0
	2. Castlemartyr,	20,583	2,697	1	1	–	1	28 2 1	1 0 0	0 13 6
	3. Cloyne,	16,027	4,248	1	1	–	1	31 1 3	8 0 0	0 17 0
	4. Midleton,	27,449	7,630	2	2	–	2	44 8 10	5 1 0	1 2 4
	5. Walshtown-more East,	26,161	2,183	1	1	–	1	12 5 10	–	0 16 0
		109,266	21,243	6	6	–	6	139 7 1	24 1 0	4 3 10
MILLSTREET,	1. Cullen,	28,393	4,617	2	1	–	–	15 9 7	15 16 0	5 7 6
	2. Millstreet,	46,512	5,898	1	1	–	–	14 13 1	4 4 9	5 14 0
		74,905	10,515	3	2	–	–	30 2 8	20 0 9	11 1 6
*MITCHELSTOWN, (1 and 4 in Co. Limerick.)	1. Galbally,	25,593	4,296	2	1	–	–	20 8 2	11 0 0	3 5 11
	2. Kildorrery,	24,532	3,503	2	1	–	1	7 12 1	5 0 0	3 5 11
	3. Mitchelstown No. 1,	23,874	5,153	2	1	–	1	38 15 7	7 10 0	3 6 1
	4. Mitchelstown No. 2,	12,958	1,205							
		86,957	14,157	6	3	–	2	66 15 10	23 10 0	9 17 11
SKIBBEREEN,	1. Dromdaleague,	43,125	6,098	2	1	–	1	32 1 7	10 0 0	4 13 0
	2. Skibbereen,	23,627	6,909	1	1	1	1	15 9 9	20 0 0	4 13 0
	3. Tullagh,	20,980	5,749	3	1	–	1	22 13 2	18 10 0	4 13 0
	4. Union Hall,	27,293	6,439	3	1	–	1	59 13 0	30 10 0	4 13 0
		115,025	25,195	9	4	1	4	129 17 6	79 0 0	18 12 0
SKULL,	1. Goleen,	22,888	3,946	2	1	–	–	13 0 10	13 0 0	1 19 0
	2. Skull,	34,281	6,297	2	1	–	1	13 16 2	18 0 0	1 11 0
		57,169	10,243	4	2	–	1	26 17 0	36 0 0	3 10 0
YOUGHAL,	1. Ardmore,	13,275	1,889	1	1	–	1	12 14 7	–	0 16 7
(1 and 2 in Co. Waterford.)	2. Clashmore,	20,710	2,829	2	1	–	1	10 19 10	10 0 0	0 14 7
	3. Killeagh,	31,808	4,248	3	1	–	1	25 3 5	5 0 0	0 15 8
	4. Youghal,	4,831	5,915	1	1	–	1	17 17 7	10 0 0	0 11 3
		70,624	14,881	7	4	–	4	66 15 5	25 0 0	2 18 1

* Mitchelstown Union—Mitchelstown No. 1 and Mitchelstown No. 2 Dispensary
† Includes £30 12*s.* 6*d.* expended from a loan

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.

Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.		Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.	MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.						Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.			Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including Cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 16.	
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.							Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Totals.				
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							£ s. d.
100 0 0	12 12 0	–	9 7 8	5 8 0	1 17 6	18 6 7	181 15 10	169	148	317	–	82	1	25 0 0
100 0 0	25 16 0	–	15 13 2	2 13 0	1 17 6	15 12 0	191 12 3	341	141	482	–	33	–	25 0 0
100 0 0	–	–	20 0 0	7 12 0	1 17 6	15 1 1	184 8 10	289	193	482	–	61	1	25 0 0
200 0 0	48 10 6	–	50 0 0	9 14 0	4 5 0	47 4 7	410 6 3	1,173	429	1,602	–	84	3	61 0 0
100 0 0	17 17 0	–	20 0 0	2 16 0	3 7 6	26 1 3	183 3 7	322	45	367	–	33	–	25 0 0
600 0 0	104 15 6	–	115 0 10	28 8 0	13 5 0	122 5 6	1151 6 9	2,294	956	3,250	–	293	5	161 0 0
120 0 0	–	–	–	11 14 0	0 3 0	28 4 9	196 14 10	261	125	386	2	133	2	20 0 0
100 0 0	31 12 2	–	–	11 14 0	0 6 6	31 7 2	199 11 8	578	142	720	–	104	3	20 0 0
220 0 0	31 12 2	–	–	23 8 0	0 9 6	59 11 11	396 6 6	839	267	1,106	2	237	5	40 0 0
100 0 0	29 8 0	–	–	1 14 0	–	14 1 3	179 17 4	1,046	178	1,224	–	64	4	15 0 0
100 0 0	–	–	30 0 0	8 12 0	–	11 2 2	165 12 2	373	142	515	–	96	1	15 0 0
100 0 0	12 12 0	–	32 0 0	13 2 0	9 1 0	44 8 7	260 15 3	864	295	1,159	–	115	6	16 13 0
								23	9	32	–	23	–	3 7 0
300 0 0	42 0 0	–	62 0 0	23 8 0	9 1 0	69 12 0	606 4 9	2,306	624	2,930	–	298	11	50 0 0
130 0 0	37 16 0	–	25 0 0	17 14 0	2 19 0	18 1 6	278 5 1	624	138	762	–	190	3	20 0 0
190 0 0	–	15 0 0	31 0 0	19 13 0	4 19 0	27 4 11	327 19 8	708	167	875	–	255	16	20 0 0
153 13 0	8 8 0	–	25 0 0	11 14 0	3 11 0	11 19 9	260 1 11	591	101	692	–	163	–	20 0 0
130 0 0	10 4 0	–	25 0 0	11 18 0	4 1 0	20 16 5	296 15 5	1,771	259	2,030	–	131	1	20 0 0
603 13 0	56 8 0	15 0 0	106 0 0	60 19 0	15 10 0	78 2 7	1163 2 1	3,694	665	4,359	–	739	20	80 0 0
131 0 0	16 16 0	–	–	7 4 0	–	30 18 3	218 18 1	82	34	116	–	78	–	12 0 0
170 0 0	16 16 0	–	26 0 0	17 18 0	–	17 1 9	231 2 11	212	62	274	–	129	7	12 0 0
301 0 0	33 12 0	–	26 0 0	25 2 0	–	48 0 0	500 1 0	294	96	390	–	207	7	24 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	22 0 0	5 12 0	1 11 0	†41 5 1	220 15 3	182	36	218	–	47	–	24 0 0
150 0 0	25 4 0	–	25 0 0	2 18 0	2 0 0	15 0 9	241 17 2	159	69	228	–	38	1	30 0 0
155 0 0	21 0 6	–	26 10 0	7 10 0	3 6 0	40 15 8	285 0 9	261	64	325	–	86	–	35 0 0
120 0 0	18 18 0	–	28 0 0	7 2 0	2 6 0	26 3 6	230 18 4	1,028	153	1,181	–	69	6	40 0 0
545 0 0	81 18 0	–	101 10 0	23 2 0	9 3 0	123 5 0	978 11 6	1,630	322	1,952	–	240	7	129 0 0

Districts.—The figures given in columns 5 to 19, inclusive, relate to the two Dispensary Districts. obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*con.*								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
County of Kerry.										
Caherciveen,	1. Caher,	47,051	6,401	1	1	–	1	13 17 5	–	–
	2. Darrynane,	24,884	3,205	2	1	–	1	22 1 7	14 0 0	–
	3. Emlagh,	65,384	6,174	3	1	–	1	16 3 3	19 10 0	–
	4. Glanbehy,	50,162	3,962	2	1	–	1	36 7 9	17 0 0	–
	5. Valencia,	10,649	2,693	2	1	–	1	17 19 5	15 10 0	–
		198,130	22,435	10	5	–	5	106 9 5	66 0 0	–
Dingle,	1. Awenascale,	23,548	3,087	1	1	–	1	31 8 10	9 15 0	–
	2. Castlegregory,	41,383	4,783	2	1	–	1	22 12 8	14 0 0	–
	3. Dingle,	23,049	4,927	1	1	1	1	20 17 3	–	–
	4. Ventry,	33,479	5,477	2	1	–	1	23 3 1	14 0 0	–
		126,459	18,274	6	4	1	4	98 1 10	37 15 0	–
Kenmare,	1. Kenmare,	31,715	3,775	1	1	–	1	18 16 8	0 5 0	1 7 10
	2. Kilgarvan,	52,426	3,212	1	1	–	1	21 17 10	6 0 0	1 15 0
	3. Sneem,	58,469	4,504	2	1	–	1	22 11 8	10 0 0	4 16 1
	4. Tuosist,	55,806	3,151	2	1	–	1	20 18 10	10 0 0	5 14 5
		198,416	14,642	6	4	–	4	84 5 0	26 5 0	13 13 4
Killarney,	1. Coom,	45,452	6,771	2	1	–	1	21 7 6	2 5 0	21 3 6
	2. Killarney,	88,272	11,077	2	2	1	2	73 3 9	10 0 0	12 3 5
	3. Killorglin,	53,849	8,861	1	1	–	1	40 4 9	2 0 0	9 4 11
	4. Milltown,	25,090	4,679	1	1	–	1	23 5 8	12 0 0	8 15 6
	5. Molahiffe,	38,767	5,708	2	1	–	1	20 19 10	5 1 0	6 6 6
		251,430	37,096	8	6	1	6	179 1 6	31 6 0	57 13 10
Listowel, (5 in Co. Limerick.)	1. Ballybunnion,	19,642	3,880	1	1	–	1	29 4 1	7 0 0	1 14 3
	2. Ballyduff,	22,770	5,109	1	1	–	–	17 18 6	8 0 0	1 14 3
	3. Ballyhorgan,	38,139	5,176	2	1	–	1	24 15 6	17 0 0	1 14 3
	4. Ballylongford,	27,669	4,240	1	1	–	–	16 11 3	9 0 0	1 14 3
	5. Glin,	24,672	4,301	1	1	–	1	11 6 7	6 0 0	1 14 3
	6. Listowel,	34,003	8,448	1	1	1	1	18 8 9	16 0 0	1 14 3
	7. Tarbert,	23,281	4,541	2	1	–	1	14 6 11	21 0 0	1 14 3
		190,176	35,695	9	7	1	5	132 11 7	84 0 0	11 19 9

* Includes 12*s.* expended from a Loan obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.						
Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.		Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.			Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.				
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.													
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							£ s. d.
80 0 0	16 5 6	–	16 1 0	10 2 0	–	7 5 0	143 10 11	327	70	397	–	102	3	15 0 0
90 0 0	16 16 0	–	20 0 0	12 4 0	–	11 5 0	186 6 7	531	162	693	–	133	2	15 0 0
104 0 0	16 16 0	–	19 8 4	16 4 0	–	7 5 0	199 6 7	177	67	244	–	175	1	15 0 0
150 0 0	16 16 0	–	20 0 0	13 14 0	–	9 2 0	262 19 9	825	101	926	–	159	1	15 0 0
90 0 0	16 16 0	–	–	8 18 0	–	10 12 6	159 15 11	300	78	378	–	92	5	15 0 0
514 0 0	83 9 6	–	75 9 4	61 2 0	–	45 9 6	951 19 9	2,160	478	2,638	–	661	12	75 0 0
148 4 0	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	9 2 0	–	7 10 0	247 15 10	759	224	983	–	81	–	10 0 0
148 4 0	15 15 0	–	25 0 0	11 18 0	0 11 6	6 10 0	244 11 2	454	73	527	–	114	1	10 0 0
148 4 0	21 0 0	47 2 0	29 0 0	11 12 0	1 4 6	12 18 0	291 17 9	573	127	700	–	79	13	10 0 0
130 0 0	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	15 4 0	–	11 5 8	235 8 9	311	100	411	2	178	–	10 0 0
574 12 0	70 7 0	47 2 0	104 0 0	47 16 0	1 16 0	38 3 8	1,019 13 6	2,097	524	2,621	2	452	14	40 0 0
115 0 0	4 4 0	–	20 0 0	15 4 0	0 8 6	22 5 6	197 11 6	928	117	1,045	–	130	8	25 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	7 0 9	10 12 0	–	9 0 2	173 1 9	404	83	487	–	106	–	20 0 0
110 0 0	25 4 0	–	–	14 4 0	–	9 0 0	195 15 9	358	35	393	–	143	1	25 0 0
115 0 0	4 4 0	–	0 9 10	9 14 0	–	19 5 9	185 6 10	337	13	350	–	97	–	20 0 0
440 0 0	50 8 0	–	27 10 7	49 14 0	0 8 6	59 11 5	751 15 10	2,027	248	2,275	–	476	9	90 0 0
120 0 0	95 9 2	–	25 0 0	10 8 0	9 15 0	22 15 11	328 4 1	261	163	424	–	104	–	25 0 0
303 14 1	56 14 0	58 8 0	31 1 0	10 18 0	15 5 0	66 10 9	637 18 0	1,225	719	1,944	–	136	20	50 0 0
153 19 0	49 7 0	–	6 5 0	33 16 0	5 0 0	17 6 4	317 3 0	1,132	164	1,296	–	207	8	25 0 0
119 11 5	28 7 0	–	18 10 0	11 18 0	5 0 0	16 5 6	243 13 1	453	206	659	–	129	2	25 0 0
106 10 5	13 13 0	–	27 0 0	22 2 0	6 5 0	106 18 2	314 15 11	434	183	617	–	163	–	25 0 0
803 14 11	243 10 2	58 8 0	107 16 0	89 2 0	41 5 0	229 16 8	1,841 14 1	3,505	1,435	4,940	–	739	30	150 0 0
140 0 0	17 17 0	–	25 8 6	9 12 0	–	5 4 0	235 19 10	172	187	359	–	71	2	20 0 0
160 0 0	21 0 0	–	–	4 2 0	1 0 0	*25 8 11	229 3 8	238	215	453	–	33	2	20 0 0
160 0 0	16 16 0	–	35 8 7	4 12 0	–	5 13 1	265 19 5	304	197	501	–	76	1	20 0 0
141 5 0	24 3 0	–	–	11 4 0	2 0 0	†24 6 10	230 4 4	157	162	319	–	113	3	20 0 0
180 0 0	8 11 0	–	30 0 0	9 6 6	1 8 0	12 0 0	260 6 4	180	193	373	–	94	1	20 0 0
172 10 0	18 18 0	56 0 0	51 15 0	15 6 0	1 8 0	5 4 0	357 4 0	691	306	997	–	173	10	38 0 0
165 0 0	36 18 0	–	6 17 4	6 10 0	1 11 0	5 4 0	259 1 6	281	149	430	–	88	4	20 0 0
1108 15 0	144 3 0	56 0 0	149 9 5	60 12 6	7 7 0	83 0 10	1,837 19 1	2,023	1,409	3,432	–	648	23	158 0 0

† Includes £0 2*s.* 10*d.* expended from a Loan obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*con.*										
County of Kerry—*continued.*										
Tralee, . .	1. Ardfert, . .	38,606	7,000	2	1	–	1	23 18 2	16 0 0	0 9 3
	2. Brosna, . .	65,789	7,583	4	2	–	2	18 5 1	11 10 0	3 8 6
	3. Castle Island,	30,959	4,853	1	1	–	1	23 5 8	–	0 9 3
	4. Castlemaine, .	18,264	2,486	1	1	–	1	14 1 10	9 7 6	5 9 3
	5. Kilgobban, .	10,420	819	1	1	–	1	5 3 11	7 0 0	2 14 3
	6. Tralee, . .	57,775	19,144	1	2	1	2	100 5 5	2 2 0	0 18 6
		221,813	41,885	10	8	1	8	185 0 1	45 19 6	13 9 0
County of Limerick.										
Croom, . .	1. Adare, . . .	25,251	2,992	2	1	–	–	9 6 7	10 0 0	1 12 10
	2. Castletown, .	28,162	3,749	2	1	–	1	17 13 5	15 5 0	1 12 10
	3. Croom, .	29,911	4,065	2	1	1	1	30 1 3	22 0 0	3 11 3
		83,324	10,806	6	3	1	2	57 1 3	47 5 0	6 16 11
Kilmallock, .	1. Bruff, . .	20,721	3,737	1	1	1	1	14 16 2	12 0 0	3 10 4
(3 in Co. Cork.)	2. Bruree, . .	23,029	2,671	1	1	–	1	25 9 2	–	4 1 10
	3. Charleville, .	19,384	4,121	1	1	1	1	32 14 8	–	5 5 7
	4. Hospital, .	18,926	4,355	1	1	–	1	36 6 10	5 14 0	3 10 4
	5. Kilfinnane, .	37,490	5,855	1	1	1	1	36 5 9	6 0 0	3 17 9
	6. Kilmallock, .	25,600	4,812	1	1	–	1	24 7 9	–	4 0 11
		145,150	25,551	6	6	3	6	170 0 4	23 14 0	24 6 9
*Limerick, .	1. Annacotty, .	22,273	4,308	2	1	–	1	12 2 11	18 0 0	1 11 1
(2 and 5 in Co. Clare, 7 Limerick County Borough.)	2. Bridgetown, .	41,177	4,440	3	1	–	1	18 5 4	21 0 0	1 16 1
	3. Caherconlish, .	27,543	4,017	1	1	–	1	21 10 4	3 0 0	1 11 2
	4. Clarina, . .	22,880	3,606	1	1	–	1	6 8 8	9 0 0	1 11 2
	5. Coolacasey, .	27,482	3,152	3	1	–	2	15 8 11	18 0 0	1 11 2
	6. Limerick Rural, . .	6,400	4,243	1	1	1	1	47 9 10	37 5 5	6 15 7
	7. Limerick Urban, .	2,109	38,151		3		2	142 9 7	111 18 4	20 6 8
	8. Murroe, . .	28,047	4,097	2	1	–	1	29 0 9	14 0 0	1 11 2
		177,911	66,014	13	10	1	10	292 16 4	232 3 9	36 14 1
Newcastle, .	1. Abbeyfeale .	37,724	7,430	4	1	–	–	38 19 11	21 0 0	5 3 8
	2. Ardagh, . .	30,173	4,222	2	1	–	–	8 17 0	19 4 0	5 3 8
	3. Broadford, .	37,156	4,712	2	1	–	–	9 5 2	18 0 0	5 3 8
	4. Feenagh, .	20,913	2,879	3	1	–	–	10 11 4	15 16 0	5 3 8
	5. Newcastle, .	17,896	4,648	2	1	1	–	14 3 10	18 0 0	5 7 5
		143,862	23,891	13	5	1	–	81 17 3	92 0 0	26 2 1

* Limerick Union—Limerick Rural and Limerick Urban Dispensary Districts—

† Includes £1,040 0*s.* 8*d.* expended from a Loan obtained

‡ „ £50 „ „

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.

Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.		Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.	MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.						Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.			Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.							Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.				
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							£ s. d.
180 0 0	31 4 0	–	25 0 0	8 0 0	–	11 7 5	295 18 10	546	158	704	–	80	5	20 0 0
290 0 8	37 10 0	–	36 10 0	26 16 0	2 6 0	30 10 0	456 16 3	340	165	505	–	144	4	22 0 0
160 0 0	1 1 0	–	25 0 0	13 8 0	4 2 0	11 9 6	238 15 5	540	193	733	3	170	5	20 0 0
76 7 2	29 8 0	–	4 17 6	14 2 0	2 9 6	10 6 9	166 9 6	285	81	366	–	82	4	12 0 0
80 9 0	8 8 0	–	16 12 0	3 14 0	–	12 7 0	136 8 2	110	47	157	–	32	–	6 0 0
304 18 9	78 15 0	45 0 0	52 7 2	26 16 0	–	35 1 5	646 4 3	2,144	1,717	3,861	1	225	17	87 0 0
1,091 15 7	186 6 0	45 0 0	160 6 8	92 16 0	8 17 6	111 2 1	1,940 12 5	3,965	2,361	6,326	4	733	35	167 0 0
170 0 0	12 12 0	–	–	4 4 0	1 9 0	22 6 11	231 11 4	154	47	201	–	27	1	25 0 0
180 0 0	19 19 0	–	25 0 0	5 8 0	2 18 0	21 1 11	288 18 2	655	177	832	–	70	3	25 0 0
160 0 0	43 18 11	32 6 4	25 0 0	7 18 0	5 1 0	22 5 0	352 1 9	835	229	1,064	–	79	1	25 0 0
510 0 0	76 9 11	32 6 4	50 0 0	17 10 0	9 8 0	65 13 10	872 11 3	1,644	453	2,097	–	176	5	75 0 0
115 0 0	21 0 0	15 0 0	26 10 8	8 6 0	1 17 6	1069 9 11†	1287 10 7	678	368	1,046	–	62	–	19 3 4
130 0 0	42 0 0	–	25 0 0	4 12 0	3 5 0	17 8 6	251 16 6	498	202	700	2	57	–	19 3 4
142 0 0	37 16 0	–	22 0 0	9 16 0	1 5 0	26 8 9	277 6 0	994	234	1,228	–	91	1	19 0 0
137 10 0	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	9 16 0	3 5 0	172 5 9	410 3 11	252	170	422	–	95	2	19 3 4
155 0 0	42 0 0	15 0 0	25 0 0	4 14 0	3 0 0	38 16 6	329 14 0	1,205	280	1,485	1	96	3	23 6 8
145 0 0	17 17 0	–	32 15 8	13 14 0	4 0 0	34 1 2	275 16 6	1,027	325	1,352	–	126	3	22 0 0
824 10 0	177 9 0	30 0 0	156 6 4	50 18 0	16 12 6	1358 10 7	2,832 7 6	4,654	1,579	6,233	3	527	9	121 16 8
200 0 0	16 16 0	–	32 0 9	7 14 0	8 0 0	10 18 5	307 2 5	137	109	246	–	75	–	15 0 0
175 0 0	25 4 0	–	30 0 0	8 12 0	5 16 0	16 17 6	302 10 11	179	122	301	–	79	3	15 0 0
150 0 0	–	–	30 0 0	9 10 0	8 0 0	120 6 2	343 17 8	298	213	511	–	86	2	15 0 0
200 0 0	19 1 0	–	30 0 0	3 16 0	9 3 0	32 2 6	311 2 4	213	124	337	–	39	–	15 0 0
200 0 0	17 17 0	–	30 0 0	5 12 0	6 14 0	11 5 0	306 8 1	277	66	343	–	64	1	15 0 0
200 0 0	16 16 0	41 18 0	15 0 0	9 2 0	8 0 0	34 18 3	417 5 1	303	192	495	–	69	–	30 0 0
562 10 0	90 4 0	125 14 0	45 0 0	95 8 0	34 0 0	95 5 11	1,322 16 6	7,167	3,473	10640	–	831	17	90 0 0
162 10 0	19 19 0	–	30 0 0	9 14 0	6 4 0	155 9 3	328 8 2	236	182	418	–	103	5	15 0 0
1,850 0 0	205 17 0	167 12 0	242 0 0	149 8 0	85 17 0	377 3 0	3,639 11 2	8,810	4,481	13291	–	1346	28	210 0 0
133 10 0	19 19 0	–	–	34 0 0	4 12 0	3 5 0	260 9 7	322	282	604	–	262	6	15 0 0
137 0 0	3 3 0	–	–	11 6 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	188 13 8	266	198	464	–	101	3	15 0 0
130 0 0	25 16 0	–	–	11 10 0	0 16 0	2 0 0	202 10 10	255	222	477	–	99	1	15 0 0
126 0 0	17 17 0	–	–	7 10 0	0 16 0	11 7 7	195 1 7	73	34	107	–	34	5	15 0 0
136 19 11	180 1 3	31 4 0	–	10 0 0	1 6 0	1 0 4	398 2 9	677	363	1,040	–	83	6	15 0 0
663 9 11	246 16 3	31 4 0	–	74 6 0	9 10 0	19 12 11	1,244 18 5	1,593	1,099	2,692	–	579	21	75 0 0

The figures given in columns 5 and 7 relate to the two Dispensary Districts under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.

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No 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*con.*								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
County of Limerick—*con.*										
Rathkeale, .	1. Askeaton, .	22,183	2,820	1	1	–	1	20 1 6	7 0 0	0 4 1
	2. Pallaskenry, .	19,944	2,794	1	1	–	1	16 16 8	5 10 0	0 4 1
	3. Rathkeale, .	37,804	5,762	2	2	1	1	38 18 4	10 0 0	0 4 2
	4. Shanagolden,	21,956	3,615	2	1	–	1	23 0 1	7 0 0	0 4 2
		101,887	14,991	6	5	1	4	98 16 7	29 10 0	0 16 6
County of Tipperary. (North Riding.)										
Borrisokane,	1. Borrisokane, .	27,453	3,358	1	1	–	1	18 10 4	5 0 0	0 5 0
	2. Cloghjordan, .	26,962	2,690	1	1	–	1	13 8 0	10 0 0	0 5 0
	3. Terryglass, .	27,435	2,484	1	1	–	1	18 3 9	6 0 0	0 5 0
		81,850	8,532	3	3	–	3	50 2 1	21 0 0	0 15 0
Nenagh, . .	1. Nenagh, .	35,509	8,308	2	2	–	1	34 15 0	16 0 0	–
	2. Newport, .	44,900	5,253	1	1	–	1	8 14 10	10 0 0	–
	3. Portroe, .	30,435	3,948	2	1	–	1	7 3 0	20 0 0	–
	4. Silvermines, .	30,740	3,087	1	1	–	1	6 15 0	6 0 0	–
	5. Toomevara, .	41,504	4,336	1	1	–	1	7 19 4	10 0 0	–
		183,088	24,932	7	6	–	5	65 7 2	62 0 0	–
Roscrea, . . (4 and 5 in King's Co., 1 in Queen's Co.)	1. Borris-in-Ossory, . .	36,575	3,912	2	1	–	2	14 13 3	19 0 0	–
	2. Bourney, .	35,751	3,127	3	1	–	1	6 5 5	40 0 0	1 9 6
	3. Roscrea No. 1,	21,789	4,890	1	1	–	–	17 2 9	–	–
	4. Roscrea No. 2,	18,212	1,694	1	1	–	1	6 1 2	6 0 0	–
	5. Shinrone, .	37,353	4,116	2	1	–	2	10 17 0	10 10 0	–
		149,680	17,739	9	5	–	6	54 19 7	75 10 0	1 9 6
Thurles, . .	1. Borrisoleigh, .	32,064	4,922	2	1	–	2	5 17 2	13 0 0	1 0 2
	2. Holycross, .	19,579	2,688	1	1	–	1	4 7 10	10 0 0	1 6 8
	3. Littleton, .	31,958	3,146	2	1	–	1	10 8 3	14 0 0	1 10 1
	4. Moyne, . .	25,730	3,087	3	1	–	1	10 17 2	26 0 0	2 10 1
	5. Templemore,	12,722	3,809	1	1	–	1	9 5 6	14 0 0	1 0 1
	6. Thurles, .	20,490	6,631	1	1	1	1	21 4 0	5 0 0	3 5 7
		142,543	24,283	10	6	1	7	61 19 11	82 0 0	10 12 8
County of Tipperary. (South Riding.)										
*Carrick-on-Suir, (3 in Co. Kilkenny, 1, 4, and 5 in Co. Waterford.)	1. Carrickbeg, .	6,248	710	2	2	1	1	51 11 11	5 0 0	2 1 10
	2. Carrick-on-Suir, . .	26,059	8,084							
	3. Pilltown, .	32,120	4,466	3	1	–	1	16 2 11	10 0 0	0 17 2
	4. Portlaw, . .	11,198	1,942	1	1	–	1	23 1 5	9 0 0	1 4 8
	5. Rathgormuck,	37,007	2,561	1	1	–	2	11 2 0	–	0 17 2
		112,632	17,763	7	5	1	5	101 18 3	24 0 0	5 0 10

* Carrick-on-Suir Union—Carrickbeg and Carrick-on-Suir Dispensary Districts.—

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31st MARCH, 1908.									MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1908.						
Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.		Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.		Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.				Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	TOTAL.				
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.														
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.		20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								£ s. d.
153 6 8	12 18 0	–	20 0 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	11 18 6	234 0 9		151	170	321	–	29	1	15 0 0
130 0 0	23 2 6	–	20 0 0	4 2 0	2 14 0	6 4 0	208 12 9		221	96	317	–	46	1	15 0 0
305 0 0	36 4 6	58 0 0	30 0 0	10 14 0	8 10 0	23 9 4	521 0 4		688	383	1,071	–	104	6	30 0 0
150 0 0	1 13 0	–	20 0 0	6 16 0	1 13 0	10 9 6	220 18 9		235	133	368	–	65	1	15 0 0
738 6 8	74 0 6	58 0 0	90 0 0	26 4 0	16 17 0	52 1 4	1,184 12 7		1,295	782	2,077	–	244	9	75 0 0
100 0 0	12 12 0	–	26 10 0	7 4 0	2 4 6	8 15 0	181 0 10		253	91	344	–	60	1	10 0 0
100 0 0	4 4 0	–	26 10 0	6 8 3	0 2 6	7 15 0	168 12 9		157	101	258	–	63	1	10 0 0
100 0 0	12 12 0	–	10 0 0	3 10 9	0 2 6	10 16 3	161 10 3		147	72	219	–	43	–	10 0 0
300 0 0	29 8 0	–	63 0 0	17 3 0	2 9 6	27 6 3	511 3 10		557	264	821	–	166	2	30 0 0
195 0 0	26 4 0	–	31 0 0	8 0 7	–	13 11 2	324 10 9		1,115	350	1,465	–	88	1	50 0 0
100 0 0	12 12 0	–	25 0 0	4 6 0	–	6 3 8	166 16 6		409	122	531	–	108	4	10 0 0
100 0 0	18 18 0	–	25 0 0	2 18 0	2 0 0	0 5 0	176 4 0		128	77	205	–	59	1	10 0 0
100 0 0	17 17 0	–	25 0 0	2 16 0	–	2 0 0	160 8 0		144	45	189	–	48	–	10 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	2 18 3	–	1 15 0	164 8 7		252	115	367	–	64	4	10 0 0
595 0 0	92 7 0	–	131 0 0	20 18 10	2 0 0	23 14 10	992 7 10		2,048	709	2,757	–	367	10	90 0 0
145 0 0	8 8 0	–	50 0 0	5 14 0	0 2 7	10 8 6	253 6 4		291	130	421	–	64	–	19 0 0
100 0 0	5 5 0	–	25 0 0	3 12 0	0 2 7	7 0 0	188 14 6		317	69	386	–	46	–	15 0 0
87 0 0	10 10 0	–	20 0 0	8 6 0	0 2 8	7 11 4	150 12 9		752	148	900	–	92	3	9 0 0
65 0 0	5 5 0	–	–	2 4 0	0 2 7	6 0 0	90 12 9		163	49	212	1	25	–	10 0 0
120 0 0	10 10 0	–	43 15 0	2 13 0	0 2 7	12 14 4	211 6 11		178	53	231	–	43	9	15 0 0
517 0 0	39 18 0	–	138 15 0	22 14 0	0 13 0	43 14 2	894 13 3		1,701	449	2,150	1	275	12	68 0 0
134 0 0	16 16 0	–	38 0 0	6 8 0	–	11 9 0	226 10 4		163	82	245	–	63	6	20 0 0
134 0 0	16 16 0	–	8 10 0	2 10 0	–	2 14 9	180 5 3		70	52	122	–	29	1	20 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	0 10 0	6 16 0	–	14 17 8	184 18 0		171	72	243	–	73	2	20 0 0
120 0 0	6 18 5	–	16 3 7	6 10 0	–	9 11 5	198 10 8		165	74	239	–	49	–	20 0 0
134 0 0	8 8 0	–	20 0 0	4 18 0	–	13 19 6	205 11 1		185	174	359	–	35	2	20 0 0
134 0 0	13 13 0	–	25 0 0	18 2 0	–	5 14 8	225 19 3		1,073	206	1,279	–	127	7	30 0 0
776 0 0	79 7 5	–	108 3 7	45 4 0	–	58 7 0	1,221 14 7		1,827	660	2,487	–	376	18	130 0 0
195 0 0	28 7 0	–	26 2 9	12 14 0	–	11 4 8	332 2 2		21	18	39	–	6	–	2 8 0
									1,332	564	1,896	–	130	1	27 12 0
110 0 0	8 8 0	–	25 0 0	6 18 0	2 0 0	15 18 0	198 4 1		211	134	345	–	70	2	20 0 0
80 0 0	16 16 0	–	20 0 0	3 8 0	–	0 18 0	154 8 1		515	185	700	–	34	1	20 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	23 15 0	4 2 0	–	29 15 3	186 7 5		306	90	396	–	47	2	25 0 0
485 0 0	70 7 0	–	94 17 9	27 2 0	2 0 0	60 15 11	871 1 9		2,385	991	3,376	–	287	6	95 0 0

The figures given in columns 5 to 19, inclusive, relate to the two Dispensary Districts.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists,	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*con.* COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—*con.* (South Riding)—*con.*										
CASHEL,	1. Cashel,	32,520	5,797	2	1	–	1	20 17 0	19 0 0	1 9 4
	2. Fethard,	29,670	3,885	1	1	–	1	31 14 0	6 5 0	1 9 3
	3. Killenaule,	28,512	3,357	2	1	–	1	18 19 5	13 0 0	1 9 3
	4. Kilpatrick,	31,481	3,895	2	1	–	1	32 0 10	7 10 0	1 9 3
	5. Tullamain,	33,954	3,248	2	1	–	1	17 2 7	22 0 0	3 6 5
		156,137	20,182	9	5	–	5	120 13 10	67 15 0	9 3 6
CLOGHEEN,	1. Ardfinnan,	41,555	4,460	2	1	–	1	15 16 5	17 10 0	–
	2. Caher,	33,699	5,732	1	1	–	1	24 4 8	1 0 0	–
	3. Clogheen,	42,168	5,329	2	1	–	1	68 0 6	9 0 0	–
		7,422	15,521	5	3	–	3	108 1 7	27 10 0	–
*CLONMEL, (1, 4 and 7 in Co. Waterford.)	1. Ballymacarbry,	15,967	1,649	1	1	–	1	8 12 2	5 0 0	2 1 8
	2. Clonmel,	6,767	11,023	1	1	1	1	55 10 8	–	7 1 6
	3. Kilsheelan No. 1,	17,432	1,671	1	1	–	1	39 6 4	5 10 0	2 9 9
	4. Kilsheelan No. 2,	12,191	738				1			
	5. Kiltinan,	11,139	894	1	1	–	1	7 19 7	8 0 0	2 3 7
	6. Marlfield,	11,897	1,458	2	1	–	1	9 11 0	15 0 0	2 8 7
	7 St. Mary's,	12,315	1,293	1	1	–	1	–	–	1 19 3
		87,708	18,726	7	6	1	7	120 19 9	33 10 0	18 4 4
TIPPERARY, (5 in Co. Limerick.)	1. Bansha,	41,772	3,931	2	1	–	–	13 7 10	19 10 0	1 16 8
	2. Cappagh,	32,606	4,415	1	1	–	1	24 6 10	10 0 0	1 14 5
	3. Emly,	24,663	4,559	2	1	–	–	15 1 9	24 15 0	1 14 5
	4. Golden,	22,679	2,368	1	1	–	–	10 19 4	6 0 0	2 4 5
	5. Grean,	35,659	6,756	3	1	–	1	30 13 2	30 0 0	5 9 4
	6. Tipperary,	22,608	9,903	1	1	–	1	66 12 11	26 0 0	10 5 6
		179,987	31,932	10	6	–	3	161 1 10	116 5 0	23 4 9
COUNTY OF WATERFORD.										
DUNGARVAN,	1. Dungarvan,	23,441	7,410	1	1	–	1	16 19 4	30 18 1	1 7 2
	2. Ringville,	22,477	2,383	2	1	–	1	23 9 7	–	3 13 3
	3. Seskinan,	30,493	2,549	2	1	–	–	12 9 1	4 0 0	2 9 3
	4. Whitechurch,	17,633	2,624	1	1	1	1	38 12 7	–	1 0 2
		94,044	14,966	6	4	1	3	91 10 7	34 18 1	8 9 10

* Clonmel Union—Clonmel and St. Mary's Dispensary Districts.—One Apothecary Do. Kilsheelan No. 1 and Kilsheelan No. 2 Dispensary Districts.—

† Includes £45 5*s.* expended from a Loan obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.											MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.						
Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.		Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.		
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.			Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.						
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.															
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							£ s. d.		
140 0 0	14 12 0	–	32 0 0	11 4 0	2 8 0	12 14 6	254 4 10	347	343	690	–	106	–	20 0 0		
140 0 0	16 16 0	–	35 0 0	9 4 0	2 8 0	110 14 4	353 10 7	928	284	1,212	–	99	–	20 0 0		
140 0 0	16 16 0	–	20 10 0	5 8 0	2 8 0	11 17 4	230 8 0	489	140	629	–	64	3	20 0 0		
140 0 0	5 5 0	–	25 0 0	8 12 0	2 8 0	26 13 7	248 18 8	180	170	350	–	79	1	20 0 0		
129 6 6	–	–	27 13 9	7 16 0	2 8 0	14 14 0	224 7 3	133	125	258	–	66	–	20 0 0		
689 6 6	53 9 0	–	140 3 9	42 4 0	12 0 0	176 13 9	1,311 9 4	2,077	1,062	3,139	–	414	4	100 0 0		
150 0 0	14 14 0	–	20 0 0	7 10 0	3 14 0	23 0 6	252 4 11	752	146	898	–	82	–	20 0 0		
150 0 0	9 9 0	–	25 0 0	10 10 0	4 0 0	27 5 3	251 8 11	801	224	1,025	1	97	–	20 0 0		
150 0 0	17 17 0	–	20 0 0	8 16 0	8 0 0	†71 6 6	353 0 0	1,160	225	1,385	–	98	4	20 0 0		
450 0 0	42 0 0	–	65 0 0	26 16 0	15 14 0	121 12 3	856 13 10	2,713	595	3,308	1	277	4	60 0 0		
140 0 0	8 8 0	–	–	2 2 0	0 1 0	16 5 4	182 10 2	256	110	366	–	27	–	20 0 0		
140 0 0	32 19 2	52 0 0	37 0 0	20 16 0	10 8 0	49 8 7	405 3 11	1,977	747	2,724	–	159	2	35 0 0		
140 0 0	16 16 0	–	26 0 0	2 8 0	0 4 0	10 10 3	243 4 4	302	130	432	–	28	1	21 16 0		
								118	38	156	–	13	–	6 4 0		
50 0 0	8 8 0	–	6 0 0	1 18 0	0 6 0	12 7 0	97 2 2	123	35	158	–	22	–	10 0 0		
136 0 0	12 12 0	–	25 0 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	10 11 0	214 4 7	194	82	276	–	20	1	27 0 0		
100 0 0	–	–	–	2 6 0	1 15 0	1 17 3	107 17 6	53	28	81	–	19	–	19 0 0		
706 0 0	79 3 2	52 0 0	94 0 0	31 0 0	14 6 0	100 19 5	1,250 2 8	3,023	1,170	4,193	–	288	4	139 0 0		
130 0 0	10 10 0	–	–	9 6 0	1 9 0	15 5 9	201 5 3	377	101	478	–	94	–	20 0 0		
116 0 0	2 2 0	–	–	8 2 0	4 10 0	19 9 9	186 5 0	301	155	456	–	67	1	17 0 0		
120 0 0	8 8 0	–	–	8 6 0	2 4 0	22 15 8	203 4 10	330	221	551	–	115	–	20 0 0		
120 0 0	4 4 0	–	–	5 16 0	1 7 0	6 14 2	157 4 11	154	50	204	–	51	–	20 0 0		
165 0 0	21 0 0	–	25 0 0	13 0 0	5 10 0	23 3 5	318 15 11	684	283	967	–	136	4	25 0 0		
130 0 0	36 15 0	39 7 10	27 8 0	18 10 0	7 9 0	45 6 9	407 15 0	169	621	790	–	143	4	20 0 0		
781 0 0	82 19 0	39 7 10	52 8 0	63 0 0	22 9 0	132 15 6	1,474 10 11	2,015	1,431	3,446	–	606	9	122 0 0		
120 0 0	3 0 0	–	27 0 0	14 14 0	3 0 0	‡431 11 8	648 10 3	921	387	1,308	–	146	16	33 0 0		
120 0 0	8 8 0	–	30 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	34 7 11	226 6 9	389	100	489	–	34	–	15 0 0		
120 0 0	23 8 0	–	–	4 10 0	3 0 0	35 1 7	204 17 11	372	39	411	1	51	–	15 0 0		
120 0 0	1 4 0	–	25 0 0	3 18 0	3 0 0	§428 19 3	621 14 0	648	190	838	–	47	1	15 0 0		
480 0 0	36 0 0	–	82 0 0	26 10 0	12 0 0	930 0 5	1,701 8 11	2,330	716	3,046	1	278	17	78 0 0		

acts for these two Dispensary Districts.
The figures given in columns 5 and 6, and in columns 9 to 19, inclusive, relate to the two Dispensary Districts.
‡ Includes £375 expended from a Loan obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.
§ Includes £414 18*s.* 8*d.* expended from a Loan obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*con.*								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
County of Waterford—*con.*										
Kilmacthomas,	1. Bunmahon, .	23,639	2,922	3	1	–	1	29 14 3	23 10 0	–
	2. Kilmacthomas	40,839	4,187	3	1	–	1	21 12 5	18 0 0	–
		64,478	7,109	6	2	–	2	51 6 8	41 10 0	–
Lismore, . .	1. Ballyduff, .	28,714	2,653	1	1	–	1	26 11 8	1 3 6	1 16 4
	2. Cappoquin, .	26,210	3,842	1	1	–	1	29 0 0	22 10 0	1 16 4
	3. Lismore, . .	26,021	4,143	1	1	–	1	22 4 9	4 0 0	1 16 3
	4. Tallow, . .	16,103	2,635	2	1	–	1	26 8 8	5 0 0	1 16 5
		97,048	13,273	5	4	–	4	104 5 1	32 13 6	7 5 4
*Waterford, .	1. Kilmakevoge,	31,155	4,107	2	1	–	2	29 11 8	19 0 0	0 3 0
(1 and 4 in Co. Kilkenny, 6 Waterford Co. Borough.)	2. Kilmeadan, .	19,210	2,304	1	1	–	1	34 5 2	8 0 0	0 3 0
	3. Tramore, .	13,135	3,328	1	1	–	1	17 4 1	14 0 0	0 3 0
	4. Ullid, . .	26,131	5,756	3	1	–	1	25 13 10	25 0 0	0 3 0
	5. Waterford Rural, / 6. Waterford Urban,	15,089	1,797 / 26,769	2	2	–	2	53 18 9	27 17 6	0 6 0
	7. Woodstown, .	20,997	4,030	3	1	–	2	41 12 0	25 10 0	0 3 0
		125,717	48,091	12	7	–	9	202 5 6	119 7 6	1 1 0
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.										
County of Carlow.										
†Carlow, . .	1. Bagenalstown,	16,855	3,538	1	1	–	1	22 4 1	10 0 0	0 7 2
(2 and 5 in Queen's Co.)	2. Ballickmoyler and Newtown	29,671	3,861	2	1	–	1	30 5 10	12 0 0	0 7 2
	3. Borris, . . .	26,376	3,607	1	1	–	1	10 8 11	9 0 0	0 10 8
	4. Carlow No. 1, .	19,867	8,821	1	1	1	1 / 1	94 13 4	18 0 0	4 6 0
	5. Carlow No. 2, .	7,334	851							
	6. Clonegal, .	14,787	1,782	1	1	–	2	4 10 1	7 0 0	0 7 2
	7. Fennagh and Myshall, .	31,716	3,687	3	1	–	1	5 15 8	26 8 0	0 7 2
	8. Leighlinbridge	20,100	3,083	1	1	–	1	17 12 6	10 0 0	0 19 2
	9. Tullow, . .	33,236	5,208	1	1	–	1	22 3 0	–	0 7 2
		199,942	34,438	11	8	1	10	207 13 5	92 8 0	7 11 8
County of Dublin.										
Balrothery, .	1. Balbriggan,	18,253	4,298	2	1	–	2	17 11 0	9 10 0	2 17 7
	2 Holmpatrick,	7,127	2,896	1	1	–	1	35 4 3	2 10 0	2 9 4
	3. Kilsallaghan,	25,026	2,093	3	1	–	2	25 6 3	6 10 0	7 2 6
	4. Lusk, .	12,059	3,115	2	1	–	1	15 19 0	13 0 0	5 2 6
	5. Malahide, .	6,913	2,437	2	1	–	1	10 7 6	13 0 0	2 7 0
	6. Swords, . .	14,694	3,307	2	1	–	1	8 19 6	4 0 0	5 1 6
		84,072	18,146	12	6	–	8	113 7 6	48 10 0	25 0 5

* Waterford Union—Waterford Rural and Waterford Urban Dispensary Districts.—
† Carlow Union—Carlow No. 1 and Carlow No. 2 Dispensary Districts.—The figures

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.											MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.						
Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.		Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 16.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.			Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	TOTAL.				
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.													
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24	25.	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							£ s. d.
110 0 0	10 9 9	–	25 0 0	2 0 0	0 16 0	51 2 8	282 12 8	358	115	473	1	38	2	20 0 0
100 0 0	32 17 7	–	28 0 0	5 6 0	0 18 0	17 6 9	224 0 9	395	114	509	–	54	2	20 0 0
210 0 0	73 7 4	–	53 0 0	7 6 0	1 14 0	68 9 5	506 13 5	753	229	982	1	92	4	40 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	3 4 0	0 1 6	8 7 1	203 0 1	347	36	383	–	57	–	17 0 0
125 0 0	–	–	25 0 0	4 16 3	0 1 6	13 15 0	221 19 1	357	85	442	–	51	2	20 0 0
120 0 0	–	–	16 0 0	–	6 1 2	6 0 0	176 2 2	254	120	374	1	70	–	20 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	30 0 0	3 4 0	0 1 6	9 6 7	212 13 2	343	164	507	–	31	–	17 0 0
485 0 0	33 12 0	–	96 0 0	11 4 3	6 5 8	37 8 8	813 14 6	1,301	405	1,706	1	209	2	74 0 0
120 0 0	42 0 0	–	28 0 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	14 12 9	260 17 5	202	75	277	–	40	–	20 0 0
120 0 0	27 6 0	–	30 0 0	–	2 0 0	4 7 10	226 2 0	236	101	337	–	22	–	20 0 0
120 0 0	–	–	30 0 0	6 8 0	2 0 0	9 15 9	199 10 10	1,072	141	1,213	–	58	2	20 0 0
145 0 0	16 16 0	–	35 0 0	9 2 0	4 0 0	13 4 0	273 18 10	436	152	588	–	137	7	25 0 0
								25	35	60	–	10	–	9 0 0
233 0 0	37 16 0	–	50 0 0	37 14 0	8 0 0	92 2 1	540 14 4	4,847	1,535	6,382	–	472	3	40 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	45 0 0	2 18 0	4 0 0	14 5 2	270 4 2	685	273	958	–	79	–	20 0 0
858 0 0	140 14 0	–	218 0 0	59 12 0	24 0 0	148 7 7	1,771 7 7	7,503	2,312	9,815	–	818	12	154 0 0
120 0 0	12 12 0	–	21 0 0	6 2 0	7 0 0	3 7 6	202 12 9	708	166	874	1	63	–	20 0 0
120 0 0	18 18 0	–	31 10 0	3 14 0	5 0 0	17 4 0	238 19 0	209	149	358	–	55	2	20 0 0
120 0 0	21 0 0	–	26 0 0	4 8 0	2 10 0	7 19 6	201 17 1	334	109	443	–	47	1	20 0 0
140 0 0	20 18 0	33 0 0	42 7 0	18 14 0	11 10 0	31 17 3	415 5 7	6,473	521	6,994	–	108	3	38 0 0 7 0 0
70 0 0	27 6 0	–	12 0 0	2 2 0	4 0 0	–	127 5 3	75	53	128	–	18	2	10 0 0
140 0 0	4 4 0	–	10 13 10	2 8 0	3 0 0	9 0 3	201 16 11	427	231	658	–	52	1	20 0 0
120 0 0	29 8 0	–	50 13 0	6 16 0	4 10 0	11 13 1	251 11 9	281	150	431	–	64	1	20 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	30 0 0	10 6 0	7 9 0	4 8 10	211 1 0	715	227	942	–	86	1	20 0 0
950 0 0	151 2 0	33 0 0	224 3 10	54 10 0	44 10 0	85 10 5	1,850 9 4	9,222	1,606	10828	1	493	11	175 0 0
155 18 4	–	–	50 0 0	8 8 0	0 16 0	21 9 11	266 10 10	440	165	605	–	78	1	20 16 8
147 10 0	19 19 0	–	25 0 0	6 16 0	2 4 0	12 1 10	253 14 5	713	177	890	–	54	1	20 16 8
140 7 8	16 16 0	–	42 0 0	3 8 0	–	26 0 11	267 11 4	212	228	440	–	28	–	27 0 0
168 6 8	30 9 0	–	25 0 0	6 14 0	–	21 4 11	285 16 1	375	185	560	–	78	4	20 16 8
156 6 8	21 0 0	–	20 0 0	4 2 0	0 10 0	31 2 2	258 15 4	337	139	476	–	45	–	20 16 8
147 16 8	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	4 6 0	–	28 18 2	240 17 10	721	279	1,000	–	47	2	20 16 8
916 6 0	105 0 0	–	187 0 0	33 14 0	3 10 0	140 17 11	1,573 5 10	2,798	1,173	3,971	–	330	8	131 3 4

The figures given in column 3, and in columns 5 to 19, inclusive, relate to the two Dispensary Districts. given in columns 5, 6, and 7, and in columns 9 to 25 inclusive, relate to the two Dispensary Districts.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*										
County of Dublin—*con.*										
Dublin, North, (1 partly, 2 wholly, in Dublin Co. Borough.)	1. North Dublin Rural,	36,275	16,957	9	3	–	6	136 7 0	141 1 0	7 2 1
	2. North Dublin Urban,	4,815	148,635	4	10	4	2	458 11 7	38 14 6	39 17 7
		41,090	165,592	13	13	4	8	594 18 7	179 15 6	46 19 8
Dublin, South, (5 in Dublin Co. Borough.)	1. Clondalkin,	8,604	3,491	2	1	–	1	20 2 10	34 0 0	0 10 0
	2. Donnybrook,	1,954	26,186	2	2	1	–	123 9 1	56 0 0	1 5 0
	3. Rathfarnham,	11,614	7,019	3	2	1	1	86 13 6	44 0 0	1 5 0
	4. Rathmines,	1,714	32,602	1	1	1	1	65 19 5	5 13 4	1 0 0
	5. South City,	3,096	142,003	6	9	4	1	485 6 3	118 0 6	7 10 0
	6. Tallaght,	21,408	2,773	1	1	–	1	24 10 2	–	0 11 11
		48,390	214,074	15	16	7	5	806 1 3	257 13 10	12 1 11
Rathdown, (2, 4 and 8 in Co. Wicklow.)	1. Blackrock and Stillorgan,	4,052	12,528	2	2	–	2	32 6 0	43 0 0	0 12 1
	2. Bray No. 1,	1,061	7,424	1	1	–	1	39 12 4	6 0 0	0 10 0
	3. Bray No. 2,	4,614	1,761	1	1	–	1	10 10 6	11 0 0	–
	4. Delgany,	11,018	3,231	2	1	–	1	20 9 3	8 0 0	0 5 0
	5. Dundrum and Glencullen,	11,820	6,272	3	2	–	2	32 3 10	50 10 0	–
	6. Killiney,	5,047	7,108	3	1	–	1	59 6 6	44 0 0	0 5 0
	7. Kingstown,	1,463	17,592	2	2	–	2	37 6 1	48 0 0	0 10 0
	8. Powerscourt,	22,423	1,826	1	1	–	1	15 6 11	8 0 0	–
		61,498	57,742	15	11	–	11	247 1 5	218 10 0	2 2 1
County of Kildare.										
Athy,	1. Athy,	30,509	6,466	1	1	1	1	76 0 6	6 0 0	1 15 0
(2 and 6 in Queen's Co.)	2. Ballylynan,	21,756	2,569	1	1	–	1	41 1 7	8 0 0	1 15 0
	3. Castledermot,	24,607	2,559	2	1	–	1	37 16 10	15 2 8	1 15 0
	4. Fontstown,	26,293	2,348	3	1	–	1	8 5 1	20 13 4	1 15 0
	5. Monasterevin,	31,702	4,819	2	1	–	1	33 6 7	17 0 0	1 15 0
	6. Stradbally,	26,264	3,394	2	1	–	1	12 7 8	11 10 0	1 15 0
		161,131	22,155	11	6	1	6	208 13 3	78 6 0	10 10 0

* Includes £294 8*s.* 4*d.* expended from a Loan obtained

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st of March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.									MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.					
Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.		Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.		Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.				Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.				
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.														
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.		20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								£ s. d.
773 0 3	135 6 0	–	205 15 0	31 14 0	1 10 0	*416 0 5	1,847 15 9		3,114	1,261	4,375	–	540	3	110 0 0
1,500 0 0	388 10 0	523 7 4	–	232 16 0	7 13 6	307 8 6	3,496 19 0		35370	7,233	42603	–	2289	281	200 0 0
2,273 0 3	523 16 0	523 7 4	205 15 0	264 10 0	9 3 6	723 8 11	5,344 14 9		38484	8,494	46978	–	2829	284	310 0 0
188 9 5	14 7 2	–	35 5 0	6 0 0	1 0 0	10 7 6	310 1 11		418	197	615	–	63	1	40 0 0
400 0 0	31 6 6	151 7 5	–	43 1 8	18 16 0	102 16 10	928 2 6		6,941	1,685	8,626	–	421	–	60 0 0
400 0 0	30 14 11	104 14 4	39 5 0	15 2 0	0 15 9	47 18 11	770 9 5		2,393	829	3,222	–	162	2	60 0 0
200 0 0	15 7 8	103 5 7	28 5 0	29 5 6	17 1 6	24 14 1	490 12 1		3,553	729	4,282	–	289	–	31 5 0
1,619 0 0	160 3 4	545 18 3	26 0 0	295 8 5	81 16 8	460 0 10	3,799 4 3		39535	7,704	47239	–	2846	–	223 14 0
200 0 0	102 15 4	–	29 5 0	3 12 0	–	22 5 9	383 0 2		260	88	348	–	51	–	30 0 0
3,007 9 5	354 14 11	905 5 7	158 0 0	392 9 7	119 9 11	668 3 11	6,681 10 4		53100	11232	64332	–	3832	3	444 19 0
314 0 0	27 6 0	–	55 0 0	17 9 9	1 3 6	42 19 9	533 17 1		1,709	776	2,485	–	155	–	47 10 0
133 0 0	19 19 0	–	25 19 1	13 12 0	0 11 0	21 4 9	260 8 2		1,831	897	2,728	–	135	–	37 10 0
125 0 0	23 2 0	–	25 0 0	0 14 0	–	9 13 8	205 0 2		328	148	476	–	15	–	20 0 0
133 0 0	25 4 0	–	27 15 11	4 4 0	0 4 0	28 18 2	248 0 4		523	179	702	–	29	–	20 0 0
290 0 0	70 6 0	–	57 2 0	10 18 0	0 17 0	38 14 7	550 11 5		951	389	1,340	–	133	4	40 0 0
165 0 0	21 0 0	–	35 0 0	11 0 0	1 11 6	46 4 8	383 7 8		1,990	408	2,398	–	114	2	48 14 11
291 0 0	28 7 0	–	61 10 6	26 16 0	1 8 0	24 10 10	519 8 5		3,646	1,184	4,830	–	268	3	55 0 0
137 0 0	15 15 0	–	28 0 0	3 2 0	–	8 11 8	215 15 7		451	174	625	–	32	–	20 0 0
1,588 0 0	230 19 0	–	315 7 6	87 15 9	5 15 0	220 18 1	2,916 8 10		11429	4,155	15584	–	881	9	288 14 11
145 0 0	40 19 0	27 2 0	30 0 0	16 10 0	–	39 6 7	382 13 1		2,306	228	2,534	–	177	–	15 0 0
140 0 0	18 18 0	–	25 0 0	3 2 0	2 11 0	12 7 8	252 15 3		567	148	715	–	53	1	15 0 0
125 0 0	25 4 0	–	28 0 0	7 15 6	–	11 19 0	252 13 0		393	194	587	–	85	3	15 0 0
140 0 0	24 3 0	–	25 0 0	1 14 0	0 9 0	2 2 0	224 1 5		313	91	404	–	47	–	15 0 0
140 0 0	19 8 0	–	28 0 0	9 14 0	0 8 0	9 8 4	258 19 11		1,143	397	1,540	–	167	1	15 0 0
140 0 0	30 9 0	–	40 18 0	4 16 0	0 12 0	11 10 1	253 17 9		382	72	454	–	49	–	15 0 0
830 0 0	159 1 0	27 2 0	176 18 0	43 11 6	4 0 0	86 13 8	1,625 0 5		5,104	1,130	6,234	–	578	5	90 0 0

under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*										
County of Kildare—*con.*								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Celbridge, (3 and 5 in Co. Dublin.)	1. Celbridge,	16,793	3,008	1	1	–	1	21 5 7	15 0 0	–
	2. Kilcock,	25,755	3,076	3	1	–	1	13 12 10	38 0 0	–
	3. Lucan,	9,023	2,971	1	1	–	1	34 12 0	58 0 0	–
	4. Maynooth,	11,149	3,008	2	1	–	2	22 2 8	24 0 0	–
	5. Rathcoole,	17,214	2,162	2	1	–	1	14 5 2	26 0 0	–
		79,934	14,225	9	5	–	6	105 18 3	161 0 0	–
Naas, (2 in Co. Wicklow.)	1. Ballymore Eustace,	9,245	1,298	2	1	–	1	14 4 6	14 0 0	2 5 6
	2. Blessington,	51,087	3,033	1	1	–	1	10 1 2	3 0 0	2 12 9
	3. Clane & Timahoe North,	28,672	2,765	2	1	–	1	19 12 6	10 0 0	6 4 11
	4. Kilcullen,	27,591	4,200	1	1	–	1	14 11 0	9 10 0	2 15 6
	5. Kildare,	19,394	3,663	1	1	–	1	46 19 5	–	3 10 0
	6. Naas and Carragh,	24,459	5,632	2	1	–	1	17 1 7	16 0 0	1 19 8
	7. Newbridge,	16,212	9,082	1	1	–	1	30 19 6	20 0 0	3 1 9
	8. Rathmore,	19,059	1,559	2	1	–	1	4 17 1	16 0 0	1 12 2
	9. Robertstown & Kilmeage,	20,469	2,810	1	1	–	1	19 14 3	6 0 0	2 15 6
		216,188	34,042	13	9	–	9	178 1 0	94 10 0	26 17 9
County of Kilkenny.										
Callan, (1 and 4 in Co. Tipperary, S.R.)	1. Ballingarry,	20,379	3,100	1	1	–	1	23 16 10	12 0 0	2 11 6
	2. Callan,	31,839	4,618	2	1	–	1	10 3 0	16 10 0	0 4 0
	3. Kilmaganny,	30,309	3,545	2	1	–	1	16 5 7	15 15 0	0 4 0
	4. Mullinahone,	21,484	2,542	1	1	–	1	8 9 2	15 0 0	0 3 11
		104,011	13,805	6	4	–	4	58 14 7	59 5 0	3 3 5
Castlecomer,	1. Ballyragget,	18,555	2,530	1	1	–	1	19 6 6	12 0 0	–
	2. Castlecomer,	39,265	7,584	3	2	–	1	13 6 7	37 0 0	–
		57,820	10,114	4	3	–	2	32 13 1	49 0 0	–
Kilkenny,	1. Freshford,	18,382	2,272	1	1	–	1	21 13 7	8 0 0	0 9 11
	2. Gowran,	22,388	3,121	1	1	–	1	12 0 5	10 0 0	0 9 11
	3. Kilkenny,	28,415	14,317	1	2	1	2	85 14 6	21 0 0	0 9 11
	4. Tiscoffin,	22,762	2,347	1	1	–	–	5 6 11	11 0 0	0 9 11
	5. Tullaroan,	18,997	1,651	2	1	–	–	12 15 8	10 0 0	0 9 11
		110,944	23,708	6	6	1	4	137 11 1	60 0 0	2 9 7

* Includes £1,450 18*s.* 11*d.* expended from a Loan

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31st MARCH, 1908.									MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1908.						
Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.					Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.						
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.		Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Totals.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officer of Health.
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.														
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.		20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								£ s. d.
120 0 0	46 4 0	–	36 0 0	6 10 0	0 16 0	7 11 11	253 7 6		278	95	373	–	64	3	15 0 0
120 0 0	8 8 0	–	30 0 0	6 12 0	–	11 11 0	228 3 10		312	78	390	–	44	2	15 0 0
120 0 0	8 8 0	–	35 0 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	17 5 0	276 7 0		849	182	1,031	1	55	2	15 0 0
120 0 0	–	–	61 4 3	14 10 0	–	11 17 10	253 14 9		598	234	832	–	169	–	15 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	36 15 0	3 8 0	0 10 0	73 15 4	291 9 6		199	83	282	–	48	1	15 0 0
600 0 0	79 16 0	–	198 19 3	33 8 0	2 0 0	122 1 1	1,303 2 7		2,236	672	2,908	1	380	8	75 0 0
118 15 0	4 4 0	–	20 0 0	2 10 0	1 6 0	1 19 2	179 4 2		370	114	484	–	30	2	5 0 0
143 15 0	18 16 0	–	24 4 0	2 14 0	0 19 0	36 0 0	242 1 11		220	193	413	–	34	1	10 0 0
137 8 2	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	5 5 8	227 7 3		172	112	284	–	54	1	15 0 0
143 15 0	37 14 0	–	27 5 0	5 10 0	1 14 7	6 12 4	249 7 5		369	225	594	–	68	3	15 0 0
143 15 0	25 0 0	–	25 0 0	9 16 0	5 19 0	3 10 0	263 9 5		660	175	835	–	115	1	15 0 0
143 15 0	18 18 0	–	36 10 0	9 14 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	250 14 3		858	384	1,242	–	72	–	30 0 0
143 15 0	19 17 0	–	32 2 0	8 4 0	–	17 17 0	275 16 3		317	295	612	–	75	2	15 0 0
143 15 0	16 16 0	–	24 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0	*1,452 17 3	1,662 7 6		348	81	429	–	25	–	15 0 0
143 15 0	–	–	30 0 0	6 8 0	4 13 0	4 10 4	217 16 1		118	93	211	–	59	–	15 0 0
1,262 8 2	158 1 0	–	244 1 0	52 4 0	19 19 7	1,532 1 9	3,568 4 3		3,432	1,672	5,104	–	532	10	135 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	32 2 2	3 10 0	1 10 0	5 10 0	197 16 6		300	83	383	–	50	–	20 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	10 10 0	1 10 0	8 2 3	208 15 3		283	202	485	–	106	5	20 0 0
100 0 0	–	–	25 0 0	5 10 0	1 10 0	9 3 6	173 8 1		379	177	556	–	59	–	20 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	30 0 0	4 4 0	1 10 0	4 10 0	180 13 1		219	90	309	–	45	–	20 0 0
420 0 0	50 8 0	–	112 2 2	23 14 0	6 0 0	27 5 9	760 12 11		1,181	552	1,733	–	260	5	80 0 0
120 0 0	3 3 0	–	25 0 0	2 14 0	–	–	182 3 6		727	204	931	–	33	1	20 0 0
260 0 0	37 16 0	–	20 0 0	17 12 0	1 0 0	–	386 14 7		1,118	352	1,470	–	156	7	40 0 0
380 0 0	40 19 0	–	45 0 0	20 6 0	1 0 0	–	568 18 1		1,845	556	2,401	–	189	8	60 0 0
100 0 0	6 6 0	–	31 14 0	3 0 0	–	7 1 8	178 5 2		336	81	417	–	39	1	20 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	27 10 0	5 10 0	0 10 0	13 19 6	186 15 10		284	125	409	–	64	–	20 0 0
200 0 0	16 16 0	84 16 0	63 8 0	25 17 6	8 19 0	39 17 5	546 18 4		1,680	778	2,458	–	245	3	40 0 0
100 0 0	21 0 0	–	–	4 8 6	0 6 0	7 17 11	150 9 3		143	73	216	–	60	–	20 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	–	1 8 6	–	10 4 9	151 14 10		149	53	202	–	20	–	20 0 0
600 0 0	77 14 0	84 16 0	122 12 0	40 4 6	9 15 0	79 1 3	1,214 3 5		2,592	1,110	3,702	–	428	4	120 0 0

obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*										
COUNTY OF KILKENNY—*con.*								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Thomastown,	1. Graigue,	28,184	3,861	2	1	–	2	8 12 4	5 10 0	1 15 8
	2. Inistioge,	25,186	2,683	1	1	–	1	15 4 6	4 2 0	6 17 2
	3. Knocktopher,	28,357	3,178	2	1	–	–	16 12 4	5 0 0	8 15 8
	4. Thomastown,	25,850	3,516	1	1	–	1	5 17 8	10 0 0	1 15 9
		107,577	13,238	6	4	–	4	46 6 10	24 12 0	19 4 3
Urlingford,	1. Balleen,	22,486	1,958	1	1	–	–	12 8 1	3 10 0	1 10 9
(2 in Co. Tipperary, S.R.)	2. Kilcooly,	24,644	2,766	1	1	–	1	4 9 4	7 0 0	1 10 10
	3. Urlingford,	30,513	3,933	2	1	–	1	25 14 7	16 10 0	1 10 11
		77,643	8,657	4	3	–	2	42 12 0	27 0 0	4 12 6
KING'S COUNTY.										
Birr,	1. Banagher,	40,136	5,067	1	1	–	1	9 1 5	10 0 0	0 16 6
(7 in Co. Tipperary, N.R.)	2. Birr and Kilyon.	28,435	7,759	3	1	–	1	12 9 6	27 10 0	0 16 5
	3. Ferbane,	62,637	6,056	1	1	–	1	6 15 6	11 8 0	0 16 6
	4. Frankford,	28,672	2,437	1	1	–	1	–	10 0 0	0 16 5
	5. Kinnitty,	33,364	1,962	1	1	–	1	3 16 11	6 18 3	0 16 5
	6. Riverstown,	27,428	2,051	1	1	–	1	10 2 8	8 0 0	2 17 9
		220,672	25,332	8	6	–	6	42 6 0	73 16 3	7 0 0
*Edenderry,	1. Ballyboggan,	21,914	2,088	1	1	–	1	22 17 8	10 0 0	0 3 0
(2, 4, and 5 in Co. Kildare, 1 in Co. Meath.)	2. Carbury,	34,027	2,110	1	1	–	1	21 9 6	10 0 0	0 3 0
	3. Edenderry,	39,318	4,072	1	1	–	1	58 4 6	7 12 0	0 13 0
	4. Johnstown,	19,272	1,457	1	1	–	1	15 7 6	11 0 0	0 3 0
	5. Rathangan No. 1,	16,136	1,676	1	1	–	1	15 9 2	14 0 0	0 2 0
	6. Rathangan No. 2,	12,052	863							
	7. Rhode,	29,691	2,387	1	1	–	1	40 15 1	10 16 0	0 3 0
		172,410	14,653	6	6	–	6	174 3 5	63 8 0	1 7 0
Tullamore,	1. Clara,	29,628	5,419	1	1	–	1	22 6 5	9 11 0	–
(2 in Co. Westmeath.)	2. Kilbeggan,	16,550	2,411	1	1	–	1	6 18 2	29 8 0	–
	3. Killoughy,	42,900	4,364	2	1	–	1	21 12 2	6 10 0	–
	4. Philipstown,	33,632	3,405	2	1	–	1	18 19 10	10 10 0	–
	5. Tullamore,	32,685	7,789	1	1	–	1	52 18 8	15 0 0	–
		155,395	23,388	7	5	–	5	122 15 3	70 19 0	–

* Edenderry Union—Rathangan No. 1 and Rathangan No. 2 Dispensary

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.

Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.				MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.						
Medical Officers.								Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.						
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	TOTAL.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
12.	13.	14.	15	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							£ s. d.
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	10 2 0	–	15 10 0	183 6 0	241	49	290	–	88	1	25 0 0
95 0 0	7 9 7	–	25 0 0	6 8 0	1 0 0	5 6 9	166 8 0	196	73	269	–	30	1	23 15 0
95 0 0	39 10 3	–	–	3 14 0	1 0 0	8 10 0	178 2 3	279	139	418	1	42	–	23 15 0
95 0 0	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	7 10 0	1 0 0	4 1 6	167 0 11	164	83	247	–	73	6	23 15 0
385 0 0	80 11 10	–	75 0 0	27 14 0	3 0 0	33 8 3	694 17 2	880	344	1,224	1	233	8	96 5 0
95 0 0	–	–	15 0 0	2 14 0	–	11 6 7	141 9 5	248	46	294	–	31	2	23 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	15 0 0	7 0 0	–	9 14 9	181 10 11	185	73	258	–	55	1	24 0 0
126 1 8	16 16 0	–	20 0 0	8 4 0	–	21 17 7	236 14 9	320	231	551	–	86	3	21 14 8
341 1 8	33 12 0	–	50 0 0	17 18 0	–	42 18 11	559 15 1	753	350	1,103	–	172	6	68 14 8
120 0 0	10 10 0	–	26 3 0	8 2 0	3 13 4	13 5 0	201 11 3	426	138	564	–	92	2	25 0 0
160 0 0	155 10 10	–	40 15 0	5 6 0	1 13 4	27 1 0	431 2 1	847	412	1,259	–	71	3	50 0 0
120 0 0	6 6 0	–	32 9 3	5 12 0	3 13 4	23 16 1	210 16 8	204	78	282	–	86	–	25 0 0
120 0 0	–	–	25 0 0	2 16 0	3 13 4	8 5 0	170 10 9	330	134	464	–	26	–	20 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	27 3 0	2 14 0	1 13 4	16 13 9	196 11 8	167	52	219	–	26	2	20 0 0
110 0 0	33 8 11	–	15 0 0	3 12 0	1 13 4	15 6 9	200 1 5	148	49	197	–	41	1	20 0 0
750 0 0	222 11 9	–	166 10 3	28 2 0	16 0 0	104 7 7	1,410 13 10	2,122	863	2,985	–	342	8	160 0 0
120 0 0	10 10 0	–	30 0 0	4 18 0	2 16 0	8 16 7	210 1 3	163	88	251	–	50	–	15 0 0
120 0 0	13 13 0	–	36 0 0	3 18 0	2 0 0	11 8 8	218 12 2	542	143	685	–	60	3	15 0 0
120 0 0	27 6 0	–	30 0 0	10 12 0	5 15 0	65 12 9	325 15 3	837	243	1,080	1	174	1	25 0 0
120 0 0	–	–	29 7 8	2 14 0	–	9 4 6	187 16 8	127	89	216	–	23	1	15 0 0
120 0 0	12 12 0	–	35 0 0	2 2 0	1 15 0	4 19 6	205 19 8	427	177	604	–	27	–	(16 8 4 (8 11 8
120 0 0	14 14 0	–	30 0 0	6 6 0	2 19 0	25 15 10	251 8 11	1,028	469	1,497	–	69	3	15 0 0
720 0 0	78 15 0	–	190 7 8	30 10 0	15 5 0	125 17 10	1,399 13 11	3,124	1,209	4,333	1	403	8	110 0 0
120 0 0	19 19 0	–	21 17 11	8 14 0	3 18 0	60 8 1	266 14 5	360	204	564	–	74	4	22 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	29 4 0	4 10 0	1 0 0	14 16 5	222 12 7	390	140	530	–	40	1	18 0 0
120 0 0	8 8 0	–	25 0 0	10 8 0	2 0 0	13 15 6	207 13 8	154	70	224	–	111	1	20 0 0
120 0 0	–	–	28 4 11	4 16 0	3 13 0	10 7 3	196 11 0	318	133	451	–	44	6	20 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	30 0 0	13 2 0	2 18 0	28 5 5	279 0 1	936	263	1,199	–	125	6	40 0 0
600 0 0	61 19 0	–	134 6 10	41 10 0	13 9 0	127 12 8	1,172 11 9	2,158	810	2,968	–	394	18	120 0 0

Districts.—The figures given in columns 5 to 25, inclusive, relate to the two Dispensary Districts.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*										
COUNTY OF LONGFORD.								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BALLYMAHON, (3 in Co. Westmeath.)	1. Abbeyshrule,	30,739	3,886	1	1	–	1	14 7 3	–	–
	2. Ballymahon,	38,994	5,592	3	1	–	1	29 11 5	24 10 0	–
	3. Ballymore,	30,409	3,429	1	1	–	1	9 9 3	1 0 0	–
		100,142	12,907	5	3	–	3	53 7 11	25 10 0	–
*GRANARD, (4 and 6 in Co. Cavan, 2, 3 and 8 in Co. Westmeath.)	1. Ballinalee,	22,146	3,871	1	1	–	–	13 4 4	9 0 0	–
	2. Coole,	11,517	1,152	1	1	–	–	10 14 7	8 8 0	–
	3. Finnea No. 1,	9,888	1,031	1	1	–	–	7 13 9	9 0 0	–
	4. Finnea No. 2,	12,720	2,960							
	5. Granard,	26,853	5,246	1	1	–	1	10 0 10	–	–
	6. Scrabby No. 1,	7,561	1,939	1	1	–	–	21 6 6	8 0 0	–
	7. Scrabby No. 2,	14,496	3,415							
	8. Street No. 1,	15,058	1,519	2	1	–	1	20 3 4	19 0 0	–
	9. Street No. 2,	14,469	2,350				1			
		134,708	23,483	7	6	–	3	83 3 4	53 8 0	–
LONGFORD,	1. Drumlish,	35,842	8,664	1	1	–	1	19 13 10	10 0 0	3 5 11
	2. Killashee,	39,928	4,269	1	1	–	1	10 19 11	10 0 0	3 5 11
	3. Longford,	34,303	9,379	2	1	–	1	20 0 4	0 19 0	3 5 11
		110,073	22,312	4	3	–	3	50 14 1	20 19 0	9 17 9
COUNTY OF LOUTH.										
ARDEE, (4 and 5 in Co. Meath.)	1. Ardee,	27,938	5,082	2	1	–	1	41 7 6	7 6 0	–
	2. Castlebellingham,	14,260	2,630	2	1	–	1	17 9 8	8 12 0	–
	3. Collon No. 2,	30,309	3,048	3	1	–	1	15 12 6	15 5 0	–
	4. Dunleer,	23,711	3,866	3	1	–	1	13 8 7	22 5 0	–
		96,218	14,626	10	4	–	4	87 18 3	53 8 0	–
DROGHEDA, (1, 2 and 4 in Co. Meath.)	1 Duleek	20,704	2,333	3	1	–	1	9 4 9	13 0 0	–
	2. St. Mary's	15,000	2,070	3	1	–	1	7 5 6	15 0 0	–
	3. St. Peter's,	22,635	15,768	4	3	–	1	41 10 3	28 0 0	–
	4. Stamullen,	21,444	2,280	3	1	–	1	3 19 1	8 0 0	–
	5. Termonfeckin,	19,223	3,745	3	1	–	1	5 0 9	12 0 0	–
		99,006	26,196	16	7	–	5	67 0 4	76 0 0	–

* Granard Union—Finnea No. 1 and Finnea No. 2 Dispensary Districts.—
Do. Scrabby No. 1 and Scrabby No. 2 Dispensary
Do. Street No. 1 and Street No. 2 Dispensary Districts.—

† These figures are only approximate, as the Dispensary records were destroyed by fire.

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31st MARCH, 1908.									MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1908.						
Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.					Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.						
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.		Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 18.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.														
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.		20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	28.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								£ s. d.
100 0 0	28 7 0	–	–	1 2 0	–	18 1 8	161 17 11		144	159	303	–	45	–	20 0 0
120 0 0	21 0 0	–	40 0 0	8 16 0	–	10 1 0	253 18 5		498	149	647	–	70	6	20 0 0
110 0 0	19 19 0	–	30 0 0	5 2 0	–	14 1 0	189 11 3		236	94	330	–	56	–	20 0 0
330 0 0	69 6 0	–	70 0 0	15 0 0	–	42 3 8	605 7 7		878	402	1,280	–	171	6	60 0 0
100 0 0	21 0 0	–	–	5 2 0	1 0 0	7 12 5	156 18 9		198	100	298	–	64	2	16 0 0
60 0 0	19 19 0	–	–	–	–	5 8 1	104 9 8		89	76	165	–	24	–	7 0 0
120 0 0	10 10 0	–	–	6 8 0	–	6 16 1	160 7 10		60	36	96	–	18	–	5 1 0
									78	27	105	–	54	2	8 19 0
120 0 0	22 1 0	–	30 0 0	9 6 0	2 0 0	6 2 1	199 9 11		242	136	378	–	86	6	21 0 0
120 0 0	12 12 0	–	–	10 6 0	4 2 0	9 5 10	185 12 4		81	51	†132	–	20	–	5 9 1
									74	33	†107	–	41	–	10 10 8
120 0 0	24 3 0	–	20 0 0	5 14 0	–	5 16 1	214 16 5		101	51	152	–	25	–	7 9 0
									84	89	173	–	36	1	8 11 0
640 0 0	110 5 0	–	50 0 0	36 16 0	7 2 0	41 0 7	1,021 14 11		1,007	599	1,606	–	368	11	90 0 0
110 8 9	21 0 0	–	10 0 0	21 10 0	1 10 0	7 4 4	204 12 10		703	60	763	–	236	9	20 0 0
120 17 6	19 19 0	–	10 0 0	3 6 0	–	7 5 4	185 13 8		61	55	116	–	87	–	20 0 0
110 8 9	19 19 0	–	15 9 0	18 2 0	1 10 0	22 2 4	211 16 4		1,041	229	1,270	–	202	8	29 0 0
341 15 0	60 18 0	–	35 9 0	42 18 0	3 0 0	36 12 0	602 2 10		1,805	344	2,149	–	525	17	69 0 0
120 0 0	4 4 0	–	30 0 0	9 16 0	2 0 0	7 16 0	222 9 6		734	362	1,096	–	63	3	30 0 0
120 0 0	–	–	24 15 10	4 14 0	–	11 16 2	187 7 8		232	160	392	–	55	–	15 0 0
177 10 0	–	–	30 0 0	5 14 0	2 0 0	10 7 3	256 8 9		358	235	593	–	66	3	32 10 0
177 10 0	29 8 0	–	36 0 0	7 2 0	2 0 0	6 6 0	293 19 7		181	126	307	–	89	2	32 10 0
595 0 0	33 12 0	–	120 15 10	27 6 0	6 0 0	36 5 5	960 5 6		1,505	883	2,388	–	273	8	110 0 0
130 0 0	31 10 0	–	36 9 0	5 6 0	2 7 4	136 16 7‡	364 13 8		265	117	382	–	32	1	20 0 0
140 0 0	28 7 0	–	30 0 0	2 12 0	2 0 0	9 2 8	234 7 2		202	145	347	–	32	–	20 0 0
434 17 1	71 8 0	–	40 0 0	28 16 0	4 10 0	30 17 1	679 18 5		1,569	802	2,371	–	253	2	60 0 0
150 0 0	3 3 0	–	25 0 0	2 18 0	1 0 0	17 6 4	211 6 5		185	161	346	1	44	2	20 0 0
150 2 3	4 4 0	–	26 0 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	9 5 3	210 0 3		466	127	593	–	51	–	20 0 0
1,004 19 4	138 12 0	–	157 9 0	42 0 0	10 17 4	203 7 11	1,700 5 11		2,687	1,352	4,039	1	412	5	140 0 0

The figures given in columns 5 to 19, inclusive, relate to the two Dispensary Districts.
Districts.—The figures given in columns 5 to 19, inclusive, relate to the two Dispensary Districts.
The figures given in columns 5 and 6, and 9 to 19, inclusive, relate to the two Dispensary Districts.
‡ Includes £125 14*s.* 5*d.* expended from a Loan obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.*	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*										
COUNTY OF LOUTH—*continued.*								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
DUNDALK,	1. Barronstown,	18,105	3,656	2	1	–	1	15 7 4	9 0 0	3 14 2
	2. Carlingford,	19,925	5,892	2	1	–	1	18 14 6	15 5 0	4 9 2
	3. Dromiskin,	21,186	4,210	2	1	–	1	22 11 2	5 0 0	3 14 2
	4. Dundalk,	17,269	17,688	1	2	–	2	62 1 11	8 8 0	11 7 3
	5. Ravensdale,	17,929	3,283	1	1	–	1	25 7 7	10 0 0	4 1 0
		94,414	34,729	8	6	–	6	144 2 6	47 13 0	27 5 9
COUNTY OF MEATH.										
DUNSHAUGHLIN	1. Dunboyne,	39,850	2,699	3	1	–	1	19 11 2	12 0 0	2 17 10
	2. Killeen,	29,984	2,463	3	1	–	1	23 3 6	14 10 0	2 14 4
	3. Ratoath,	36,988	2,817	3	1	–	1	22 17 1	6 0 0	2 14 4
		106,822	7,979	9	3	–	3	65 11 9	32 10 0	8 6 6
KELLS,	1. Kells,	27,067	4,914	1	1	–	1	28 12 10	12 0 0	–
	2. Kilskeer,	25,940	2,711	1	1	–	1	15 13 3	10 0 0	–
	3. Moynalty,	20,138	2,945	2	1	–	1	24 13 2	13 0 0	–
	4. Nobber,	30,281	3,199	2	1	–	1	45 13 6	14 0 0	–
		103,426	13,769	6	4	–	4	114 12 9	49 0 0	–
NAVAN,	1. Castletown,	29,802	3,052	2	1	–	1	28 12 5	20 10 0	1 5 10
	2. Navan,	37,102	8,739	1	1	–	2	13 17 2	–	1 5 10
	3. Painestown,	27,570	2,759	3	1	–	1	9 16 8	18 0 0	1 5 10
		94,474	14,550	6	3	–	4	52 6 3	38 10 0	3 17 6
OLDCASTLE, (1 and 4 in Co. Cavan.)	1. Ballyjamesd'ff,	19,483	4,920	2	1	–	1	19 17 2	12 10 0	–
	2. Crossakeel,	12,371	1,635	1	1	–	1	10 9 7	8 0 0	–
	3. Oldcastle,	24,751	3,772	1	1	–	1	14 2 2	5 0 0	–
	4. Virginia,	22,438	4,688	1	1	–	1	12 2 2	10 0 0	–
		86,043	15,015	5	4	–	4	56 11 1	35 10 0	–

* Includes £17 15*s.* 6*d.* expended from a Loan

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.

Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.		Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.	MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.						Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Medical Officers.								Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.						
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.			Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							£ s. d.
140 0 0	13 13 0	–	25 0 0	7 0 0	0 17 0	12 7 1	226 18 7	681	207	888	–	80	3	25 0 0
160 0 0	6 6 0	–	25 0 0	8 6 0	0 17 0	2 15 7	241 13 3	344	80	424	–	99	4	35 0 0
150 0 0	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	9 2 0	1 3 0	*30 15 6	264 1 10	274	155	429	–	91	–	20 0 0
322 6 4	21 0 0	–	43 10 0	37 12 0	4 4 0	29 18 0	540 7 6	1,584	754	2,338	–	378	13	75 0 0
180 0 0	21 0 0	–	25 0 0	5 2 0	0 10 0	7 15 7	278 16 2	394	125	519	–	51	–	35 0 0
952 6 4	78 15 0	–	143 10 0	67 2 0	7 11 0	83 11 9	1,551 17 4	3,277	1,321	4,598	–	699	20	190 0 0
140 0 0	–	–	25 0 0	5 2 0	–	9 3 5	213 14 5	271	130	401	–	24	1	20 0 0
140 0 0	12 12 0	–	39 5 0	3 8 6	–	47 9 6	283 2 4	270	223	493	–	22	1	20 0 0
161 0 0	33 1 6	–	35 0 0	6 4 0	–	25 11 5	292 8 4	416	148	564	–	58	2	20 0 0
441 0 0	45 13 6	–	99 5 0	14 14 0	–	82 4 4	789 5 1	957	501	1,458	–	104	4	60 0 0
160 0 0	16 16 0	–	28 0 0	10 6 0	6 0 0	9 13 6	271 8 4	675	267	942	–	147	4	30 0 0
133 6 8	–	–	30 0 0	3 12 0	4 2 0	4 7 6	201 1 5	204	125	329	–	55	–	15 0 0
116 13 4	8 8 0	–	28 3 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	13 19 6	213 17 0	220	86	306	–	46	3	13 0 0
120 0 0	24 13 6	–	28 0 0	4 0 0	2 18 0	13 17 5	253 2 5	230	131	361	–	51	–	15 0 0
530 0 0	49 17 6	–	114 3 0	22 18 0	17 0 0	41 17 11	939 9 2	1,329	609	1,938	–	299	7	73 0 0
125 0 0	2 2 0	–	26 0 0	5 1 0	2 9 0	26 5 5	237 5 8	423	121	544	4	32	2	15 0 0
130 0 0	5 16 0	–	30 0 0	13 6 0	4 9 6	19 7 10	218 2 4	612	299	911	–	104	–	20 0 0
120 0 0	–	–	25 0 0	9 10 0	1 3 6	8 11 6	193 7 6	250	155	405	–	47	1	15 0 0
375 0 0	7 18 0	–	81 0 0	27 17 0	8 2 0	54 4 9	648 15 6	1,285	575	1,860	4	183	3	50 0 0
150 0 0	16 16 0	–	20 0 0	8 11 8	–	8 6 3	236 1 1	273	217	490	–	95	3	15 0 0
160 0 0	31 10 0	–	10 0 0	4 10 0	–	14 3 9	238 13 4	206	78	284	–	20	1	15 0 0
130 0 0	30 19 0	–	31 1 0	20 0 0	–	15 2 4	246 4 6	428	174	600	–	57	2	15 0 0
160 0 0	31 10 0	–	20 0 0	11 11 8	–	12 9 6	257 15 4	269	134	403	–	97	2	15 0 0
600 0 0	110 15 0	–	81 1 0	44 13 4	–	50 1 10	978 12 3	1,174	603	1,777	–	269	8	60 0 0

obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*										
COUNTY OF MEATH—*con.*								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
TRIM, . . .	1. Athboy, . .	37,048	4,538	2	1	–	1	21 9 9	22 0 0	1 3 3
	2. Innfield, . .	25,189	2,583	2	1	–	1	10 1 3	5 0 0	0 17 3
	3. Summerhill, .	30,711	2,909	2	1	–	1	6 14 6	15 0 0	0 17 3
	4. Trim,	26,572	3,943	2	1	–	1	8 17 6	13 0 0	1 0 10
		119,520	13,973	8	4	–	4	47 3 0	60 0 0	3 18 7
QUEEN'S COUNTY.										
ABBEYLEIX, .	1. Abbeyleix, .	18,885	3,593	1	1	–	1	25 2 2	–	0 11 1
	2. Ballinakill, .	25,601	2,668	2	1	–	2	21 19 7	37 0 0	0 11 1
	3. Ballyroan, .	20,006	2,413	2	1	–	1	12 18 0	3 5 0	0 11 2
	4. Castletown, .	18,645	2,290	1	1	–	1	10 5 5	6 0 0	0 11 2
	5. Durrow, . .	24,028	3,194	1	1	–	1	23 5 11	12 0 0	0 16 2
	6. Rathdowney,	19,877	2,892	1	1	–	1	30 11 9	12 0 0	5 14 2
		127,042	17,050	8	6	–	7	134 2 10	70 5 0	8 14 10
*MOUNTMELICK, (3 in King's Co.)	1. Clonaslee, .	36,336	3,000	1	1	–	1	11 4 3	6 0 0	0 11 8
	2. Clonygowan No. 1, . .	2,850	1,802	2	1	–	1	15 12 9	13 0 0	0 11 8
	3. Clonygowan No. 2, . .	24,548	2,797							
	4. Coolrain, .	28,965	1,467	1	1	–	–	5 7 2	8 12 0	0 11 8
	5. Emo, . .	30,725	3,797	2	1	–	1	4 12 11	12 0 0	0 11 8
	6 Maryborough,	23,758	6,106	2	1	–	1	12 8 6	13 2 4	0 19 9
	7. Mountmelick,	27,461	5,228	1	1	–	1	22 15 0	14 0 0	0 11 7
	8. Mountrath, .	25,986	4,380	1	1	–	1	6 15 9	10 10 0	0 11 8
		200,629	28,577	10	7	–	6	78 16 4	77 4 4	4 9 8
COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.										
ATHLONE, . .	1. Athlone No. 1,	10,990	7,904	1	2	–	1	24 8 10	–	–
(2, 3, and 5 in Co. Roscommon.)	2. Athlone No. 2,	16,668	2,941		1	–	1	20 1 10	–	–
	3. Brideswell, .	38,291	4,449	1	1	–	1	18 10 10	–	–
	4. Glassan, .	24,675	3,660	1	1	–	1	19 2 3	–	–
	5. Kiltoom, .	27,752	3,311	1	1	–	1	20 19 1	6 0 0	–
	6. Moate, . .	32,649	4,999	1	1	–	1	18 0 5	10 0 0	–
		151,025	27,264	5	7	–	6	121 3 3	16 0 0	–
DELVIN, . .	1. Castlepollard,	23,522	3,360	2	1	–	1	18 10 1	8 14 0	0 12 5
	2. Clonmellon, .	23,133	2,574	3	1	–	1	8 9 5	17 10 0	0 12 5
	3. Delvin, . .	27,673	2,543	3	1	–	2	6 11 9	18 0 0	0 12 5
		74,328	8,477	8	3	–	4	33 11 3	44 4 0	1 17 3

* Mountmelick Union—Clonygowan No. 1 and Clonygowan No. 2 Dispensary

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.									MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.						
Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.		Other Expenses, including Fuel and Medicines, and Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.		Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.				Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	TOTAL.				
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.														
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.		20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								£ s. d.
190 0 0	20 9 6	–	25 0 0	9 2 0	1 19 0	8 0 7	299 4 1		704	259	963	–	92	3	15 0 0
170 0 0	23 2 0	–	30 0 0	6 4 0	0 6 0	25 13 3	271 3 9		216	91	307	–	50	–	15 0 0
200 0 0	25 4 0	–	25 0 0	5 8 0	–	14 19 9	293 3 6		407	147	554	–	46	2	15 0 0
200 0 0	16 16 0	–	34 4 0	8 14 0	0 7 0	13 15 0	301 14 4		490	265	755	–	68	4	25 0 0
760 0 0	85 11 6	–	114 4 0	29 8 0	2 12 0	62 8 7	1,165 5 8		1,817	762	2,579	–	256	9	70 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	28 0 0	6 18 0	1 2 0	2 6 9	210 16 0		890	131	1,021	–	77	2	20 0 0
110 0 0	18 18 0	–	37 10 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	38 6 10	269 5 6		184	86	270	–	40	–	20 0 0
110 0 0	28 5 0	–	25 0 0	2 6 0	1 0 0	31 0 8	214 5 10		153	78	231	–	34	1	20 0 0
110 0 0	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	4 5 3	1 0 0	9 3 11	183 1 9		160	45	205	–	26	–	20 0 0
110 0 0	3 3 0	–	25 0 0	6 0 0	2 0 0	3 3 4	185 8 5		618	221	839	–	69	2	20 0 0
110 0 0	50 15 8	–	25 0 0	3 16 0	2 0 0	7 5 8	247 3 3		493	174	667	–	41	3	20 0 0
670 0 0	134 13 8	–	165 10 0	27 5 3	8 2 0	91 7 2	1,310 0 9		2,498	735	3,233	–	287	8	120 0 0
100 0 0	8 8 0	–	25 0 0	4 6 0	3 0 0	10 12 9	169 2 8		100	54	154	–	45	1	20 0 0
120 0 0	17 17 0	–	25 0 0	6 16 0	–	6 3 4	205 0 9		94 175	47 88	141 263	– –	21 54	– 1	7 9 2 12 10 10
100 0 0	12 12 0	–	–	3 10 0	1 0 0	4 17 9	136 10 7		91	42	133	–	30	1	15 0 0
100 0 0	2 2 0	–	25 0 0	4 6 0	–	10 9 4	159 1 11		205	55	260	–	50	–	20 0 0
100 0 0	–	–	25 0 0	11 0 0	–	8 17 11	171 8 6		848	212	1,060	–	114	2	20 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	30 0 0	–	1 10 0	2 9 5	188 2 0		1,086	335	1,421	–	51	3	20 0 0
100 0 0	6 6 0	–	25 0 0	8 4 0	1 0 0	3 17 5	162 4 10		74	94	168	–	83	1	20 0 0
720 0 0	64 1 0	–	155 0 0	38 2 0	6 10 0	47 7 11	1,191 11 3		2,673	927	3,600	–	448	9	135 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	30 0 0	10 8 0	–	12 1 11	213 14 9		1,016	243	1,259	–	85	3	28 10 0
120 0 0	50 8 0	–	30 0 0	10 10 0	2 0 0	12 1 11	245 1 9		452	159	611	–	95	5	11 10 0
120 0 0	17 17 0	–	30 0 0	8 4 0	9 0 0	12 13 3	216 5 1		195	90	285	–	74	–	20 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	6 0 0	–	12 10 0	199 8 3		238	90	328	–	57	1	20 0 0
120 0 0	17 17 0	–	30 0 0	7 4 0	4 0 0	24 3 0	230 3 1		190	45	235	–	80	4	20 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	30 0 0	7 8 0	3 0 0	8 13 1	213 17 6		238	111	349	–	94	7	20 0 0
720 0 0	136 10 0	–	175 0 0	49 14 0	18 0 0	82 3 2	1,318 19 5		2,329	738	3,067	–	435	20	120 0 0
160 0 0	25 7 4	–	46 19 10	–	1 13 4	18 10 0	280 7 0		255	147	402	–	45	5	15 0 0
150 0 0	21 0 0	–	42 11 8	–	1 13 4	10 14 0	252 10 10		280	155	435	–	33	1	15 0 0
130 0 0	51 12 0	–	30 0 0	–	1 13 4	15 14 0	254 3 6		104	98	202	–	16	2	15 0 0
440 0 0	97 19 4	–	119 11 6	–	5 0 0	44 18 0	787 1 4		639	400	1,039	–	94	8	45 0 0

Districts.—The figures given in columns 5 to 19, inclusive, relate to the two Dispensary Districts.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*										
County of Westmeath—*con.*								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mullingar, .	1. Ballynacarigy,	34,562	3,608	1	1	–	1	11 4 8	17 17 0	–
	2. Castletown-Geoghegan,	35,223	3,417	1	1	–	1	18 5 10	–	–
	3. Killucan, .	25,977	3,302	2	1	–	1	7 4 11	13 0 0	–
	4. Milltown, .	27,492	2,374	2	1	–	1	13 14 5	10 6 2	–
	5. Mullingar, .	31,791	8,504	1	1	–	1	23 8 7	16 0 0	–
	6. Multyfarnham,	22,374	2,363	2	1	–	1	13 7 11	6 0 0	–
	7. Tyrrellspass, .	31,182	3,479	1	1	–	1	16 19 9	–	–
		208,601	27,047	10	7	–	7	104 6 1	53 3 2	–
County of Wexford.										
Enniscorthy, .	1. Clonroche, .	35,282	4,377	2	1	–	1	12 1 11	13 10 0	9 18 9
	2. Enniscorthy,	35,783	10,781	3	1	–	1	62 2 9	11 10 0	11 1 11
	3. Ferns, . .	23,663	2,964	2	1	–	1	32 2 7	7 0 0	9 18 9
	4. Killann, . .	34,378	3,653	2	1	–	1	27 19 4	23 2 0	10 4 8
	5. Newtownbarry	27,663	4,047	1	1	–	1	10 4 0	12 0 0	9 18 9
	6. Oulart, . .	36,482	5,437	2	1	–	1	15 10 6	7 0 0	9 18 9
		193,251	31,259	12	6	–	6	160 1 1	74 2 0	61 1 7
Gorey, .	1. Camolin, .	33,371	3,455	2	1	–	1	15 9 6	5 0 0	3 13 0
	2. Coolgreany, .	30,009	2,862	2	1	–	1	18 14 11	10 0 0	1 7 8
	3. Gorey, . .	31,578	6,015	1	1	–	1	46 19 9	5 0 0	2 1 4
	4. Killenagh and Wells, .	35,073	4,131	2	1	–	1	28 13 6	13 0 0	2 14 9
		130,031	16,463	7	4	–	4	109 17 8	33 0 0	9 16 9
New Ross, . (6 in Co. Carlow, 2 in Co. Kilkenny.)	1. Carrickbyrne,	36,092	4,457	3	1	–	1	12 17 5	18 0 0	0 8 4
	2. Dysartmoon, .	28,355	3,716	3	1	–	1	5 14 0	20 0 0	0 8 4
	3. Fethard, .	34,361	6,633	4	2	–	2	34 18 10	21 0 0	0 18 9
	4. New Ross, .	21,741	8,590	2	1	–	2	41 17 7	15 0 0	0 16 8
	5. Old Ross .	31,546	3,863	2	1	–	1	8 17 5	15 0 0	–
	6. St. Mullins, .	25,094	3,536	1	1	–	1	6 1 1	5 0 0	–
		177,189	30,795	15	7	–	8	110 6 4	94 0 0	2 12 1

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31st MARCH, 1908.									MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1908.						
Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.		Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendances, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 16.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.			Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.				
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.													
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							£ s. d.
126 4 8	–	–	25 0 0	5 2 0	1 0 0	13 17 2	190 5 6	273	166	439	–	55	2	15 0 0
157 16 2	23 2 0	–	25 0 0	6 0 0	2 4 0	14 2 8	216 10 8	279	136	415	1	74	1	15 0 0
162 1 8	22 1 0	–	25 0 0	5 8 0	2 3 0	12 15 11	249 14 6	269	74	343	–	39	6	15 0 0
138 4 1	–	–	25 0 0	5 18 0	2 18 0	14 5 0	210 5 8	338	109	447	–	42	–	15 0 0
161 9 9	8 8 0	–	24 0 0	10 14 0	3 14 0	21 19 0	269 13 4	888	291	1,179	–	106	28	20 0 0
165 6 2	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	8 12 0	0 6 0	5 8 3	240 16 4	344	88	432	–	46	–	15 0 0
154 13 0	29 8 0	–	25 0 0	8 2 0	3 15 0	53 11 3	291 9 0	604	155	759	–	39	1	15 0 0
1,065 15 6	99 15 0	–	174 0 0	49 16 0	16 0 0	135 19 3	1,698 15 0	2,995	1,019	4,014	1	401	38	110 0 0
130 0 0	16 16 0	–	21 0 0	6 16 0	0 12 0	*123 14 5	334 9 1	416	222	638	–	69	1	15 0 0
150 0 0	16 16 0	–	30 0 0	35 14 0	5 0 0	14 18 0	337 2 8	1,532	975	2,507	–	494	4	57 10 0
100 0 0	–	–	20 0 0	7 2 0	1 10 0	3 13 9	181 7 1	725	215	940	3	73	1	15 0 0
120 0 0	44 10 7	–	20 0 0	3 5 0	1 17 0	9 1 0	259 19 7	106	76	182	–	40	–	15 0 0
100 0 0	37 16 0	–	30 0 0	3 4 0	–	2 1 3	205 4 0	227	125	352	–	29	3	15 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	20 0 0	9 2 0	4 0 0	18 2 6	220 9 9	524	184	708	–	77	1	15 0 0
720 0 0	132 14 7	–	141 0 0	65 3 0	12 19 0	171 10 11	1,538 12 2	3,530	1,797	5,327	3	782	10	132 10 0
120 0 0	23 13 3	–	26 10 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	5 18 4	205 9 1	219	99	318	–	43	2	15 0 0
120 0 0	18 18 0	–	24 0 0	7 0 0	3 10 0	21 17 5	225 8 0	476	174	650	–	68	2	15 0 0
120 0 0	1 1 0	–	25 0 0	8 14 0	2 10 0	13 1 4	224 7 5	756	329	1,085	–	90	2	20 0 0
120 0 0	18 1 4	–	25 0 0	–	2 5 0	5 5 11	215 0 6	299	120	419	–	32	–	15 0 0
480 0 0	61 13 7	–	100 10 0	18 14 0	10 10 0	46 3 0	870 5 0	1,750	722	2,472	–	233	6	65 0 0
150 0 0	37 4 0	–	20 0 0	3 12 0	–	12 1 6	254 3 3	258	132	390	–	91	1	15 0 0
105 0 0	16 16 0	–	26 0 0	2 4 0	–	7 8 0	183 10 4	132	92	224	–	102	–	22 0 0
200 0 0	109 18 0	–	40 0 0	10 10 0	–	21 6 9	438 12 4	453	142	595	–	94	1	30 0 0
150 0 0	16 16 0	–	40 0 0	9 14 0	–	13 17 4	283 1 7	2,117	430	2,547	–	44	1	36 0 0
100 0 0	15 15 0	–	20 0 0	8 0 0	–	10 11 4	178 3 9	370	69	439	–	81	–	15 0 0
70 0 0	9 9 0	–	15 0 0	5 6 0	1 0 0	11 11 6	123 7 7	81	27	108	–	55	–	12 10 0
775 0 0	205 18 0	–	161 0 0	39 6 0	1 0 0	76 16 5	1,465 18 10	3,411	892	4,303	–	467	3	130 10 0

* Includes £116 10*s.* expended from a Loan obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*										
County of Wexford—*continued.*								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wexford, .	1. Bannow, .	24,245	3,781	1	1	–	1	32 17 2	–	2 6 11
	2. Bridgetown, .	28,262	5,062	2	1	–	1	20 10 2	7 10 0	2 6 11
	3. Broadway, .	21,611	3,982	2	1	–	1	13 19 1	12 17 6	2 6 11
	4. Crossabeg, .	16,172	2,817	1	1	–	1	2 2 4	10 0 0	2 7 0
	5. Taghmon and Glynn, . .	25,688	3,328	2	1	–	1	12 1 3	12 0 0	2 7 0
	6. Wexford, .	10,323	13,869	1	1	1	1	40 13 4	15 0 0	2 9 1
		126,301	32,839	9	6	1	6	122 3 4	57 7 6	14 3 10
County of Wicklow.										
*Baltinglass, . (5 in Co. Carlow, 2 in Co. Kildare.)	1. Baltinglass No. 1, . .	17,995	2,806	4	1	–	1	22 2 1	40 0 0	–
	2. Baltinglass No. 2, . .	17,153	2,030							
	3. Dunlavin, .	43,834	3,815	3	1	–	1	20 13 9	30 0 0	–
	4. Kiltegan,	41,977	3,054	3	1	–	1	19 5 2	30 0 0	–
	5. Rathvilly, .	33,393	4,486	2	1	–	2	21 1 1	17 10 0	–
		154,352	16,191	12	4	–	5	83 2 1	117 10 0	–
Rathdrum, .	1. Anamoe, .	59,601	2,296	2	1	–	1	19 10 7	15 10 0	6 15 0
	2. Arklow, . .	17,342	6,379	1	1	–	1	33 16 8	2 10 0	–
	3. Aughrim, .	24,368	1,678	2	1	–	1	10 8 5	7 10 0	–
	4. Dunganstown,	23,186	1,848	1	1	–	1	8 15 8	–	5 5 0
	5. Newbridge, .	17,767	2,259	2	1	–	1	18 18 0	–	2 13 4
	6. Newcastle, .	23,555	3,157	1	1	–	1	22 16 4	15 0 0	–
	7. Rathdrum, .	36,965	2,750	1	1	–	1	8 14 1	5 0 0	–
	8. Wicklow. .	24,704	6,322	2	1	–	2	19 5 0	17 0 0	0 6 0
		227,488	26,689	12	8	–	9	142 4 9	62 10 0	14 19 4
Shillelagh, .	1. Coolattin, .	42,444	5,367	3	1	–	1	15 11 2	13 0 0	4 0 2
	2. Tinahely, .	40,630	3,579	2	1	–	1	16 0 3	43 0 0	7 4 10
		83,074	8,946	5	2	–	2	31 11 5	56 0 0	11 5 0

* Baltinglass Union—Baltinglass No. 1 and Baltinglass No. 2 Dispensary Districts.—
† Includes £38 19*s.* expended from a Loan

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the year ended the 31st March, 1908 —*con.*

ENDED 31st MARCH, 1908.									MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1908.						
Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.				Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.			Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	TOTAL.				
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.														
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.		19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.							£ s. d.
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	20 0 0	8 0 0	0 10 0	13 11 4		194 1 5	287	94	381	–	78	5	15 0 0
100 0 0	42 0 0	–	22 5 0	8 0 0	0 10 0	8 10 7		211 12 8	617	134	751	–	81	2	15 0 0
100 0 0	3 3 0	–	20 0 0	6 18 0	0 10 0	4 8 5		164 2 11	318	106	424	–	74	2	15 0 0
90 0 0	16 16 0	–	20 0 0	3 4 0	2 13 4	0 16 8		147 19 4	130	90	220	–	41	–	15 0 0
100 0 0	17 17 0	–	20 0 0	6 2 0	0 13 4	4 1 8		175 2 3	307	114	421	1	57	1	15 0 0
120 0 0	4 4 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	29 4 0	1 13 4	6 3 8		289 7 5	1,004	509	1,513	–	280	2	25 0 0
610 0 0	100 16 0	40 0 0	132 5 0	61 8 0	6 10 0	37 12 4		1,182 6 0	2,663	1,017	3,710	1	611	12	100 0 0
177 0 0	9 19 6	–	30 10 0	7 6 0	–	0 16 0		287 13 7	290	157	447	–	47	1	10 0 0
									145	90	235	–	31	–	11 0 0
123 0 0	13 13 0	–	30 0 0	7 0 0	1 8 6	3 6 8		229 1 11	314	233	547	–	67	4	15 0 0
121 10 0	94 19 0	–	50 0 0	4 10 0	–	1 4 0		301 8 2	162	108	270	–	48	1	14 0 0
177 0 0	25 4 0	–	52 0 0	7 10 0	–	14 10 2		314 15 3	820	241	1,057	1	89	2	21 0 0
598 10 0	143 15 6	–	142 10 0	26 6 0	1 8 6	19 16 10		1,132 18 11	1,737	829	2,566	1	282	8	71 0 0
120 0 0	15 15 0	–	21 0 0	3 6 0	3 12 6	38 7 0		293 16 1	117	62	179	–	23	–	15 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	29 0 0	9 4 0	6 17 6	14 6 4		232 10 6	350	339	689	–	89	1	15 0 0
120 0 0	–	–	10 14 10	2 14 0	–	8 10 0		159 17 3	67	43	110	–	63	–	15 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	33 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 6	25 10 5		216 15 7	193	107	302	–	40	–	15 0 0
120 0 0	65 0 7	–	24 0 0	2 18 0	–	20 18 10		254 8 9	159	86	245	1	27	–	15 0 0
120 0 0	1 1 0	–	25 0 0	4 10 0	–	41 15 0		230 2 4	465	189	654	–	35	–	15 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	25 8 9	0 10 0	–	15 18 8		192 7 6	122	55	177	–	34	2	15 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	46 15 0	7 2 0	10 0 0	15 17 6		253 1 6	494	379	873	2	102	–	30 0 0
960 0 0	149 0 7	–	214 18 7	33 12 0	24 10 6	231 3 9		1,832 19 6	1,969	1,260	3,229	3	413	3	135 0 0
150 0 0	20 17 0	–	28 0 0	10 0 0	3 15 0	15 0 0		260 3 4	214	145	359	–	98	1	19 0 0
130 0 0	8 3 4	–	29 0 0	3 6 0	2 16 0	49 18 0		289 8 5	137	140	277	–	43	5	15 0 0
280 0 0	29 0 4	–	57 0 0	13 6 0	6 11 0	64 18 0		549 11 9	351	285	636	–	141	6	34 0 0

The figures given in columns 5 to 19, inclusive, relate to the two Dispensary Districts, obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with [the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expense of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.										
County of Galway.								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ballinasloe, . (3 in Co. Roscommon.)	1. Ahascragh, .	17,330	1,533	1	1	–	1	7 14 5	6 0 0	1 0 0
	2. Ballinasloe, .	20,814	6,473	2	1	–	1	31 19 9	18 0 0	–
	3. Creagh, . .	35,059	3,681	2	1	–	–	3 6 0	12 0 0	–
	4. Killaan, . .	27,600	2,702	1	1	–	1	5 6 6	5 0 0	–
	5. Kiltormer, .	27,907	2,806	1	1	–	–	15 1 10	10 0 0	–
	6. Laurencetown,	31,919	2,084	2	1	–	–	14 15 3	19 0 0	–
		160,629	19,279	9	6	–	3	78 3 9	70 0 0	1 0 0
Clifden, . .	1. Clifden, . .	44,145	7,458	2	2	–	1	17 1 8	12 10 0	7 19 10
	2. Rinvyle, . .	44,884	3,843	1	1	–	1	8 0 0	10 0 0	1 14 5
	3. Roundstone, .	104,753	7,467	2	2	–	–	20 4 10	20 0 0	7 8 10
		193,782	18,768	5	5	–	2	45 6 6	42 10 0	17 3 1
Galway, . .	1. Galway, . .	32,980	18,988	2	3	1	2	57 0 7	9 10 0	–
	2. Moycullen, .	25,042	2,293	1	1	–	1	10 17 4	8 10 0	–
	3. Oranmore, .	30,370	3,740	1	1	–	1	13 19 1	6 0 0	4 18 0
	4. Spiddle, . .	63,435	5,737	2	1	–	–	20 12 9	16 0 0	–
	5. Turloughmore,	46,709	5,707	2	1	–	1	16 0 6	21 0 0	2 8 0
		198,536	36,465	8	7	1	5	118 10 3	61 0 0	7 6 0
Glennamaddy,	1. Dunmore, .	17,314	2,389	1	1	–	1	8 15 2	2 10 0	1 4 3
	2. Glennamaddy,	40,206	6,483	1	1	–	1	6 5 5	–	1 4 3
	3. Williamstown,	42,751	7,705	1	1	–	–	21 12 9	14 10 0	1 4 2
		100,271	16,577	3	3	–	2	36 13 4	17 0 0	3 12 8
Gort, . .	1. Ardrahan, .	36,854	3,233	3	1	–	1	9 4 4	14 0 0	–
	2. Gort, . .	33,440	5,079	1	1	–	1	21 6 2	–	–
	3. Kinvarra, .	36,032	3,974	1	1	–	–	19 13 10	–	–
		106,326	12,286	5	3	–	2	50 4 4	14 0 0	–
Loughrea, .	1. Athenry, .	56,440	5,916	3	1	–	1	4 16 3	30 0 0	–
	2. Bullaun, . .	55,862	4,445	2	1	–	1	9 11 11	14 10 0	–
	3. Loughrea, .	29,669	4,912	2	1	–	1	15 17 8	15 0 0	–
	4. Woodford, .	56,956	4,853	3	1	–	1	5 9 5	33 0 0	–
		198,927	20,126	10	4	–	4	35 15 3	92 10 0	–

* Includes £310 expended from a Loan obtained

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.

Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.				MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.					Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year			No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 1v.	
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.							Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.				
12.	13.	14.	15.	16	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							£ s. d.
82 10 0	13 13 0	–	15 0 0	3 10 0	5 4 0	6 6 8	140 18 1	81	9	90	–	25	3	7 10 0
152 10 0	13 13 0	–	30 0 0	6 16 9	8 19 6	13 16 8	275 15 8	616	193	809	1	55	8	17 0 0
157 10 0	16 16 0	–	–	6 12 0	4 11 6	11 6 8	212 2 2	114	27	141	1	62	–	14 0 0
121 14 6	16 16 0	–	30 0 0	4 4 0	7 5 6	8 5 10	198 12 4	294	41	335	2	40	–	15 0 0
127 10 0	17 17 0	–	–	7 12 0	7 12 6	36 2 8	221 16 0	157	47	204	2	64	–	15 0 0
151 16 2	16 16 0	–	–	2 4 0	5 6 0	12 7 2	222 4 7	181	75	256	2	35	1	15 0 0
793 10 8	95 11 0	–	75 0 0	30 18 9	38 19 0	88 5 8	1,271 8 10	1,143	392	1,835	8	281	12	83 10 0
260 0 0	38 8 2	–	35 0 0	13 16 0	–	7 13 6	392 9 2	384	193	577	–	162	7	35 0 0
100 0 0	10 10 0	–	25 0 0	10 16 0	–	2 13 2	168 13 7	132	48	180	–	124	–	20 0 0
240 0 0	71 6 6	–	–	8 6 0	–	16 10 7	333 16 9	454	219	673	1	132	2	40 0 0
600 0 0	120 4 8	–	60 0 0	32 18 0	–	26 17 3	944 19 6	970	460	1,430	1	418	9	95 0 0
405 0 0	–	30 0 0	77 10 0	35 14 0	2 18 5	46 2 7	663 15 7	2,227	828	3,055	–	365	17	65 0 0
135 0 0	111 6 0	–	30 0 0	6 0 0	0 0 10	2 16 0	304 10 2	505	55	560	–	103	–	15 0 0
120 0 0	8 8 0	–	26 17 4	7 10 0	0 1 11	92 18 10	280 13 2	192	63	255	–	74	–	15 0 0
150 0 0	–	–	–	15 2 0	5 10 0	3 4 0	210 8 9	290	87	377	–	141	–	15 0 0
130 0 0	21 0 0	–	29 3 6	12 0 0	0 4 5	4 1 6	235 17 11	256	60	316	–	120	–	15 0 0
940 0 0	140 14 0	30 0 0	163 10 10	76 6 0	8 15 7	149 2 11	1,695 5 7	3,470	1,093	4,563	–	803	17	125 0 0
55 0 0	9 9 0	–	10 0 0	1 14 0	4 0 0	14 3 4	106 15 9	189	23	212	–	29	–	10 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	12 6 0	5 7 11	14 5 9	181 5 4	239	32	271	–	122	5	20 0 0
120 0 0	17 17 0	–	–	10 16 0	5 5 5	22 9 7	213 14 11	671	65	736	1	210	1	25 0 0
275 0 0	44 2 0	–	35 0 0	24 16 0	14 13 4	50 18 8	501 16 0	1,099	120	1,219	1	361	6	55 0 0
140 0 0	26 5 0	–	24 15 10	7 16 0	0 11 0	9 10 11	232 3 1	265	45	310	–	71	–	10 0 0
140 0 0	12 12 0	–	40 0 0	10 16 3	0 5 0	0 5 4	225 4 9	501	212	713	–	117	1	10 0 0
140 0 0	6 6 0	–	–	11 4 0	0 9 0	10 4 4	187 17 2	317	97	414	–	89	2	10 0 0
420 0 0	45 3 0	–	64 15 10	29 16 3	1 5 0	20 0 7	645 5 0	1,083	354	1,437	–	277	3	30 0 0
150 0 0	4 4 0	–	30 0 0	12 14 0	7 17 0	5 0 0	244 11 3	76	51	127	–	136	–	15 0 0
172 10 0	17 17 0	–	15 0 0	6 10 0	2 6 0	5 0 0	243 4 11	198	37	235	–	69	–	15 0 0
172 10 0	19 19 0	–	20 0 0	9 8 0	–	332 12 0	585 6 8	276	119	395	–	79	6	15 0 0
150 0 0	2 2 0	–	30 0 0	9 8 0	1 1 0	0 8 0	234 8 5	88	79	167	–	99	–	15 0 0
645 0 0	44 2 0	–	95 0 0	38 0 0	14 4 0	343 0 0	1,307 11 3	638	286	924	–	383	6	60 0 0

under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*con.*										
County of Galway—*continued.*								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mountbellew,	1. Clonbrock, .	29,966	4,057	1	1	–	1	2 14 11	5 0 0	0 13 0
	2. Killeroran, .	31,918	5,217	1	1	–	1	17 12 2	5 0 0	0 13 0
	3. Mountbellew,	40,520	5,745	1	1	–	1	19 19 3	6 0 0	0 13 0
		102,404	15,019	3	3	–	3	40 6 4	16 0 0	1 19 0
Oughterard .	1. Cloonbur, .	58,866	5,209	3	2	–	1	53 17 9	32 0 0	2 3 7
	2. Lettermore, .	44,555	8,030	2	1	–	–	18 3 1	10 0 0	3 7 4
	3. Oughterard .	70,085	4,493	1	1	–	–	35 1 8	–	1 15 3
		173,506	17,732	6	4	–	1	107 2 6	42 0 0	7 6 2
Portumna, .	1. Eyrecourt, .	31,463	3,180	2	1	–	1	10 5 6	14 0 0	–
	2. Portumna, .	45,801	5,874	3	2	–	2	8 3 3	12 0 0	–
		77,264	9,054	5	3	–	3	18 8 9	26 0 0	–
Tuam, . .	1. Abbey, . .	34,526	4,293	2	1	–	1	38 6 8	5 0 0	–
	2. Dunmore, .	36,518	7,589	2	1	–	1	35 17 4	20 0 0	–
	3. Headford, .	47,000	5,902	1	1	–	1	33 3 3	17 0 0	–
	4. Tuam, . .	73,220	13,140	4	2	–	1	43 9 4	27 10 0	–
		191,264	30,924	9	5	–	4	150 16 7	69 10 0	–
County of Leitrim.										
Carrick-on-Shannon, (1 in Co. Roscommon.)	1. Aughrim, .	37,518	6,241	3	1	–	2	10 10 10	20 0 0	1 2 6
	2. Drumshanbo,	33,789	5,722	2	1	–	1	6 9 4	19 0 0	1 2 5
	3. Jamestown, .	29,695	7,317	4	1	–	2	21 18 7	43 0 0	1 2 5
		101,002	19,280	9	3	–	5	38 18 9	82 0 0	3 7 4
Manorhamilton,	1. Drumahaire,	31,379	5,982	1	1	–	1	40 1 6	–	2 14 11
	2. Drumkeeran,	30,973	4,872	1	1	–	–	16 10 3	21 5 0	1 13 2
	3. Lurganboy, .	45,802	4,735	2	1	–	1	23 16 2	26 0 0	1 4 8
	4. Manorhamilton	36,703	6,745	2	1	–	1	31 0 8	6 10 0	1 4 9
		144,857	22,334	6	4	–	3	111 8 7	53 15 0	6 17 6

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.									MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908						
Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.		Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.		Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.				Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.				
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.														
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.		20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								£ s. d.
127 10 0	16 16 0	0 12 6	28 0 0	9 4 0	–	8 3 6	198 13 11		117	15	132	–	70	–	15 0 0
127 10 0	–	0 12 6	25 0 0	16 4 0	–	14 10 5	207 2 1		163	44	207	–	142	1	15 0 0
127 10 0	12 12 0	0 12 6	25 0 0	12 16 0	–	18 2 2	223 4 11		230	21	251	–	116	3	15 0 0
382 10 0	29 8 0	1 17 6	78 0 0	38 4 0	–	40 16 1	629 0 11		510	80	590	–	328	4	45 0 0
222 0 0	39 16 0	–	–	20 0 0	1 15 0	20 2 0	391 14 4		465	131	596	–	136	2	24 0 0
150 0 0	88 1 0	–	–	31 7 6	1 8 0	33 5 10	335 12 9		146	140	286	–	255	–	12 0 0
120 0 0	18 18 0	–	–	17 4 0	1 15 7	14 5 0	208 19 6		452	177	629	8	163	6	12 0 0
492 0 0	146 15 0	–	–	68 11 6	4 18 7	67 12 10	936 6 7		1,063	448	1,511	8	554	8	48 0 0
125 0 0	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	6 14 0	–	7 8 0	205 3 6		192	108	300	–	69	1	12 10 0
160 0 0	18 4 0	–	39 17 2	3 6 0	–	5 12 0	247 2 5		307	213	520	–	92	4	17 10 0
285 0 0	35 0 0	–	64 17 2	10 0 0	–	13 0 0	452 5 11		499	321	820	–	161	5	30 0 0
120 0 0	46 0 9	–	40 0 0	3 8 0	0 10 0	69 2 2	322 7 7		168	19	187	–	90	1	20 0 0
130 0 0	25 4 0	–	30 0 0	14 18 0	2 0 0	26 1 2	284 0 6		1,474	104	1,578	–	151	–	20 0 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	30 0 0	12 12 0	1 0 0	19 15 6	250 6 9		785	72	857	–	127	1	20 0 0
240 0 0	24 13 6	–	30 0 0	25 8 0	4 1 0	52 10 6	447 12 4		1,618	247	1,865	–	254	–	40 0 0
610 0 0	112 14 3	–	130 0 0	56 6 0	7 11 0	167 9 4	1,304 7 2		4,045	442	4,487	–	622	2	100 0 0
100 0 0	2 0 0	–	25 0 0	10 2 0	1 12 0	2 13 4	173 0 8		183	135	318	–	161	2	2 0 0
100 0 0	28 0 0	–	20 0 0	9 10 0	1 11 6	2 13 4	188 6 7		220	50	270	–	162	3	2 0 0
130 0 0	12 3 0	–	25 0 0	3 14 0	1 16 6	2 13 4	241 7 10		680	174	854	–	109	7	25 0 0
330 0 0	42 3 0	–	70 0 0	23 6 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	602 15 1		1,083	359	1,442	–	432	12	65 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	12 1 9	12 12 0	6 10 9	42 13 3	233 10 2		824	142	966	–	169	10	15 0 0
100 0 0	17 17 0	–	–	10 18 0	3 16 0	7 5 0	179 4 5		398	23	421	–	109	8	15 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	25 0 0	6 16 0	1 18 7	8 8 0	209 19 6		355	35	390	–	74	4	15 0 0
120 0 0	37 13 0	–	20 0 0	15 4 0	5 0 0	12 12 11	249 5 4		1,087	199	1,286	–	149	10	15 0 0
420 0 0	89 2 0	–	57 1 9	45 10 0	17 5 4	70 19 2	871 19 4		2,661	399	3,063	–	501	32	60 0 0

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*con.*										
County of Leitrim—*continued.*								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mohill, . .	1. Carrigallen, .	18,542	3,920	1	1	–	–	21 14 0	6 0 0	2 3 4
	2. Mohill, . .	26,232	6,512	1	1	–	1	21 7 7	–	2 3 5
	3. Rowan, . .	19,055	3,658	1	1	–	–	11 11 8	10 0 0	2 19 10
	4. Rynn, . .	29,127	5,764	2	1	–	1	21 10 8	15 10 0	2 3 5
		92,956	19,854	5	4	–	2	76 3 11	31 10 0	9 10 0
County of Mayo.										
Ballina, . . .	1. Ballina, . .	78,811	18,480	1	1	1	1	58 15 1	–	–
	2. Crossmolina,	76,617	6,173	1	1	–	–	16 11 10	1 10 0	–
		150,428	24,653	2	2	1	1	75 6 11	1 10 0	–
Ballinrobe, .	1. Ballinrobe, .	73,635	11,310	2	2	–	1	48 0 1	8 0 0	–
	2. Cong, . .	32,304	4,593	2	1	–	–	26 9 8	12 11 0	–
	3. Hollymount,	41,205	5,335	1	1	–	–	32 11 7	8 0 0	–
		147,144	21,238	5	4	–	1	107 1 4	28 11 0	–
Belmullet, .	1. Bangor, . .	79,445	4,326	2	1	–	–	9 15 6	13 0 0	1 7 5
	2. Binghamstown	32,131	5,114	1	1	–	1	13 13 10	–	1 10 0
	3. Knocknalower,	67,670	4,405	1	1	–	–	17 10 7	4 14 6	2 16 0
		179,246	13,845	4	3	–	1	40 19 11	17 14 6	5 13 5
Castlebar, .	1. Balla, . .	43,071	8,976	2	1	–	–	31 10 2	14 0 0	–
	2. Castlebar, .	98,122	17,546	5	2	–	1	38 8 0	24 0 0	–
		141,193	26,522	7	3	–	1	69 18 2	38 0 0	–
Claremorris, .	1. Ballindine, .	34,553	7,239	1	1	–	–	28 11 9	2 2 0	2 7 11
	2. Ballyhaunis, .	41,323	10,879	1	1	–	1	47 12 10	12 0 0	0 12 4
	3. Claremorris, .	34,914	7,702	1	1	–	1	14 1 8	–	1 0 6
		110,790	25,820	3	3	–	2	90 6 3	14 2 0	4 0 9
Killala, . .	1. Ballycastle, .	79,742	4,762	2	1	–	1	24 16 10	8 3 6	–
	2. Killala, .	25,418	3 492	1	1	–	1	17 5 6	–	–
		105,160	8,254	3	2	–	2	42 2 4	8 3 6	–

Relief afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March 1908—*con*

ended 31st March, 1908.									Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 31st March, 1908.						
Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.					Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.						
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.		Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.														
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.		20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								£ s. d.
100 0 0	4 4 0	–	–	6 8 0	2 14 6	6 15 0	149 18 10		210	87	297	–	64	2	15 0 0
110 0 0	19 19 0	–	20 0 0	12 8 0	3 13 9	6 17 1	196 8 10		288	123	411	–	115	4	15 0 0
100 0 0	58 16 0	–	–	4 10 0	1 0 0	9 1 4	197 18 10		244	54	298	–	72	–	15 0 0
120 0 0	28 7 0	–	–	5 8 0	1 1 3	16 19 0	210 19 4		177	51	228	–	111	1	15 0 0
430 0 0	111 6 0	–	20 0 0	28 14 0	8 9 6	39 12 5	755 5 10		919	315	1,234	–	362	7	60 0 0
120 0 0	190 1 0	30 0 0	35 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	29 16 2	483 12 3		1,088	536	1,624	1	151	13	30 0 0
120 0 0	18 18 0	–	–	13 14 0	5 0 0	29 0 6	204 14 4		493	79	572	–	114	2	20 0 0
240 0 0	208 19 0	30 0 0	35 0 0	25 14 0	13 0 0	58 16 8	688 6 7		1,581	615	2,196	1	265	20	50 0 0
216 0 0	25 4 0	–	30 0 0	26 8 0	5 0 0	27 6 5	385 18 6		823	142	965	–	280	9	50 0 0
100 0 0	16 15 0	–	–	7 10 0	2 10 0	26 13 9	192 10 5		227	20	247	–	77	1	25 0 0
100 0 0	4 4 0	–	–	13 12 0	2 10 0	12 11 0	173 8 7		623	157	780	–	137	4	25 0 0
416 0 0	46 4 0	–	30 0 0	47 10 0	10 0 0	66 11 2	751 17 6		1,673	319	1,992	–	494	14	100 0 0
130 0 0	29 8 0	–	–	6 12 0	1 0 0	8 13 4	199 16 3		137	120	257	–	90	–	10 0 0
100 0 0	–	–	–	7 8 0	1 0 0	4 13 4	128 5 2		174	94	268	–	61	5	10 0 0
160 0 0	63 6 1	–	–	–	2 10 0	14 12 4	265 9 6		143	100	243	–	153	–	10 0 0
390 0 0	92 14 1	–	–	14 0 0	4 10 0	27 19 0	593 10 11		454	314	768	–	304	5	30 0 0
110 0 0	89 11 10	–	–	15 4 0	0 10 0	20 3 11	280 19 11		225	63	288	–	185	–	15 0 0
220 0 0	44 8 0	–	–	44 0 0	2 3 4	67 10 11	440 10 3		1,098	296	1,394	–	427	34	42 0 0
330 0 0	133 19 10	–	–	59 4 0	2 13 4	87 14 10	721 10 2		1,323	359	1,682	–	612	34	57 0 0
100 0 0	28 7 1	–	–	17 2 0	3 0 0	27 3 8	208 14 5		154	68	222	–	162	–	25 0 0
125 0 0	16 16 0	–	20 0 0	32 0 0	2 0 0	14 18 8	270 19 10		601	203	804	–	278	5	31 5 0
100 0 0	21 0 0	–	20 0 0	18 14 0	3 7 0	10 3 2	188 6 4		271	36	307	–	202	5	25 0 0
325 0 0	66 3 1	–	40 0 0	67 16 0	8 7 0	52 5 6	668 0 7		1,026	307	1,333	–	642	10	81 5 0
115 0 0	8 8 0	–	30 0 0	9 2 0	4 13 0	115 3 1*	315 6 5		158	48	206	–	89	–	20 0 0
110 0 0	16 16 0	–	26 0 0	9 8 0	3 14 4	8 4 3	191 8 1		478	85	563	1	96	3	20 0 0
225 0 0	25 4 0	–	56 0 0	18 10 0	8 7 4	123 7 4	606 14 6		636	133	769	1	185	3	40 0 0

* Includes £100 expended from a Loan obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*con.*										
COUNTY OF MAYO—*con.*								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SWINEFORD,	1. Foxford,	21,912	5,602	1	1	–	–	17 15 3	2 0 0	2 15 2
	2. Kilkelly,	40,263	10,876	1	1	–	1	11 1 3		2 15 2
	3. Kiltamagh,	22,700	7,749	1	1	–	1	13 0 8	14 5 11	2 15 4
	4. Lowpark,	35,973	9,825	1	1	–	1	33 7 4	5 1 3	3 8 3
	5. Swineford,	30,712	10,110	1	1	–	1	21 2 0	–	5 19 10
		151,560	44,162	5	5	–	4	96 6 6	21 7 2	17 13 9
WESTPORT,	1. Achill,	107,253	8,614	5	2	–	1	59 4 10	22 0 0	–
	2. Bundorragha,	31,038	275	1	1	–	–	5 14 7	3 0 0	–
	3. Islandeady,	32,656	4,659	1	1	–	1	24 6 11	6 0 0	–
	4. Louisburgh,	70,250	6,382	2	1	–	2	16 10 6	24 0 0	–
	5. Newport,	64,218	5,508	2	1	–	1	23 4 3	17 0 0	–
	6. Westport,	42,404	9,234	1	1	–	1	29 1 1	–	–
		347,819	34,672	12	7	–	6	158 2 2	72 0 0	–
COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.										
*BOYLE,	1. Ballinameen,	28,759	5,167	1	1	–	1	23 16 1	5 0 0	–
(3, 5 and 6 in Co. Sligo.)	2. Ballyfarnan No. 1,	1,871	463	1	1	–	1	14 18 7	6 0 0	–
	3. Ballyfarnan No. 2,	22,892	3,314				1			
	4. Boyle No. 1,	32,653	6,987	1	1	1	1	52 19 2	5 0 0	–
	5. Boyle No. 2,	19,796	3,097		1					
	6. Gurteen,	32,837	7,316	1	1	–	1	25 0 0	2 8 6	–
	7. Keadue,	21,372	4,251	1	1	–	1	15 4 11	5 0 0	–
		160,180	30,625	5	6	1	6	131 18 9	23 8 6	–
CASTLEREA,	1. Ballaghaderreen,	45,702	12,511	2	1	–	1	17 7 8	20 0 0	0 2 6
	2. Castleplunket,	28,550	2,625	1	1	–	1	4 11 0	10 0 0	0 2 6
	3. Castlerea,	51,028	11,713	3	1	–	1	38 17 11	34 0 0	0 2 6
	4. Frenchpark,	38,383	6,727	1	1	–	1	21 4 6	12 10 0	0 2 6
		163,663	33,576	7	4	–	4	82 1 1	76 10 0	0 10 0
ROSCOMMON,	1. Athleague,	36,183	3,976	1	1	–	–	10 12 0	9 0 0	–
	2. Ballyleague,	41,613	5,727	1	1	–	–	14 19 4	9 0 0	–
	3. Roscommon,	36,549	5,461	1	1	–	–	14 11 7	10 0 0	–
		114,345	15,164	3	3	–	–	40 2 11	28 0 0	–

* Boyle Union—Ballyfarnan No. 1 and Ballyfarnan No. 2 Dispensary Districts.—
Do. Boyle No. 1 and Boyle No. 2 Dispensary Districts.—The figures

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

ENDED 31st MARCH, 1908.									MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1908						
Salaries; and payments for temporary services.				Vaccination Expenses.		Other Expenses, including Fuel and Lighting, not included in Medical Expenses included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1908.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Medical Officers.		Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.			Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.				
Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.													
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							£ s. d.
100 0 0	23 0 0	–	–	20 14 0	5 0 0	9 15 4	180 19 9	329	190	519	–	128	–	20 0 0
100 0 0	18 18 0	–	25 0 0	24 0 0	5 13 4	14 16 1	202 3 10	282	108	390	–	266	1	20 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	20 0 0	18 3 6	5 0 0	9 14 0	199 15 5	66	28	94	–	154	1	20 0 0
100 0 0	33 3 11	–	25 0 0	31 0 0	4 6 8	12 11 1	247 18 6	452	43	495	–	321	5	20 0 0
100 0 0	22 1 0	–	9 16 3	32 8 0	5 10 0	17 18 8	214 15 9	599	145	744	–	254	7	20 0 0
500 0 0	113 18 11	–	79 16 3	126 5 6	25 10 0	64 15 2	1,045 13 3	1,728	514	2,242	–	1123	14	100 0 0
210 0 0	42 0 0	–	30 0 0	38 14 0	1 15 10	19 10 0	423 4 8	816	288	1,104	–	164	–	20 0 0
36 0 0	16 16 0	–	–	1 0 0	–	1 8 6	63 19 1	31	9	40	–	10	–	3 0 0
100 0 0	–	–	30 0 0	14 1 0	1 7 0	7 8 6	183 3 5	399	20	419	–	44	–	15 0 0
150 0 0	28 7 0	–	60 0 0	19 10 0	1 16 10	10 18 6	311 2 10	493	124	617	–	193	–	15 0 0
100 0 0	29 8 0	–	25 0 0	3 18 0	0 10 0	1 18 9	200 19 0	498	108	606	–	46	1	10 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	30 0 0	17 16 0	2 17 8	3 10 9	200 1 6	1,110	126	1,236	–	196	4	25 4 0
696 0 0	133 7 0	–	175 0 0	94 19 0	8 7 4	44 15 0	1,382 10 6	3,347	675	4,022	–	647	5	88 4 0
120 0 0	16 16 0	–	17 0 0	8 2 0	9 15 0	12 4 0	212 13 7	677	132	807	–	101	2	10 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	18 0 0	3 10 0	5 13 6	11 0 0	175 18 1	143	28	171	–	81	–	1 0 4 8 19 8
120 0 0	12 12 0	68 11 3	20 0 0	17 14 0	14 12 0	17 4 0	421 4 11	910	130	1,051	–	149	4	15 0 0
80 0 0	12 12 0							150	41	190	–	50	–	15 0 0
100 0 0	27 6 0	–	18 0 0	17 10 0	9 9 0	31 13 9	231 7 9	122	59	181	–	214	2	10 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	20 0 0	5 8 0	5 15 0	9 2 4	177 6 8	91	26	117	–	103	2	10 0 0
620 0 0	102 18 0	68 11 3	93 0 0	52 4 0	45 5 0	81 4 1	1,218 10 7	2,103	421	2,529	–	709	10	70 0 0
110 0 0	8 8 0	–	30 0 0	24 14 0	14 1 0	5 13 6	230 7 2	334	56	390	–	230	2	25 0 0
90 0 0	16 16 0	–	30 0 0	4 10 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	168 9 6	55	9	64	–	37	–	10 0 0
110 0 0	16 16 0	–	30 0 0	15 8 0	9 1 0	6 16 6	261 2 5	911	113	1,024	–	184	7	25 0 0
100 0 0	16 16 0	–	30 0 0	12 0 0	8 17 0	9 13 0	211 3 0	636	69	705	–	123	4	20 0 0
410 0 0	58 16 0	–	120 0 0	56 12 0	33 0 0	23 13 0	861 2 1	1,936	247	2,183	–	580	13	80 0 0
120 0 0	12 12 0	–	–	–	1 0 0	–	153 4 0	72	36	108	–	55	–	15 0 0
150 0 0	16 16 0	–	–	1 10 0	3 0 0	–	195 5 4	488	53	541	–	30	–	15 0 0
120 0 0	–	–	2 0 0	3 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	152 19 7	632	127	759	–	99	9	28 0 0
390 0 0	29 8 0	–	2 0 0	4 18 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	501 8 11	1,192	216	1,408	–	184	9	58 0 0

The figures given in columns 5, 6, and 9 to 25, inclusive, relate to the two Dispensary Districts.
given in columns 5, 7 to 11, and 14 to 19, inclusive, relate to the two Dispensary Districts.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical

Unions.	Dispensary Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*con.*										
County of Roscommon—*con.*								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Strokestown,	1. Elphin, . .	25,197	3,850	1	1	–	1	14 3 7	12 10 0	–
	2. Roosky, . .	33,480	5,662	3	1	–	1	55 3 2	18 0 0	–
	3. Strokestown,	31,662	6,048	1	1	–	1	26 8 2	8 0 0	–
		90,339	15,560	5	3	–	3	95 14 11	38 10 0	–
County of Sligo.										
Dromore West,	1. Easkey, . .	64,241	9,017	4	2	–	1	49 14 7	10 0 0	–
	2. Skreen, . .	32,822	4,017	1	1	–	1	14 5 11	8 0 0	–
		97,063	13,034	5	3	–	2	64 0 6	18 0 0	–
Sligo, . .	1. Ballymote, .	19,136	4,496	1	1	–	1	32 2 6	13 5 0	2 7 3
	2. Carney, . .	22,087	5,040	2	1	–	1	69 0 7	13 0 0	2 7 3
	3. Cliffony, .	22,469	3,982	1	1	–	1	32 2 0	12 0 0	2 7 3
	4. Collooney, .	25,713	4,159	1	1	–	1	28 8 8	16 10 0	2 7 3
	5. Riverstown, .	23,561	4,359	1	1	–	1	43 18 8	19 0 0	2 7 3
	6. Sligo, . .	30,842	16,052	1	2	1	2	45 19 5	6 0 0	2 13 7
		143,808	38,088	7	7	1	7	251 11 10	79 15 0	14 9 10
Tobercurry, .	1. Aclare, . .	46,178	8,571	2	1	–	1	15 14 9	16 0 0	–
	2. Coolaney. .	34,302	3,605	1	1	–	1	28 11 10	10 0 0	–
	3. Tobercurry, .	45,329	7,028	1	1	–	1	41 8 2	–	–
		125,809	19,204	4	3	–	3	85 14 9	26 0 0	–

RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908—*con.*

| ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908. | | |

SUMMARY OF FOREGOING

PROVINCE	Area and Population of the Provinces as given in the Census Returns, and of the Unions as arranged in the foregoing Table italicised.*		Number of Unions.	Number of Dispensary Districts.	Number of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations.	No. of Officers authorized.			Expenses of Year				
												Salaries; and temporary	
												Medical Officers.	
	Area in Acres.	Population				Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
									£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ULSTER,	5,322,534 *5,336,545*	1,582,826 *1,582,435*	48	222	352	238	7	170	5,321 9 7	2,664 10 11	371 11 7	25,787 4 5	3,441 17 5
MUNSTER,	5,955,027 *6,042,638*	1,076,188 *1,089,780*	49	216	362	232	22	197	5,134 9 10	2,596 19 3	434 18 0	29,851 5 3	4,489 10 4
LEINSTER	4,880,573 *4,896,874*	1,152,829 *1,164,445*	39	201	343	225	15	209	5,172 19 7	2,806 7 7	351 6 8	30,282 11 8	4,55 1 7
CONNAUGHT,	4,228,195 *4,070,271*	646,932 *622,115*	28	101	160	112	4	82	2,339 7 2	1,109 6 8	100 9 6	12,940 12 2	2,343 1 10
TOTAL (IRELAND). (1908,)	20,345,328†	4,458,775	159	740	1,217	807	48	658	17,968 6 2	9,177 4 5	1,258 5 9	98,811 13 6	14,830 11 2
(1907,)				740	1,212	807	48	640	18,109 16 5	9,060 11 11	1,142 0 4	96,529 4 0	15,230 0 7
Increase,			–	5	–	–	–	18	–	116 12 6	116 5 5	2,282 6	–
Decrease,			–	–	–	–	–	–	141 10 8	–	–	–	399 9 5

* The areas and populations of the geographical Provinces are set forth in the Census Returns, but they do not correspond with the reason of the fact stated in the first note on page 536, that eleven of the Unions extend beyond Provincial boundaries.

† Exclusive of 487,419 acres under the larger rivers, lakes, and tideways.

TABLE, No. 2, BY PROVINCES.

ENDED 31st MARCH, 1908.

payments for services.		Vaccination Expenses.				MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1908.						
						Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.						
Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenses of Dispensary Districts during Year ended 31st March, 1908.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	TOTAL.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 16.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							£ s. d.
839 7 2	3,848 3 5	2,768 0 6	456 4 0	3,565 2 11	49,028 1 1	116,549	56,320	172,869	40	27,133	611	4,480 11 2
983 15 0	4,438 4 7	3,075 6 7	677 19 5	6,897 14 10	57,583 3 1	105,641	44,414	170,055	20	20,915	547	4,518 15 8
1,618 10 11	5,411 5 5	1,985 5 11	452 2 4	5,904 8 6	58,485 15 2	184,726	54,530	239,256	18	20,479	682	4,634 16 11
211 7 9	1,845 5 5	1,230 1 0	352 12 4	1,896 1 3	24,368 5 1	46,747	11,022	57,269	21	12,855	301	1,940 19 0
3,618 0 10	15,537 18 10	8,061 14 0	1,938 18 1	18,263 2 6	189,465 15 3	473,163	166,286	639,449	99	81,382	2,091	15,575 2 9
2,986 10 0	14,708 9 0	8,489 4 6	1,978 17 5	24,022 1 4	192,142 15 6	485,141	169,786	654,877	159	68,736	2,079	15,545 18 7
631 10 10	829 9 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	29 4 2
-	-	868 10 6	84 19 4	5,758 18 10	2,677 0 3	11,978	3,450	15,428	60	2,354	-	-

total of the areas and populations of the Unions as placed in the Provinces in Table No. 2, of which the above is a summary, by

[GENERAL SUMMARY.

No. 3.—General Summary of preceding tables, containing, 1. Statistical Ireland, with the dispensary districts formed under § 6 of the Act, 14 & 15 Census Returns for 1901; the aggregate valuation of the unions as arranged showing the expenditure under the Medical Charities Act, the Vaccination 1907, to the 31st March, 1908, inclusive:—and 3. Relief Return showing patients' homes, respectively; the number of cases in which tickets for number of cases of dangerous lunatics certified during the year ended the

Heads of Particulars in foregoing Tables.	Ulster.		Munster.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Statistics of Unions and Districts:				
Area in Statute acres, } as given in the Census Returns,	. .	5,322,534	. .	5,955,027
Population, } 1901,	. .	1,582,826	. .	1,076,188
Aggregate Valuation of Unions as arranged in Provinces in Appendices F. No. 9, and F. No. 10,—1908, . .	. .	£5,498,171	. .	£3,562,388
Number of Unions, ...	. .	43	. .	49
,, District Electoral Divisions, ...	. .	929	. .	1,068
,, Dispensary Districts, ...	. .	222	. .	216
,, Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations therein,	. .	352	. .	362
,, Medical Officers authorized to be appointed } for Dispensary Districts, . . . }	. .	238	. .	232
,, Apothecaries, or Pharmaceutical Chemists, .	. .	7	. .	22
,, Midwives, ...	. .	170	. .	197
Expenditure during Year ended 31st March, 1908:—	£		£	
Medicines and Medical Appliances, ...	5,322	. .	5,134	. .
Rent of Dispensary Buildings, ...	2,665	. .	2,597	. .
Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising, .	372	. .	435	. .
Salaries of Medical Officers, including payments for temporary services, ...	29,229	. .	34,341	. .
,, Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists, including payments for temporary services,	809	. .	984	. .
,, Midwives, do. do. do. .	3,843	. .	4,438	. .
Vaccination Expenses, ...	3,224	. .	2,756	. .
Expenditure from Loans obtained under the Dispensary } Houses Act, 1879, ... }	244	. .	2,391	. .
Fuel, Attendance, and Incidental Expenses, . .	3,321	. .	4,507	. .
Total Expenditure during year ended 31st March, 1908,	. .	£49,029	. .	£57,583
Relief Returns, and Duties of Medical Officers for year ended 31st March, 1908:—				
Number of cases attended on Dispensary Tickets, . .	116,549	. .	125,641	. .
,, ,, on Visiting Tickets, . .	56,320	. .	44,414	. .
Total new cases in the year, ...	. .	172,869	. .	170,055
Number of cases in which Tickets for Medical Relief } were cancelled in the year, ... }	. .	40	. .	20
Number of cases of Vaccination, including cases of Re-} vaccination, in the year, ... }	. .	27,133	. .	20,915
Number of cases of dangerous Lunatics certified in the } year, ... }	. .	611	. .	547
Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health, ...	. .	£ 4,048	. .	£ 4,519

STATEMENT showing the number of unions and district electoral divisions in Vic., c. 68; the total area and population of the Provinces according to the in Provinces; the number of dispensaries, officers, &c. :—2. FINANCIAL STATEMENT Acts, and the Dispensary Houses Act, during the year from the 1st of April, the number of cases of medical relief afforded at the dispensaries and at the medical relief have been cancelled; the number of cases of vaccination performed; 31st of March, 1908.

LEINSTER.		CONNAUGHT.		TOTAL FOR IRELAND.		AVERAGE.		
						For UNIONS.	For DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	For MEDICAL OFFICERS.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
. .	4,839,572	. .	4,228,195	. .	20,345,328	127,958	27,273	—
. .	1,152,829	. .	646,932	. .	4,458,775	28,043	5,977	—
. .	£5,140,458	. .	£1,399,054	. .	£15,600,071	£98,114	£21,081	—
. .	39	. .	28	. .	159	—	—	—
. .	1,013	. .	645	. .	3,655	23	5	5
. .	201	. .	101	. .	740	5	—	—
. .	343	. .	160	. .	1,217	8	—	—
. .	225	. .	112	. .	807	5	—	—
. .	15	. .	4	. .	48	—	—	—
. .	209	. .	82	. .	658	—	—	—
£		£		£		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
5,173	. .	2,339	. .	17,968	. .	113 0	24 6	—
2,806	. .	1,109	. .	9,177	. .	57 14	12 8	—
351	. .	100	. .	1,258	. .	7 18	1 14	—
34,789	. .	15,284	. .	113,643	. .	714 15	153 11	140 16
1,614	. .	211	. .	3,618	. .	22 15	4 18	—
5,411	. .	1,846	. .	15,538	. .	97 15	21 0	—
2,438	. .	1,583	. .	10,001	. .	62 18	13 10	—
2,044	. .	410	. .	5,089	. .	32 0	6 18	—
3,860	. .	1,486	. .	13,174	. .	82 17	17 16	—
. .	£58,486	. .	£24,368	. .	£189,466	1,191 12	256 1	—
184,726	. .	46,247	. .	473,163	. .	—	—	—
54,530	. .	11,022	. .	166,286	. .	—	—	—
. .	239,256	. .	57,269	. .	639,449	—	—	—
. .	18	. .	21	. .	99	—	—	—
. .	20,479	. .	12,855	. .	81,382	—	—	—
. .	632	. .	301	. .	2,091	—	—	—
. .	£ 4,635	. .	£ 1,941	. .	£ 15,575	97 19	21 1	19 6

No. 4.—Vaccination:—Summary of the number of persons vaccinated in the workhouses and auxiliary establishments of the several unions by the medical officers of those institutions; and of the number vaccinated in the several dispensary districts, by the medical officers thereof, in the year ended 31st March, 1908 :—abstracted from returns made by the respective medical officers.

Provinces.	No. vaccinated by medical officers in *workhouses.*			No. vaccinated by medical officers of *dispensary districts.*	Total of columns 4 and 5.	Provinces.
	Primary	Re-vaccinations.	Total.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Ulster, . . .	169	15	184	27,132	27,317	Ulster.
Munster, . . .	269	–	269	20,915	21,184	Munster.
Leinster, . . .	270	1,506	1,776	20,479	22,255	Leinster.
Connaught, . .	66	–	66	12,855	12,921	Connaught.
Total, . .	774	1,521	2,295	81,382	83,677	

No. 5.—Number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, and Fever, reported by medical officers of dispensary districts as having been attended in the Half-years ended 30th September, 1907, and 31st March, 1908.

Provinces.	Half-years ended	Scarlet Fever.	Smallpox.	Fever.
Ulster, . .	September 30th, 1907, . .	158	2	225
	March 31st, 1908, . .	111	–	172
Munster, . .	September 30th, 1907, . .	98	–	152
	March 31st, 1908, . .	43	–	111
Leinster, . .	September 30th, 1907, . .	108	1	99
	March 31st, 1908, . .	112	2	107
Connaught, . .	September 30th, 1907, . .	31	–	140
	March 31st, 1908, . .	18	–	144
SUMMARY.				
Ireland, . .	September 30th, 1907, . .	395	3	616
	March 31st, 1908, . .	284	2	534
	Total, ...	679	5	1,150

No. 6.—INDEX LIST of DISPENSARY DISTRICTS; with NAMES of UNIONS in which they are situate, and REFERENCES to PAGES in which the Districts are to be found in the Appendix.

DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	UNIONS in which situate.	References to: Dispensary Districts Statistical table; App. F, No. 1.	References to: Dispensaries financial and relief table; App. F, No. 2.
		Page.	Page.
Abbey,	Tuam,	–	590
Abbeyfeale,	Newcastle,	–	564
Abbeyleix,	Abbeyleix,	–	582
Abbeyshrule,	Ballymahon,	–	578
Achill,	Westport,	–	594
Aclare,	Tobercurry,	–	596
Adare,	Croom,	–	564
Aghada,	Midleton,	–	560
Aghadowey,	Coleraine,	–	548
Aghalee,	Lurgan,	–	540
Ahascragh,	Ballinasloe,	–	588
Ahoghill,	Ballymena,	–	536
Anamoe,	Rathdrum,	–	586
Annacarriga,	Scariff,	534	554
Annacotty,	Limerick,	–	564
Annahilt,	Lisburn,	–	538
Antrim,	Antrim,	–	536
Ardagh,	Newcastle,	–	564
Ardara,	Glenties,	–	542
Ardee,	Ardee,	–	578
Ardfert,	Tralee,	–	564
Ardfinnan,	Clogheen,	–	568
Ardmore,	Youghal,	–	560
Ardrahan,	Gort,	–	588
Arklow,	Rathdrum,	–	586
Armagh,	Armagh,	–	538
Articlave,	Coleraine,	–	548
Arvagh,	Cavan,	–	540
Askeaton,	Rathkeale,	–	566
Athboy,	Trim,	–	582
Athenry,	Loughrea,	–	588
Athleague,	Roscommon,	–	594
Athlone No. 1,	Athlone,	–	582
Athlone No. 2,	Athlone,	–	582
Athy,	Athy,	–	572
Aughnacloy,	Clogher,	–	550
Aughrim,	Carrick-on-Shannon,	–	590
Aughrim,	Rathdrum,	–	586
Awenascale,	Dingle,	–	562
Bagenalstown,	Carlow,	–	570
Bailieborough,	Bailieborough,	–	540
Balbriggan,	Balrothery,	–	570
Balla,	Castlebar,	–	592
Ballaghaderreen	Castlereа,	–	594
Balleen,	Urlingford,	–	576
Ballickmoyler and Newtown,	Carlow,	–	570
Ballina,	Ballina,	–	592
Ballinakill,	Abbeyleix,	–	582
Ballinalee,	Granard,	–	578
Ballinameen,	Boyle,	–	594
Ballinamore,	Bawnboy,	–	540
Ballinasloe,	Ballinasloe,	–	588
Ballincollig,	Cork,	–	556
Ballindine,	Claremorris,	–	592
Ballingarry,	Callan,	–	574
Ballinrobe,	Ballinrobe,	–	592
Ballintra,	Ballyshannon,	–	542
Ballybay,	Castleblayney,	–	550
Ballyboggan,	Edenderry,	–	576
Ballybot,	Newry,	–	546
Ballybunnion,	Listowel,	–	562
Ballycarry,	Larne,	–	538
Ballycastle,	Ballycastle,	–	536
Ballycastle,	Killala,	–	592
Ballyclogh,	Mallow,	–	558
Ballyconnell,	Bawnboy,	–	540
Ballyduff,	Lismore,	–	570
Ballyduff,	Listowel,	–	562
Ballyfarnon No. 1,	Boyle,	–	594
Ballyfarnon No. 2,	Boyle,	–	594
Ballyfeard,	Kinsale,	–	558
Ballygarvan,	Cork,	–	556
Ballygawley,	Clogher,	–	550
Ballyhaise,	Cavan,	–	540
Ballyhaunis,	Claremorris,	–	592
Ballyhooly,	Fermoy,	–	558
Ballyhorgan,	Listowel,	–	562
Ballyjamesduff,	Oldcastle,	–	580
Ballykelly,	Limavady,	–	548
Ballyleague,	Roscommon,	–	594
Ballylesson,	Lisburn,	–	538
Ballylongford,	Listowel,	–	562
Ballylynan,	Athy,	–	572
Ballymacarbry,	Clonmel,	–	568
Ballymahon,	Ballymahon,	–	578
Ballymartle,	Kinsale,	–	558
Ballymena,	Ballymena,	–	536
Ballymoney,	Ballymoney,	–	538
Ballymore,	Ballymahon,	–	578
Ballymore Eustace	Naas,	–	574
Ballymote,	Sligo,	–	596
Ballynacally,	Killadysert,	–	554
Ballynacarigy,	Mullingar,	–	584
Ballynahinch,	Downpatrick,	–	544
Ballyneen,	Dunmanway,	–	558
Ballynoe,	Fermoy,	–	558
Ballynure,	Larne,	–	538
Ballyragget,	Castlecomer,	–	574
Ballyroan,	Abbeyleix,	–	582
Ballyshannon,	Ballyshannon,	–	542
Ballyvaghan,	Ballyvaghan,	–	554
Ballyward,	Banbridge,	–	544
Baltinglass No. 1,	Baltinglass,	–	586
Baltinglass No. 2,	Baltinglass,	–	586
Banagher,	Birr,	–	576
Banbridge,	Banbridge,	–	544
Bandon,	Bandon,	–	556
Bangor,	Belmullet,	–	592
Bangor,	Newtownards,	–	546
Bannow,	Wexford,	534	586
Bansha,	Tipperary,	–	568
Bantry,	Bantry,	–	556
Barronstown,	Dundalk,	–	580
Belfast Rural,	Belfast,	–	538
Belfast Urban,	Belfast,	–	538
Bellaghy,	Magherafelt,	–	548
Bellananagh,	Cavan,	–	540
Bellarena,	Limavady,	–	548
Belleek,	Ballyshannon,	–	542
Belturbet,	Cavan,	–	540
Benburb,	Dungannon,	–	552

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Dispensary Districts.	Unions in which situate.	References to: Dispensary Districts Statistical Table; App. F., No. 1.	References to: Dispensaries financial and relief tables; App. F., No. 2.
		Page.	Page.
Binghamstown	Belmullet,	–	592
Birr and Killyon,	Birr,	–	576
Blackrock and Stillorgan,	Rathdown,	–	572
Blackwatertown,	Armagh,	–	538
Blarney,	Cork,	–	556
Blessington,	Naas,	–	574
Boherboy,	Kanturk,	–	558
Borris,	Carlow,	–	570
Borris-in-Ossory,	Roscrea,	–	566
Borrisokane,	Borrisokane,	–	566
Borrisoleigh,	Thurles,	–	566
Bourney,	Roscrea,	–	566
Boyle No. 1,	Boyle,	–	594
Boyle No. 2,	Boyle,	–	594
Bray No. 1,	Rathdown,	–	572
Bray No. 2,	Rathdown,	–	572
Brideswell,	Athlone,	–	552
Bridgetown,	Limerick,	–	564
Bridgetown,	Wexford,	–	586
Broadford,	Newcastle,	–	564
Broadway,	Wexford,	–	586
Brookeborough,	Lisnaskea,	–	548
Brosna,	Tralee,	534	564
Broughshane,	Ballymena,	–	536
Bruff,	Kilmallock,	–	564
Bruree,	Kilmallock,	–	564
Bryanesford,	Kilkeel,	–	546
Bullaun,	Loughrea,	–	588
Buncrana,	Inishowen,	–	542
Bundorragha,	Westport,	–	594
Bunmahon,	Kilmacthomas,	–	570
Burt,	Londonderry,	–	548
Buttevant,	Mallow,	–	558
Caher,	Caherciveen,	–	562
Caher,	Clogheen,	–	568
Caherconlish,	Limerick,	–	564
Caledon & Ballymagran,	Dungannon,	–	552
Callan,	Callan,	–	574
Camolin,	Gorey,	–	584
Cannaway,	Macroom,	534	558
Cappagh,	Tipperary,	–	568
Cappoquin,	Lismore,	–	570
Carbury,	Edenderry,	–	576
Carlingford,	Dundalk,	–	580
Carlow No. 1,	Carlow,	–	570
Carlow No. 2,	Carlow,	–	570
Carndonagh,	Inishowen,	–	542
Carney,	Sligo,	–	596
Carrick,	Glenties,	–	542
Carrickbeg,	Carrick-on-Suir,	–	566
Carrickbyrne,	New Ross,	–	584
Carrickfergus,	Larne,	–	538
Carrickmacross,	Carrickmacross,	–	550
Carrick-on-Suir,	Carrick-on-Suir,	–	566
Carrigaholt,	Kilrush,	–	554
Carrigaline,	Cork,	–	556
Carrigaline,	Kinsale,	–	558
Carrigallen,	Mohill,	–	592
Carrignavar,	Cork,	–	556
Cashel,	Cashel,	–	568
Castlebar,	Castlebar,	–	592
Castlebellingham	Ardee,	–	578
Castleblayney,	Castleblayney,	–	550
Castlecomer,	Castlecomer,	–	574
Castlederg and Killeter,	Castlederg,	–	550
Castledermot,	Athy,	–	572
Castle Finn,	Strabane,	–	552
Castlegregory,	Dingle,	–	562
Castle Island,	Tralee,	–	564
Castlemaine,	Tralee,	–	564
Castlemartyr,	Midleton,	–	560
Castleplunket,	Castlerea,	–	594
Castlepollard,	Delvin,	–	582
Castle Quarter,	Ballymoney,	–	538
Castlerea,	Castlerea,	–	594
Castlereagh,	Belfast,	–	538
Castleshane,	Monaghan,	–	550
Castletown,	Abbeyleix,	–	582
Castletown,	Castletown,	–	556
Castletown,	Croom,	–	564
Castletown,	Navan,	–	580
Castletown Geoghegan,	Mullingar,	–	584
Cavan,	Cavan,	–	540
Celbridge,	Celbridge,	–	574
Charleville,	Kilmallock,	–	564
Church Hill,	Ballyshannon,	–	542
Church Hill,	Letterkenny,	–	544
Clane and Timahoe North,	Naas,	–	574
Clara,	Tullamore,	–	576
Claremorris,	Claremorris,	–	592
Clarina,	Limerick,	–	564
Clashmore,	Youghal,	–	560
Claudy,	Londonderry,	–	548
Clifden,	Clifden,	–	588
Cliffony,	Sligo,	–	596
Clogh,	Ballymena,	–	536
Cloghan,	Stranorlar,	–	544
Clogheen,	Clogheen,	–	568
Clogher,	Clogher,	–	550
Cloghjordan,	Borrisokane,	–	566
Clonakilty,	Clonakilty,	–	556
Clonaslee,	Mountmelick,	–	582
Clonavaddy,	Dungannon,	–	552
Clonbrock,	Mount Bellew,	–	590
Clondalkin,	South Dublin,	–	572
Clonegall,	Carlow,	–	570
Clonelly,	Irvinestown,	534	546
Clones,	Clones,	534	550
Clonmany,	Inishowen,	–	542
Clonmel,	Clonmel,	–	568
Clonmellon,	Delvin,	–	582
Clonmoyle,	Macroom,	–	558
Clonroche,	Enniscorthy,	–	584
ClonygowanNo.1,	Mountmelick,	–	582
ClonygowanNo.2,	Mountmelick,	–	582
Cloonbur,	Oughterard,	–	590
Clough,	Downpatrick,	–	544
Cloyne,	Midleton,	–	560
Coagh,	Cookstown,	–	552
Coal Island,	Dungannon,	–	552

[*continued.*

Dispensary Districts.	Unions in which situate.	References to: Dispensary Districts Statistical table; App. F, No. 1.	References to: Dispensaries financial and relief table; App. F, No. 2.
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Coleraine, . .	Coleraine,	-	548
Collon No. 2, .	Ardee, . .	-	578
Collooney, . .	Sligo, . .	-	596
Comber . .	Newtownards, .	-	546
Cong, . . .	Ballinrobe, .	-	592
Connor, . .	Antrim, . .	-	536
Cookstown, .	Cookstown, .	-	552
Coolacasey, .	Limerick, .	-	564
Coolaney, . .	Tobercurry, .	-	596
Coolattin, . .	Shillelagh, .	-	586
Coole, . .	Granard, . .	-	578
Coolgreany, .	Gorey, . .	-	584
Coolmountain, .	Dunmanway, .	-	558
Coolrain, . .	Mountmelick, .	-	582
Coom, . .	Killarney, .	-	562
Cootehill, . .	Cootehill, .	-	540
Cork Rural, .	Cork, . .	-	556
Cork Urban, .	Cork, . .	-	556
Corrofin, . .	Corrofin, .	-	554
Courceys, . .	Kinsale, .	-	558
Cragaknock, .	Kilrush, . .	-	554
Creagh, . .	Ballinasloe, .	-	588
Croagh, . .	Ballycastle, .	-	536
Croom, . .	Croom, . .	-	564
Crosgar, . .	Banbridge, .	-	544
Crossabeg, .	Wexford, . .	-	586
Crossakeel, .	Oldcastle, . .	-	580
Crossmaglen No. 1,	Castleblayney, .	-	550
Crossmaglen No. 2,	Castleblyaney, .	-	550
Crossmolina, .	Ballina, . .	-	592
Crossroads, .	Dunfanaghy, .	534	542
Crumlin, . .	Antrim, . .	-	536
Crusheen, . .	Ennis, . .	-	554
Cullen, . .	Millstreet, .	-	560
Cushendall, .	Ballycastle, .	-	536
Darrynane, .	Caherciveen, .	-	562
Dawson Grove, .	Cootehill, . .	-	540
Delgany, . .	Rathdown, .	-	572
Delvin, . .	Delvin, . .	534	582
Derrylin, . .	Lisnaskea, .	-	548
Dervock, . .	Ballymoney, .	-	538
Dingle, . .	Dingle, . .	-	562
Dirraw, . .	Ballymoney, .	-	538
Doagh, . .	Antrim, . .	-	536
Donaghadee, .	Newtownards, .	-	546
Donaghmore, .	Newry, . .	-	546
Donaghmoyne, .	Carrickmacross,	-	550
Donegal, . .	Donegal, . .	-	542
Doneraile, . .	Mallow, . .	-	558
Donnybrook, .	South Dublin, .	-	572
Doocharry, .	Glenties, . .	-	542
Douglas, . .	Cork, . .	-	556
Downpatrick, .	Downpatrick, .	-	544
Draperstown, .	Magherafelt, .	-	548
Dripsey, . .	Cork, . .	-	556
Dromdaleague, .	Skibbereen, .	-	560
Dromiskin, . .	Dundalk, . .	-	580

Dispensary Districts.	Unions in which situate.	References to: Dispensary Districts Statistical table; App. F, No. 1.	References to: Dispensaries financial and relief table; App. F, No. 2.
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Dromore, . .	Banbridge, .	-	544
Dromore, . .	Omagh, . .	-	552
Drum No. 1, .	Cootehill, . .	-	540
Drum No. 2, .	Cootehill, . .	-	540
Drumahaire, .	Manorhamilton,	534	590
Drumbeg, . .	Lisburn, . .	-	538
Drumkeeran,	Manorhamilton,	-	590
Drumlish, . .	Longford, .	-	578
Drumquin, .	Castlederg, .	-	550
Drumquin, .	Omagh, . .	-	552
Drumshanbo, .	Car-on-Shannon	-	590
Duleek, . .	Drogheda, .	-	578
Dunboyne, .	Dunshaughlin,	-	580
Dundalk, . .	Dundalk, . .	-	580
Dundrum and Glencullen, .	Rathdown, .	-	572
Dunfanaghy, .	Dunfanaghy, .	-	542
Dungannon, .	Dungannon, .	-	552
Dunganstown, .	Rathdrum, .	-	586
Dungarvan, .	Dungarvan, .	-	568
Dungiven, .	Limavady, .	-	548
Dungloe, .	Glenties, . .	-	542
Dunkineely, .	Donegal, . .	-	542
Dunlavin . .	Baltinglass, .	-	586
Dunleer, . .	Ardee, . .	-	578
Dunmanway, .	Dunmanway, .	-	558
Dunmore, . .	Glennamaddy, .	-	588
Dunmore, .	Tuam, . .	-	590
Dunmurry, .	Lisburn, . .	-	538
Dunnamanagh, .	Strabane, . .	534	552
Durrow, . .	Abbeyleix, .	-	582
Durrus and Kilcrohane, . .	Bantry, . .	-	556
Dysartmoon .	New Ross, . .	-	582
Easkey, . .	Dromore West,	-	596
Edenderry, .	Edenderry, .	-	576
Ederney, . .	Irvinestown, .	-	546
Eglinton, . .	Londonderry, .	-	548
Elphin, . .	Strokestown, .	-	596
Ely, . . .	Enniskillen, .	-	546
Emlagh, . .	Caherciveen, .	-	562
Emly, . . .	Tipperary, .	-	568
Emo, . . .	Mountmelick, .	-	582
Emyvale, . .	Monaghan, .	-	550
Ennis, . .	Ennis, . .	-	554
Enniscorthy, .	Enniscorthy, .	-	584
Enniskillen, .	Enniskillen, .	-	546
Ennistymon, .	Ennistymon, .	-	554
Eyrecourt, . .	Portumna, .	-	590
Fannett, . .	Milford, . .	-	544
Feakle, . .	Scariff, . .	534	554
Feenagh, . .	Newcastle, .	-	564
Feeny, . .	Limavady, .	-	548
Fennagh and Myshall, . .	Carlow, . .	-	570
Ferbane, . .	Birr, . .	-	576
Fermoy, . .	Fermoy, . .	-	558
Ferns, . .	Enniscorthy, .	-	584
Fethard, . .	Cashel, . .	-	568
Fethard, . .	New Ross, .	-	584
Finnea No. 1, .	Granard, . .	-	578
Finnea No. 2, .	Granard, . .	-	578

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Dispensary Districts.	Unions in which situate.	References to: Dispensary Districts Statistical table; App. F, No. 1.	References to: Dispensaries financial and relief table; App. F, No. 2.
		Page.	Page.
Fintona,	Omagh,	–	552
Fivemiletown,	Clogher,	–	550
Florencecourt,	Enniskillen,	–	546
Fontstown,	Athy,	–	572
Forkhill,	Newry,	–	546
Foxford,	Swineford,	–	594
Frankford,	Birr,	–	576
Frenchpark,	Castlerea,	–	594
Freshford,	Kilkenny,	–	574
Gaibally,	Mitchelstown,	–	560
Galgorm,	Ballymena,	–	536
Galway,	Galway,	–	588
Garvagh,	Coleraine,	–	548
Glanbehy,	Caherciveen,	–	562
Glassan,	Athlone,	–	582
Glenarm,	Larne,	–	538
Glenavy,	Lisburn,	–	538
Glengarriff,	Bantry,	–	556
Glennamaddy,	Glennamaddy,	–	588
Glenties,	Glenties,	–	542
Glenwhirry,	Ballymena,	–	536
Glin,	Listowel,	–	562
Golden,	Tipperary,	–	568
Goleen,	Skull,	–	560
Gorey,	Gorey,	–	584
Gort,	Gort,	–	588
Gortin,	Omagh,	–	552
Gowran,	Kilkenny,	–	574
Graigue,	Thomastown,	–	576
Granard,	Granard,	–	578
Grean,	Tipperary,	–	568
Grey Abbey,	Newtownards,	–	546
Gurteen,	Boyle,	–	594
Headford,	Tuam,	–	590
Hillsborough,	Lisburn,	–	538
Hollymount,	Ballinrobe,	–	592
Holmpatrick,	Balrothery,	–	570
Holycross,	Thurles,	534	566
Holywell No. 1,	Enniskillen,	–	546
Holywell No. 2,	Enniskillen,	–	546
Hospital,	Kilmallock,	–	564
Inchigeelagh,	Macroom,	–	558
Inishannon,	Bandon,	–	556
Inistioge,	Thomastown,	–	576
Innfield,	Trim,	–	582
Irvinestown,	Irvinestown,	–	546
Islandeady,	Westport,	–	594
Jamestown,	Car-on-Shannon	–	590
Johnstown,	Edenderry,	–	576
Kanturk,	Kanturk,	–	558
Keadue,	Boyle,	–	594
Keady,	Armagh,	–	538
Kealkill,	Bantry,	–	556
Kells,	Kells,	–	580
Kenmare,	Kenmare,	–	562
Kilbeggan,	Tullamore,	–	576
Kilbrittain,	Bandon,	–	556
Kilcatherine,	Castletown,	–	556
Kilcock,	Celbridge,	–	574
Kilcooly,	Urlingford,	–	576
Kilcullen,	Naas,	–	574
Kildare,	Naas,	–	574
Kilderry,	Londonderry,	–	548
Kildorrery,	Mitchelstown,	–	560
Kilfinnane	Kilmallock,	–	564
Kilgarvan,	Kenmare,	534	562
Kilgobban,	Tralee,	534	564
Kilkee,	Kilrush,	–	554
Kilkeel,	Kilkeel,	–	546
Kilkelly,	Swineford,	–	594
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	–	574
Kilkishen,	Tulla,	–	556
Killaan,	Ballinasloe,	–	588
Killala,	Killala,	–	592
Killann,	Enniscorthy,	–	584
Killanniv,	Ennis,	–	554
Killarney,	Killarney,	534	562
Killashee,	Longford,	–	578
Killea,	Londonderry,	–	548
Killeagh,	Youghal,	–	560
Killeen,	Dunshaughlin,	–	580
Killenagh & Wells	Gorey,	–	584
Killenaule,	Cashel,	–	568
Killeroran,	Mount Bellew,	–	590
Killeshandra,	Cavan,	–	540
Killiney,	Rathdown,	–	572
Killorglin,	Killarney,	–	562
Killough,	Downpatrick,	–	544
Killoughy,	Tullamore,	–	576
Killucan,	Mullingar,	–	584
Killybegs	Glenties,	–	542
Killygordon,	Stranorlar,	–	544
Killyleagh,	Downpatrick,	–	544
Kilmacrenan and Milford,	Milford,	–	544
Kilmacthomas,	Kilmacthomas,	–	570
Kilmaganny,	Callan,	–	574
Kilmakevoge,	Waterford,	–	570
Kilmallock,	Kilmallock,	–	564
Kilmeadan,	Waterford,	–	570
Kilmihil,	Kilrush,	–	554
Kilmood,	Newtownards,	–	546
Kilmore,	Monaghan,	–	550
Kilnaleck,	Cavan,	–	540
Kilpatrick,	Cashel,	–	568
Kilrea,	Coleraine,	–	548
Kilrush,	Kilrush,	–	554
Kilsallaghan,	Balrothery,	–	570
Kilshannig,	Mallow,	–	558
Kilsheelan No. 1,	Clonmel,	–	568
Kilsheelan No. 2,	Clonmel,	–	568
Kilskeer,	Kells,	–	580
Kiltamagh,	Swineford,	–	594
Kiltegan,	Baltinglass,	–	586
Kiltinan,	Clonmel,	–	568
Kiltoom,	Athlone,	–	582
Kiltormer,	Ballinasloe,	–	588
Kilworth,	Fermoy,	534	558
Kingscourt,	Bailieborough,	–	540
Kingstown,	Rathdown,	–	572
Kinlough,	Ballyshannon,	–	542
Kinnitty,	Birr,	–	576
Kinsale,	Kinsale,	–	558
Kinvarra,	Gort,	–	588
Knocknadona,	Lisburn,	–	538
Knocknalower,	Belmullet,	–	592
Knocktopher,	Thomastown,	–	576
Labasheeda,	Killadysert,	–	554
Lahy,	Donegal,	–	542
Larne,	Larne,	–	538
Laurencetown,	Ballinasloe,	–	588
Leighlinbridge,	Carlow,	–	570

[*continued.*

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Letterkenny,	Letterkenny,	–	544
Lettermore,	Oughterard,	–	590
Limavady,	Limavady,	–	548
Limerick Rural,	Limerick,	–	564
Limerick Urban	Limerick,	–	564
Lisbellaw,	Enniskillen,	–	546
Lisburn,	Lisburn,	–	538
Lismore,	Lismore,	–	570
Lisnaskea,	Lisnaskea,	–	548
Listowel,	Listowel,	–	562
Littleton,	Thurles,	534	566
Londonderry Rural,	Londonderry,	–	548
Londonderry Urban,	Londonderry,	–	548
Longford,	Longford,	–	578
Loughbrickland,	Banbridge,	–	544
Loughgall,	Armagh,	–	538
Loughrea,	Loughrea,	–	588
Louisburgh,	Westport,	–	594
Lowpark,	Swineford,	–	594
Lucan,	Celbridge,	–	574
Lurgan,	Lurgan,	–	540
Lurganboy,	Manorhamilton,	–	590
Lusk,	Balrothery,	–	570
Macroom,	Macroom,	–	568
Maghera,	Magherafelt,	–	548
Magherafelt,	Magherafelt,	–	548
Maguiresbridge,	Lisnaskea,	–	548
Malahide,	Balrothery,	–	570
Malin,	Inishowen,	–	542
Mallow,	Mallow,	–	558
Manorcunningham,	Letterkenny,	–	544
Manorhamilton,	Manorhamilton,	–	590
Markethill,	Armagh,	–	538
Marlfield,	Clonmel,	–	568
Maryborough,	Mountmelick,	–	582
Maynooth,	Celbridge,	–	574
Meigh,	Newry,	–	546
Midleton,	Midleton,	–	560
Milford,	Kanturk,	–	568
Millstreet,	Millstreet,	–	560
Milltown,	Killarney,	–	562
Milltown,	Mullingar,	–	584
Miltown Malbay,	Ennistymon,	–	554
Mitchelstown No. 1,	Mitchelstown,	–	560
Mitchelstown No. 2,	Mitchelstown,	–	560
Moate,	Athlone,	–	582
Mohill,	Mohill,	–	592
Moira,	Lurgan,	–	540
Molahiffe,	Killarney,	–	562
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	–	550
Monasterevin,	Athy,	–	572
Moneymore,	Magherafelt,	–	548
Mount Bellew,	Mount Bellew,	–	590
Mountcharles,	Donegal,	–	542
Mountmelick,	Mountmelick,	–	582
Mountnorris,	Newry,	–	546
Mountrath,	Mountmelick,	–	582
Mountshannon,	Scariff,	–	554
Moville,	Inishowen,	–	542
Moycullen,	Galway,	–	588
Moynalty,	Kells,	–	578
Moyne,	Thurles,	–	566
Mullaghglass,	Newry,	–	546
Mullinahone,	Callan,	–	574
Mullingar,	Mullingar,	–	584
Multyfarnham,	Mullingar,	–	584
Murragh,	Bandon,	–	556
Murroe,	Limerick,	–	564
Naas & Carragh,	Naas,	–	574
Navan,	Navan,	–	580
Nenagh,	Nenagh,	–	566
Newbridge,	Rathdrum,	–	586
Newbridge,	Naas,	–	574
Newcastle,	Newcastle,	–	564
Newcastle,	Rathdrum,	–	586
Newmarket,	Ennis,	–	554
Newmarket,	Kanturk,	–	558
Newport,	Nenagh,	–	566
Newport,	Westport,	–	594
New Ross,	New Ross,	–	584
Newry,	Newry,	–	546
Newtownards,	Newtownards,	–	546
Newtownbarry,	Enniscorthy,	–	584
Newtownbutler,	Clones,	–	550
Newtowngore No. 1,	Bawnboy,	–	540
Newtowngore No. 2,	Bawnboy,	–	540
Newtownhamilton No. 1,	Castleblayney,	–	550
Newtownhamilton No. 2,	Castleblayney,	–	550
Newtown Stewart	Strabane,	–	552
Nobber,	Kells,	–	580
North Dublin Rural,	North Dublin,	–	572
North Dublin Urban,	North Dublin,	–	572
Oldcastle,	Oldcastle,	–	580
Old Ross,	New Ross,	–	584
Omagh,	Omagh,	–	552
Oranmore,	Galway,	–	588
Oughterard,	Oughterard,	–	590
Oulart,	Enniscorthy,	–	584
Painestown,	Navan,	–	580
Pallaskenry,	Rathkeale,	–	566
Pettigo,	Donegal,	–	542
Philipstown,	Tullamore,	–	576
Piltown,	Carrick-on-Suir,	–	566
Plumb Bridge,	Strabane,	–	552
Pointzpass,	Newry,	–	546
Pomeroy,	Cookstown,	–	552
Portadown,	Lurgan,	–	540
Portaferry,	Downpatrick,	–	544
Portglenone,	Ballymena,	–	536
Portlaw,	Carrick-on-Suir,	–	566
Portroe,	Nenagh,	–	566
Portumna,	Portumna,	–	590
Portrush and Bushmills	Ballymoney,	–	538
Portstewart,	Coleraine,	–	548
Powerscourt,	Rathdown,	–	572
Queenstown,	Cork,	–	556

[*continued.*

Dispensary Districts.	Unions in which situate.	References to: Dispensary Districts Statistical table; App. F, No. 1.	References to: Dispensaries financial and relief table; App. F, No. 2.
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Quin,	Tulla,	–	556
Raferagh,	Carrickmacross,	–	550
Rahan,	Mallow,	–	558
Randalstown,	Antrim,	–	535
Raphoe,	Strabane,	–	552
Rathangan No. 1,	Edenderry,	–	576
Rathangan No. 2,	Edenderry,	–	576
Rathcoole,	Celbridge,	–	574
Rathcormack,	Fermoy,	–	558
Rathdowney,	Abbeyleix,	–	582
Rathdrum,	Rathdrum,	–	586
Rathfarnham,	South Dublin,	–	572
Rathfriland,	Newry,	–	546
Rathgormuck,	Carrick-on-Suir,	–	566
Rathkeale,	Rathkeale,	–	566
Rathmelton,	Milford,	–	544
Rathmines,	South Dublin,	–	572
Rathmore,	Naas,	–	574
Rathmullan,	Milford,	–	544
Rathvilly,	Baltinglass,	–	586
Ratoath,	Dunshaughlin,	–	580
Ravensdale,	Dundalk,	–	580
Rhode,	Edenderry,	–	576
Rich Hill,	Armagh,	–	538
Ringville,	Dungarvan,	–	568
Rinvyle,	Clifden,	–	588
Riverstown,	Cork,	–	556
Riverstown,	Birr,	–	576
Riverstown,	Sligo,	–	596
Roadford,	Ennistymon,	–	554
Robertstown and Kilmeage,	Naas,	–	574
Roosky,	Strokestown,	–	596
Roscommon,	Roscommon,	–	594
Roscrea No. 1,	Roscrea,	–	566
Roscrea No. 2,	Roscrea,	–	566
Rosscarbery,	Clonakilty,	–	556
Rossguill,	Milford,	–	544
Rossiea,	Clones,	–	550
Rostrevor,	Kilkeel,	–	546
Roundstone,	Clifden,	–	588
Rowan,	Mohill,	–	592
Rynn,	Mohill,	–	592
Saintfield,	Lisburn,	–	538
St. Mary's,	Clonmel,	–	568
St. Mary's,	Drogheda,	–	578
St. Mullin's,	New Ross,	–	584
St. Peter's,	Drogheda,	–	578
Scotstown,	Monaghan,	–	550
Scrabby No. 1,	Granard,	–	578
Scrabby No. 2,	Granard,	–	578
Seskinan	Dungarvan,	–	568
Shanagolden,	Rathkeale,	–	566
Shercock,	Bailieborough,	–	540
Shinrone,	Roscrea,	–	566
Silvermines,	Nenagh,	–	566
Six Mile Cross,	Omagh,	–	552
Skibbereen,	Skibbereen,	–	560
Skreen,	Dromore West,	–	596
Skull,	Skull,	–	560
Slievereagh,	Macroom,	–	558
Sligo,	Sligo,	–	596
Sneem,	Kenmare,	534	562
South City,	South Dublin,	–	572
Spiddle,	Galway,	–	588
Stamullen,	Drogheda,	–	578
Stewartstown,	Cookstown,	–	552
Strabane,	Strabane,	–	552
Stradbally,	Athy,	–	572
Strådone,	Cavan,	–	540
Strangford,	Downpatrick,	–	544
Stranorlar,	Stranorlar,	–	544
Street No. 1,	Granard,	–	578
Street No. 2,	Granard,	–	578
Strokestown,	Strokestown,	–	596
Summerhill,	Trim,	–	582
Swanlinbar,	Bawnboy,	–	540
Swineford,	Swineford,	–	594
Swords,	Balrothery,	–	570
Taghmon and Glynn,	Wexford,	–	586
Tallaght,	South Dublin,	–	572
Tallow,	Lismore,	–	570
Tanderagee,	Banbridge,	–	544
Tarbert,	Listowel,	534	562
Tartaraghan,	Lurgan,	–	540
Templemartin,	Bandon,	–	556
Templemore,	Thurles,	–	566
Templepatrick,	Antrim,	–	536
Tempo,	Enniskillen,	–	546
Termon,	Bailieborough,	–	540
Termonfeckin,	Drogheda,	–	578
Terryglass,	Borrisokane,	–	566
Thomastown,	Thomastown,	–	576
Thurles,	Thurles,	–	566
Timoleague,	Clonakilty,	–	556
Tinahely,	Shillelagh,	–	586
Tipperary,	Tipperary,	–	568
Tiscoffin,	Kilkenny,	–	574
Tobercurry,	Tobercurry,	–	596
Toome,	Ballymena,	–	536
Toomevara,	Nenagh,	–	566
Tralee,	Tralee,	–	564
Tramore,	Waterford,	–	570
Trillick,	Irvinestown,	–	546
Trim,	Trim,	–	582
Tuam,	Tuam,	–	590
Tulla,	Tulla,	534	556
Tullagh,	Skibbereen,	–	560
Tullamain,	Cashel,	534	568
Tullamore,	Tullamore,	–	576
Tullaroan,	Kilkenny,	–	574
Tullow,	Carlow,	–	570
Tullyvin,	Cootehill,	–	540
Tuosist,	Kenmare	534	562
Turloughmore,	Galway,	–	588
Tynan,	Armagh,	–	538
Tyrrelispass,	Mullingar,	–	584
Ullid,	Waterford,	–	570
Union Hall,	Skibbereen,	–	560
Urlingford,	Urlingford,	–	576
Valencia,	Caherciveen,	534	562
Ventry,	Dingle,	–	562
Virginia,	Oldcastle,	–	580
Walshtownmore, East,	Midleton,	–	560
Waringstown,	Lurgan,	–	540
Warrenpoint,	Newry,	–	546
Waterford Rural,	Waterford,	–	570
Waterford Urban,	Waterford,	–	570
Westport,	Westport,	–	594
Wexford,	Wexford,	–	586
Whitechurch,	Cork,	–	556
Whitechurch,	Dungarvan,	–	568
Wicklow,	Rathdrum,	–	586
Williamstown,	Glennamaddy,	–	588
Woodford,	Loughrea,	–	588
Woodstown,	Waterford,	–	570
Youghal,	Youghal,	–	560

APPENDIX H.

LIST OF ORDERS issued by the Local Government Board for Ireland during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Subjects of Orders.	Numbers of Orders issued.
Local Government (Ireland) Acts.	
Accounts and Audit:—	
Decisions on Appeals against Disallowances and Surcharges made by Auditors in Audits of Accounts of:—	
Councils of Administrative Counties:—Confirmed and Remitted,	16
,, Confirmed and not Remitted,	3
,, Declaring auditor's reasons not lawful,	1
Councils of County Boroughs:—Confirmed and Remitted,	6
,, Confirmed and not Remitted,	3
County Agriculture and Technical Instruction Committees:—	
,, Confirmed and Remitted,	2
Councils of Boroughs and other Urban County Districts:—	
,, Confirmed and Remitted,	5
,, Confirmed and not Remitted,	6
,, Dealt with according to merits,	4
,, Confirmed and Remitted in part,	1
Councils of Rural Districts:—Confirmed and Remitted,	10
,, Confirmed and not Remitted,	1
,, Dealt with according to merits,	2
Guardians of Poor Law Unions:—Confirmed and Remitted,	28
,, Confirmed and not Remitted,	13
,, Confirmed and Remitted in part,	6
Committees of District Lunatic Asylums:—	
,, Confirmed and Remitted,	2
,, Confirmed and not Remitted,	2
,, Dealt with according to merits,	1
Town Commissioners:—Confirmed and Remitted,	3
,, Confirmed and not Remitted,	1
,, Dealt with according to merits,	1

Subjects of Orders.	Numbers of Orders issued.
Decisions on Appeals against charges made by Auditors in Audits of Accounts of:—	
Councils of Administrative Counties:—Confirmed and Remitted.	5
" Confirmed and not Remitted.	3
Councils of County Boroughs:—Dealt with according to merits,	1
Councils of Boroughs and other Urban County Districts:— Dealt with according to merits,	1
Guardians of Poor Law Unions:—Confirmed and Remitted,	13
" Confirmed and not Remitted,	4
" Confirmed and Remitted in part,	2
" Dealt with according to merits,	1
Councils of Rural Districts:—Confirmed and Remitted,	1
Committees of District Lunatic Asylums:—	
" Confirmed and Remitted,	2
" Confirmed and not Remitted,	1
Miscellaneous Bodies:—Confirmed and not Remitted,	1
Decisions on Appeals against Allowances made by Auditors, in Audits of Accounts of:—	
Councils of Boroughs and other Urban County Districts:—Confirmed,	1
Urban Technical Instruction Committees:—Confirmed,	1
Determining the proportion of the salaries of Poor Law Auditors chargeable for the audits of the accounts of:—	
Councils of Administrative Counties,	34
Councils of County Boroughs,	7
County Agriculture and Technical Instruction Committees,	2
County Borough Technical Instruction Committees,	1
Joint Technical Instruction Committees,	5
Councils of Boroughs and other Urban County Districts,	84
Councils of Rural Districts,	203
Town Commissioners,	24
Committees of District Lunatic Asylums,	21
Miscellaneous Bodies,	24
Certificates:—	
In pursuance of Section 66 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, certifying the proportions of the late Collector General's annuity chargeable against various bodies,	4
County Councillors:—	
Duration of office,	2
County Electoral Divisions:—	
Defining,	8
Distress:—	
Authorizing relief of,	1
Local Inquiry:—	
Certifying costs,	1

Subjects of Orders.	Numbers of Orders issued.
Meetings:—	
Altering day or hour, or both, of meetings of Urban District Councils and Town Commissioners,	3
Authorising Urban District Council to hold half-yearly meetings instead of quarterly meetings,	1
Municipal Corporations (Mortgages, &c.) Act, 1860 :—	
Approving of payment of sums,	6
Officers :—	
Removal of,	1
Confirming suspension of,	1
Payments:—	
Extending time for :—	
Councils of Administrative Counties,	28
County Agriculture and Technical Instruction Committees,	7
Joint Technical Instruction Committees,	3
Councils of Boroughs and other Urban County Districts,	6
Councils of Rural Districts,	36
Guardians of Poor Law Unions,	50
Committees of District Lunatic Asylums,	13
Miscellaneous Bodies,	2
Petty Sessions :—	
Proper accommodation, &c., for Justices at,	3
Polling Districts :—	
Alteration of,	2
Poor Rate Collection :—	
Varying the terms of the Public Bodies Order, 1904, in Counties,	62
Varying the terms of the Public Bodies Order, 1904, in Urban Districts,	14
Provisional Order,	1
Roads :—	
Declaring Main Roads,	3
Dismissing appeals against declaration as to main roads,	1
Increasing limit of expenditure on,	18
Default in keeping in good condition,	2
Appointing Inspector to perform duty of District Council,	1
Approval to Direct Labour Schemes,	2
Stock:—	
Consent to creation of,	1
Superannuation Consents :—	
County Officers,	3
Rural District Officers,	14
Urban Districts:—	
Assigning Guardians,	3
Total for Local Government (Ireland) Acts,	861
POOR RELIEF ACTS.	
Boards of Guardians:—	
Election of Chairman, &c.,	2
Chaplains of Workhouses:—	
Appointments of Roman Catholic,	25
" Church of Ireland,	10
Dispensary Districts :—	
Directing the Appointment of Midwives,	40

Subjects of Orders.	Numbers of Orders issued.
District Electoral Divisions:—	
Altering,	7
Emigration:—	
Authorizing expenditure to assist,	14
Expenditure and borrowing of money:—	
Authorizing,	12
Officers:—	
Removal of,	1
Pauper Children (Ireland) Act, 1898:—	
Certifying Schools,	2
Poor Law Relief (Ireland) (House of Commons) Return Order,	1
Salaries:—	
Regulating,	5
Superannuation:—	
Consents to,	50
Total for Poor Relief Acts,	169
Public Health Acts and Local Administration.	
Arbitrator:—	
Appointment of,	1
Armagh Urban District Council Act, 1907:—	
Certificate,	1
Burial Grounds:—	
Licences for interments in closed,	37
Licence for transfer of remains,	1
Prohibiting further interments,	2
Postponing time appointed for closing,	1
Cholera, Yellow Fever, and Plague:—	
General Regulations,	3
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 and 1886:—	
Regulations with Respect to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops,	1
Default:—	
Water Supply,	1
Joint Board:—	
Election of Members,	4
Labourers (Ireland) Acts, 1883 to 1906:—	
Appointing and Approving of Inspectors to have powers vested in Board under the Labourers Acts,	173
Dividing Inspector's Provisional Orders and Confirming Unopposed portion of such Orders,	69
Confirming Inspector's Opposed Provisional Orders,	16
Disallowing Inspector's Provisional Order,	1
Change of sites and plots,	39
Appointment of Arbitrators,	74
Certificates of Arbitrators' costs,	69
Determining sums to be deposited by way of security for purchase money,	4
Authorizing excess of rating limit,	4

Subjects of Orders.	Numbers of Orders issued.
Notification of Births Act, 1907 :—	
Consent to a Resolution adopting,	1
Post Office Act, 1891 :—	
Determining area of charge,	17
Powers of Urban Sanitary Authorities vested in Rural District Councils,	7
Provisional Orders,	13
Appointment of Arbitrators,	5
Certificates of Arbitrators' costs,	9
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907 :—	
Registration of Butter Factories, &c.,	1
Special Expenses :—	
Determining areas of charge,	135
Altering areas of charge,	2
Revoking orders determining areas of charge,	2
Explanatory order,	
Stock:—	
Consents to the creation and issue of,	1
Street :—	
Sanctioning purchase of premises for a new street,	1
Water Supply :—	
Determining reasonable cost,	3
Allowing intended work for,	1
Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905 :—	
Constitution of Central Bodies of Distress Committees,	6
Temporary Constitution of Distress Committees, revoking,	2
Total for Public Health Acts and Local Administration,	708
Total for Local Government Acts,	861
Total for Poor Relief Acts,	169
Total for Public Health Acts and Local Administration,	708
Total, 1907–1908,	1,738
Total, 1906–1907,	1,660
Increase,	78

APPENDIX I.

PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS.

REPORTS and RETURNS presented to Parliament during the year ended 31st March, 1908, on behalf of the Local Government Board for Ireland.

Subject.	Parliamentary Number.	Number of printed pages.
Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland for 1906-7, . . .	Cd. 3682.	8vo, 736.
Local Taxation (Ireland) Returns for 1906-7, with appendices, ...	Cd. 4018.	Folio, 96.

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DUBLIN CASTLE,

18*th July*, 1908.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant (No. 100/M), forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of the Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland for the year ended 31st March, 1908.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Secretary,

Local Government Board,

Dublin.

DUBLIN: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office,
By ALEX. THOM & CO. (Limited), 87, 88, & 89, Abbey-street.

BELFAST HEALTH COMMISSION.

REPORT

TO THE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY ALEXANDER THOM & CO. (LIMITED), ABBEY-STREET.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
E. PONSONBY, 116, Grafton-street, Dublin; or
WYMAN and SONS, Limited, Fetter-lane, E.C., and
32, Abingdon-street, Westminster, S.W.; or
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1908.

[Cd. 4128.] *Price* 5*s*. 4*d*.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

CITY AND COUNTY BOROUGH OF BELFAST.

WHEREAS it has been represented to Us, the Local Government Board for Ireland, that the death-rate of the city of Belfast, when compared with that of the majority of the larger cities of the United Kingdom is excessive and that the excess is caused largely by diseases of the classes which in the present state of sanitary science are known to be preventible :

AND WHEREAS We, the said Local Government Board, see fit to cause inquiry to be made in relation to the matters represented to Us, as aforesaid, and to other matters connected therewith and concerning the public health in the city of Belfast :

NOW THEREFORE We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of the powers given to Us by Section 209 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, and of all other powers in this behalf enabling Us, do hereby appoint

Colonel Thomas Walter Harding, J.P., D.L., formerly Lord Mayor of Leeds, Chairman.

Archibald Kerr Chalmers, M.D., Medical Officer of Health of the city of Glasgow;

Ludovic William Darra Mair, M.D., a Medical Inspector of The Local Government Board;

Peter Chalmers Cowan, M.Inst.C.E., Our Chief Engineering Inspector;

Surgeon-Colonel David Edgar Flinn, F.R.C.S.I., one of Our Medical Inspectors,

to make inquiry and report to Us as to the following matters and things in so far as regards the city of Belfast, that is to say :

1. The cause or causes of the high death-rate.
2. The administration by the several authorities charged therewith of all general Acts and Orders relating to the Public Health and the prevention of disease and of all provisions of local Acts conversant with the same or similar matters, and of all other Acts and Orders, whether general or local, which directly or indirectly affect the public health of the city.
3. The measures they recommend for adoption with a view to the improvement of the health of the city.

L.S.

Given under Our Seal of Office this Eleventh day of February, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.

(Signed),

AUGUSTINE BIRRELL,
H. A. ROBINSON,
T. J. STAFFORD.

BELFAST HEALTH COMMISSION.

REPORT.

TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to inform you that we have held an Inquiry at Belfast in accordance with your warrant of appointment, a copy of which is printed on the opposite page.

We held a preliminary meeting at Manchester on the 20th February, 1907, to discuss arrangements and settle the order of procedure. In view of the public interest evinced in the proposed Inquiry, we decided that the sittings of the Commission should be open to the press and the public, and also that evidence should be taken on oath.

On our arrival in Belfast, on the 4th March, we were courteously received by the Lord Mayor, the Earl of Shaftesbury. Two rooms in the City Hall were set apart for the purposes of the Inquiry, and every attention and assistance were given to us by the city authorities, who also undertook to print the daily report of our proceedings.

We held our first public sitting on the 5th March. At the beginning of the proceedings application was made by Mr. W. M. M'Grath, K.C., who, with Mr. H. Hanna, B.L., appeared on behalf of the Corporation of Belfast, and by Mr. A. H. Bates, K.C., on behalf of the Belfast Water Commissioners, that these bodies should be represented by Counsel. Our Chairman explained that the Inquiry was being held for the purpose of ascertaining facts, rather than to try issues between contending parties, and that our opinion was against the admission of Counsel; but, as it might be considered, in view of the serious character of the representations which had led to the Inquiry, that certain bodies were more or less on their trial, and were, therefore, entitled to have their case effectively placed before us, the presence of Counsel would be allowed, subject to the condition that the examination of witnesses should remain in our own hands. This arrangement, which was strictly adhered to, was found to give satisfaction.

Our public sittings, which for the most part were held in alternate weeks, occupied 32 days, terminating on the 24th July; and during that time we received the evidence of 93 witnesses.

On vital statistics relating to Belfast, the Registrar-General for Ireland, Sir Robert Matheson, gave evidence in detail; and afterwards he was good enough to supply us with returns showing the death-rate in the several districts of the City from various causes during the three years, 1900-1902.

With respect to the organisation and administration of the Public Health Department of the Corporation, the following witnesses were examined :—

Mr. Robert Meyer, Acting Town Clerk.
Dr. King Kerr, Chairman of the Public Health Committee.
Dr. Bailie, Medical Superintendent Officer of Health.
Mr. G. Ward, Executive Sanitary Officer.
Mr. R. M'Bride, Superintendent of the House Cleansing Department
Mr. R. Smyth, Mr. W. J. Reid, } Chief Sanitary Sub-Officers.
Mr. H. Reynolds, Mr. J. W. Macartney, Mr. T. Shannon, Mr. J. B. Boyd, Mr. J. H. Corry, Miss Agnew, Mrs. Markland, Miss Smith, } Sanitary Sub-Officers.
Mr. T. M'Cormick, Port Sanitary Inspector.
Mr. H. P. M'Cann, Inspector of Markets.
Mr. J. A. Jordan, Veterinary Surgeon to the Corporation.
Mr. J. S. M'Bride, Inspector of Cowsheds.
Mr. J. Reynolds, Assistant in Cleansing Department.
Dr. A. Gardner Robb, Superintendent at Purdysburn Fever Hospital (and Workhouse Fever Hospital).
Dr. Osborne, Dr. Barron, Dr. Coates, Dr. Torrens, Dr. Milligan, Dr. Martin, Dr. Munn, Dr. Manly, } District Medical Officers of Health.
Miss M'Bride, Inspector of Workshops.
Mr. W. J. Sefton, Lodging House Inspector and Sanitary Sub-Officer.
Mr. J. M'Clatchy, Manager of Corporation Lodging House.
Mr. C. E. Dyer, City Accountant.

In connection with our investigation as to the water supply of Belfast, we received evidence from the following witnesses :—

Professor Lorrain Smith,
Professor Symmers,
Mr. L. L. Macassey, M. Inst. C.E., B.L.,
Mr. F. W. M'Cullough, M. Inst. C.E., Engineer to the Belfast Water Commissioners.
Mr. R. Hamilton, Secretary to the Belfast Water Commissioners.
Dr. A. C. Houston,
Dr. M. H. Gordon,
Professor P. F. Frankland,
Dr. R. Alexander, Dr. D. P. Gaussen, } Medical Officers of Health, Lisburn Rural District.
Professor E. A. Letts,
Mr. J. H. H. Swiney, M. Inst. C.E.,
Mr. G. E. Reilly, Superintendent of Waterworks in Woodburn District,
Mr. C. M'Quoid,

and others.

Mr. Bates, K.C., addressed us on the question of the water supply and the evidence given to us on that subject.

With regard to Main Drainage and Sewage Disposal, the following witnesses were heard :—

Mr. H. A. Cutler, M. Inst. C.E., City Surveyor,
Mr. J. Munce, M. Inst. C.E., Assistant Surveyor,
Mr. J. C. Bretland, M. Inst. C.E., formerly City Surveyor,
Mr. W. Redfern Kelly, Engineer to the Harbour Commissioners,
Mr. D. Bennett, Inspector under the Harbour Commissioners,
Professor E. A. Letts,
Mr. J. H. H. Swiney, M. Inst. C.E.,
Mr. R. Patterson, J.P., Member of the Belfast Harbour Commissioners,
Mr. H. F. Gullan, Superintendent of Works for the Corporation,
Mr. J. G. Zachary, Chief Assistant in Works Department,
Mr. W. M'Lean, Engineer,
Mr. H. R. Ross, Factory owner,
Mr. J. A. Hanna, Engineer,
and others.

On the control of the milk supply of Belfast evidence was received from :—

Mr. J. Gregg, Veterinary Surgeon,
Mr. J. S. M'Bride, Inspector of Cowsheds.
Mr. J. A. Jordan, Veterinary Surgeon to the Corporation,
Mr. H. Reynolds, Sanitary Sub-Officer,
Mr. T. Willis, Milk Purveyor.

In relation to the housing of the people, the following witnesses gave evidence :—

Sir Robert M'Connell, Bart., D.L.
Mr. F. Quinn, Contractor.
Mr. J. Downey, Officer of the Citizens' Health Association.
Mr. T. Crozier, Mr. H. B. Dunn, Mr. A. Maze, Mr. J. G. Holland, } Rent Collectors and House Agents.
Mr. W. J. Davison, Sanitary Sub-Officer.

On the arrangements of the Board of Guardians for dealing with sickness and infectious diseases, the witnesses were :—

Mr. J. S. Oswald, J.P., Chairman of the Board of Guardians.
Mr. J. W. Robb, Clerk of the Union.
Dr. J. M'Liesh, Visiting Medical Officer of the Workhouse Infirmary.
Dr. A. Gardner Robb, Medical Officer of the Workhouse Fever Hospital, and Superintendent of Purdysburn Fever Hospital.

On the sanitary condition of the elementary schools in Belfast, evidence was given by :—

Mr. W. Gray, M.R.I.A., Formerly Surveyor under Board of Works.
Mr. P. J. Kelly, Senior Inspector of National Schools.
Prof. J. A. Lindsay,
Dr. Dempsey,
and others.

On the contamination of shell-fish, we received evidence from :—

Prof. E. A. Letts,
Mr. H. M'Cauley, Exporter of shell-fish.
Sir Otto Jaffe, Formerly Lord Mayor of Belfast,
and others.

The following members of the Medical Faculty in Belfast were called and gave valuable evidence on housing and general sanitary conditions, the prevalence of phthisis, infectious diseases, the condition of the elementary schools, the water supply, infantile mortality, factory employment, and other matters :—

Sir John Byers, M.D.,
Prof. Lindsay,
Dr. Aicken,
Dr. Dempsey,
Dr. Calwell,
Dr. O'Neill,
Dr. M'Caw,
Dr. Barnett,

And on the same range of subjects evidence was given by :—

Sir Charles Brett,
Mr. J. O'Dempsey, formerly a member of the Corporation.
Mr. H. M'Manus, on behalf of the Trades Council.
Mr. J. Spence,
Mr. J. Duncan,
Miss Galway, Secretary, Textile Operatives Society.

We also had the advantage of several consultations with Mr. Williams, Factory Inspector, whose thorough knowledge of factory conditions in Belfast, and large experience elsewhere, were of the greatest service to us.

Besides hearing evidence, we made personal investigations, in the course of which we visited a number of typical factories and workshops, the Purdysburn Hospital for Infectious Diseases, the Royal Victoria Hospital, the Workhouse Infirmary and Fever Hospital, the Whiteabbey Sanatorium for Consumptives, the Forster-Green Hospital for Consumptives, the Mater Infirmorum Hospital, and the Cripples' Home.

We spent much time in inspecting the housing conditions of the city, especially those of the poorest part of the population, and the sanitary arrangements as to closets, privies, and ashpits, as well as those for the removal and disposal of refuse ; we paid several visits to the refuse depôt in Stewart-street, the refuse destructor, and the tipping grounds within the city, where at the present time ashpit refuse is being used for filling up low-lying sites. In view of the attention which had been called to the filling up of sites in past days, with privy and ashpit refuse, we took the opportunity of visiting such building excavations as were being made in those filled in sites, and caused a couple of excavations, about ten feet deep, to be made on a typical site which was said to have been so filled in more than ten years ago.

We visited the markets, abattoir, and some retail shops for the sale of meat and other foods ; we inspected a large number of dairies, and also shops where milk is sold in small quantities in the poorer districts, as well as some of the piggeries, of which a considerable number still exist in the City. In view of the doubt which had been frequently expressed as to the purity of the Water Supply, we visited the Stoneyford, Woodburn, and Mourne gathering grounds, as well as the storage reservoirs, the filter beds, and the service reservoirs. Much time was necessarily devoted to the inspection of the sewage outfalls and overflows, to observing the effect of the discharge of sewage upon the waters of Belfast Lough, inspecting the banks exposed at low water, the navigation channel, the development of the sea-weed *ulva latissima*, and the serious nuisance to which the decay of this weed on the shores gives rise at certain seasons.

During the investigation, the Citizens' Health Committee gave us assistance in providing abstracts of the evidence proposed to be given by witnesses on their behalf ; and we wish to express our thanks to the Committee and their Secretary, and also to Mr. Downey, their officer, whose personal inquiries into the housing and sanitary conditions of the City were of considerable service.

Although the Inquiry was not sought by the Corporation of Belfast, or by the Water Commissioners, they received us in a frank and courteous way, gave us most ready assistance, and promptly furnished, often at much trouble, any information, evidence, or documents which were asked for. We think it right to express our special thanks to Mr. Robert Meyer, the Chief Clerk of the Corporation, and to Mr. Hamilton, the Secretary of the Water Commissioners. Our thanks are also due to Mr. Redfern Kelly, the Engineer to the Harbour Commissioners, and to the Chairman and officials of the Board of Guardians.

The work before us proved much more extensive and arduous than anyone had anticipated. It was found to spread over a large part of the administrative work of the city, and to involve the investigation of vital statistics, the incidence of disease, the problems of housing and sanitation, the quality of the water supply and its alleged connection with enteric fever, the control of the food supply, the influence of insanitary schools and factory employment, the causes of flooding, and the special difficulties of Belfast in connection with sewage disposal, the contamination of shellfish, and the growth in the Lough of the weed *ulva latissima*.

The great volume of the evidence which was brought before us has required much time for its due consideration; and the importance of the issues involved has made it necessary for us to deal somewhat fully with many questions in the Report which we now have the honour to submit. For convenience of reference we have divided it into the several sections set forth on the next page, and at section XII. we have brought together a summary of the conclusions and recommendations to which we have been led.

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Section I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Belfast, now the most populous city in Ireland, and the eighth city in the United Kingdom in regard to population, is situated near the north-east coast of the Province of Ulster, around the confluence of the River Lagan with Belfast Lough. The Lough is a somewhat narrow arm of the sea about 12 miles in length. The breadth of the Lough at its head is about two miles, and it widens very gradually to some 3½ miles near Carrickfergus, about eight miles from Belfast; but, thereafter it expands more rapidly to its entrance, which is nearly eight miles in width.

The approach to Belfast from the sea through the Lough is impressive, and the navigation channel is available for large ships at all times of the tide. The shores and hills bordering the Lough are studded with residences, and on entering the mouth of the Lagan, or the Victoria Channel, as it is called, great shipbuilding yards come into view, from which some of the largest vessels afloat have been launched. Higher up are the quays, always crowded with steamers, many of which ply daily from Belfast to English and Scottish ports.

The city lies, for the most part, on a flat delta, from which rise lofty hills of picturesque outline. These afford lovely views and healthful walks, and on their lower slopes are the dwellings of the wealthier citizens. There is an excellent system of electric tramways radiating from the centre of the city to the suburbs.

A striking feature of Belfast is the great width of its main thoroughfares, and also of very many of its subsidiary streets. The people are well housed. Most of the houses are occupied each by one family, and nearly every house has its own back yard, although in many of the older streets there is no means of access to it except through the dwelling.

Evidence of the active life and growing prosperity of the city is to be found on all sides—in the crowded streets, busy shops, the large warehouses, the great factories, and the splendid public buildings, including the new City Hall, which, admirably situated in a great square, is among the very finest in the United Kingdom.

Belfast is the home of the flax and linen industry. About 6,000 men and 28,000 women and children are employed in the mills where the flax is prepared and spun; in the sheds where the yarn is woven into fabrics; and in the workshops where these are worked into finished articles. Next in importance is the shipbuilding industry, in which are employed about 15,000 men. There are also engineering shops for the manufacture of textile machinery, and important tobacco factories and distilleries.

The River Lagan and the Lough divide the County of Antrim on the north and west from the County of Down on the south and east; and the city occupies a portion of both these counties. Several bridges over the Lagan connect the Antrim and Down sides of the city.

The present area of the city is 14,716 acres, exclusive of tidal waters; the boundaries having been largely extended in 1897 under the Belfast Corporation Act, 1896. The area then added to the city comprised 9,697 acres, wholly situated within the Belfast Poor Law Union with the exception of a small portion till then within the adjacent Lisburn Union

The Belfast Union, which is co-terminous with the Belfast Superintendent Registration District, has undergone practically no change in its area since its original formation, except for the small addition above-mentioned, of part of

Lisburn Union, and it includes within its boundaries the City of Belfast and two distinct districts, one situated on the western shores of the river and lough in the County of Antrim, the other on their eastern shores in the County of Down. The former district is under the jurisdiction of the Belfast Rural District Council for sanitary purposes, while the latter is under that of the Castlereagh Rural District Council, with the exception of the town of Holywood, which possesses an Urban District Council. For poor-law purposes these three sanitary districts, together with the city itself, are under the jurisdiction of the Belfast Board of Guardians.

GEOLOGY.

The geology of Belfast and district is fully dealt with in one of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Ireland. From this volume* we have selected the following extracts to indicate some of the more prominent geological features of the neighbourhood :—

"The geological structure of the district is very clearly expressed in its physical features. The great escarpment stretching south-westward west of Belfast, which breaks at Cave Hill into mural precipices, marks the eastern edge of the Tertiary Basalts and the underlying Chalk, while the broad trough occupied by Belfast Lough and prolonged inland as the valley of the Lagan is underlain by soft Triassic marls and sandstones, and is bounded again on the east by hilly ground, where the more highly-resistant Silurian and Ordovician slate-rocks rise steeply from beneath the Trias. This eastern hilly ground is interrupted by a transverse hollow running from the head of Belfast Lough to the head of Strangford Lough, which marks the presence of an ancient trough lined with Triassic sandstones. The bold hill of Scrabo, at the north-western margin of Strangford Lough, shows the preservation of a portion of these sandstones by a protective covering of dolerite, probably intrusive.

. . . . . .

"The country to the westward of the great escarpment is usually referred to as the 'basaltic plateau'; but the term 'plateau' is not strictly applicable, since the ground reaches its greatest elevation in hills near the escarpment and sinks steadily westward to the depression of Lough Neagh and the valley of the Bann. It would be more correctly described by the term 'cuesta,' adopted by Prof. W. M. Davis for slopes of this character. The highest summits . . . . occur in this tract, viz., Divis Mountain, 1,567 feet; Black Mountain, 1,272 feet; Squires Hill, 1,230 feet; Wolf Hill, 1,210 feet; and Collinward, 1,196 feet.

"Except from some limited hollows near the edge of the escarpment, the drainage of this upland is carried westward in small streams to Lough Neagh.

"At the foot of the escarpment, the Upper Greensand, Lias, and Rhætic formations are too thin and interrupted to have any effect upon the topography, and are indeed for the most part concealed under land-slipped masses, which are very numerous and extensive on the upper part of the slopes of yielding Triassic marl. The marls give place to Triassic sandstone in the lower eastern part of the depression, and sandstone is the underlying rock over the greater part of the present course of the River Lagan, though usually buried deeply under Glacial Drift.

"The present position of the Lagan has been determined by the surface contours of the Glacial deposits, and in Pre-Glacial times the main drainage of the hollow probably lay to the westward of its present course. Indeed, the drainage system of all the low ground has been very greatly modified by the Glacial deposits, and part of the Lagan valley towards its present mouth has been banked off to form the separate basin of the Blackstaff stream. The Dundonald valley, between Belfast and Strangford Lough, is so choked with Glacial drift that it is impossible, with our present information, to form any opinion as to the character of its Pre-Glacial drainage. At present its waters flow over a floor of drift south-eastward to Strangford Lough, in the Comber River, but the watershed between the two loughs is clearly a 'superficial' feature.

"The flat ground around the head of Belfast Lough, on which the lower central part of the city is built, is a Post-Glacial estuarine delta, mainly accumulated during a time when the sea stood ten to twenty feet higher than at present. This stage is similarly represented by the estuarine flat at the head of Strangford Lough, and is marked on the more open parts of the coast-line by a narrow shelf of Raised Beach.

"The hilly ground which rises on the east above the hollow occupied by the Lagan River and Belfast Lough, is broken into two portions by the above-mentioned Trias-filled valley of Dundonald. The main features of these hills are due to Pre-Glacial erosion, but the minor details of their topography are largely the result of Glacial and Post-Glacial agencies. The heaping-up of the boulder-clay into smooth oval 'drumlins,' and the rounding-off of the rocky eminences by the grinding force of ice have given rise to the flowing hummocky contours so characteristic of this ground, while the steep-walled little rock-gorges and deep V-shaped trenches in boulder-clay along the present stream-courses represent the effect of Post-Glacial erosion.

. . . . . .

---

* "The Geology of the country around Belfast," by G. W. Lamplugh, F.G.S.; J. R. Kilroe, A. M'Henry, M.R.I.A.; H. J. Seymour, B.A., F.G.S.; W. B. Wright, B.A.; and H. B. Muff, B.A., F.G.S.

"After the close of the Glacial period the land must have stood relatively higher than at the present day, as proved by the occurrence of "Submerged Peat" and by the channel of the Lagan below Belfast having been excavated to some depth below present sea-level. At a somewhat later time subsidence took place, bringing the sea to a slightly higher level than that which it now holds, with the result that the mouth of the valley was converted into an estuary and choked with a muddy and silty deposit containing marine shells—the "Estuarine Clays" or "sleech" on which the lower part of Belfast stands—while on the more open part of the coast-line a shelf was cut and shore deposits accumulated at 10 to 15 feet above the present high-water mark.

. . . . . .

"The coast-line of the district almost everywhere shows proof, in one form or another, that at a comparatively recent period the land stood 10 to 20 feet lower in relation to the sea-level than at the present day.

. . . . . .

"The Lagan is bordered throughout its course with strips of low-lying alluvial 'bottom-land,' much of which is still within reach of the river-floods. In composition, this alluvium is mainly a fine sandy loam, derived from the sandy and clayey drifts through which the valley is excavated. Similar, but narrower alluvial strips border the west-flowing streams of the basaltic plateau and the stream which flows from Dundonald to Comber. But the broadest tract of fresh water alluvium . . . . is that which covers the floor of the wet hollow immediately to the south westward of Belfast, in the basin drained, in part artificially, by the Blackstaff.

"The material in this case consists of a 'warpy' clay, washed from the Triassic Marls and Boulder Clay of the steep slopes below the great escarpment; it varies from 6 to 10 feet or more in thickness, with fine gravel and streaks of woody peat at the base. From the manner in which the Estuarine Clay runs up into the mouth of this depression and merges into the fresh-water alluvium, we may conclude that the deposition of this alluvium commenced during the period of depression indicated by the Raised Beach and Upper Estuarine Clay; but it must still be in progress, as the hollow is occasionally flooded by muddy torrents from the escarpment, thereby causing much inconvenience and loss in the low-lying parts of Belfast around its mouth.

. . . . . .

"Around the head of Belfast Lough large tracts of the low flat shore have been reclaimed from the sea by artificial means in recent times, and this work is still in full progress. On this reclaimed land some of the most important shipyards and other industrial enterprises of Belfast are situated."

. . . . . .

Section II.

POPULATION.

The growth of the city of Belfast has been remarkably rapid. In the space of fifty years the population has more than quadrupled. Its Census populations since 1851 are as follows :—

		Percentage intercensal increase.
1851, - -	87,062	—
1861, - -	121,602	40
1871, - -	174,412	43
1881, - -	208,122	19
1891, - -	255,950	23
1901, - -	349,180	36

The population in 1891 on the area of the city as constituted in 1901 was 273,184 ; the real percentage increase in the latter decennium was therefore 28.

These returns show that the rate of increase between the several Census periods has been very irregular, having ranged from 19 per cent. in 1871-1881 to 43 per cent. in 1861–1871.

A return, handed in by Mr. Munce, Assistant City Surveyor, of the number of new buildings erected in Belfast in every year since 1856, appears below, and is of much interest as an indication of the yearly growth of the city. It shows, like the Census figures, that the city grew very rapidly in the sixties. There then seems to have been a relatively slow increase until 1877, when another period of more rapid growth set in, which was maintained for a few years. This came to an end in 1882, and until 1888 the growth of the city was once again less rapid ; but about this time an increase seems to have commenced which continued and grew year by year, particularly after 1892, beyond all the previous records, until it culminated in 1898, when as many as 4,547 new buildings were erected. No doubt many of these were in the newly added area of the city, but the figures of the following years show that the remarkable increase of that year is not to be accounted for wholly in this way. In 1899 and 1900 the number of new buildings showed a large reduction on the record of 1898, and since 1900 increase of houses has been comparatively small. In 1906 the number of new buildings fell to 622, which is lower than that for any previous year since 1860.

Return of New Buildings erected in Belfast annually from 1856 to 1906 inclusive

Year.	No.	Year	No.
1856, ...	176	1882, ...	1,160
1857, ...	251	1883, ...	1,008
1858, ...	403	1884, ...	884
1859, ...	378	1885, ...	1,117
1860, ...	225	1886, ...	1,314
1861, ...	730	1887, ...	1,135
1862, ...	840	1888, ...	1,327
1863, ...	1,455	1889, ...	1,594
1864, ...	1,505	1890, ...	1,996
1865, ...	1,542	1891, ...	2,215
1866, ...	1,160	1892, ...	2,112
1867, ...	1,541	1893, ...	2,533
1868, ...	1,602	1894, ...	2,538
1869, ...	1,660	1895, ...	2,296
1870, ...	1,011	1896, ...	2,917
1871, ...	1,261	1897, ...	3,998
1872, ...	1,047	1898, ...	4,547
1873, ...	823	1899, ...	2,811
1874, ...	869	1900, ...	2,181
1875, ...	979	1901, ...	841
1876, ...	1,101	1902, ...	717
1877, ...	1,158	1903, ...	1,104
1878, ...	1,453	1904, ...	840
1879, ...	1,324	1905, ...	890
1880, ...	1,820	1906, ...	622
1881	1,571		

The present population of the city is somewhat difficult to determine. It is a question which has lately assumed definite importance in consequence of the allegation that the death-rate of Belfast has been excessive as compared with other cities in the United Kingdom, and at the outset of our proceedings there was much conflicting evidence on the point.

If it be assumed that the population has increased since 1901 in the same ratio that was exhibited during the last intercensal period, by the population living within the area of the city as enlarged in 1898, it may be calculated that the population of the city at the middle of 1906, amounted to 397,202 persons.*

If Belfast happened to be located in England, Wales, or Scotland, this figure would constitute the Registrar-General's "estimated" population for the purpose of calculating the official death-rates of the city for 1906. It appears, however, that the Registrar-General for Ireland does not, like his colleagues in Great Britain, estimate the population of communities in Ireland by assuming that the last intercensal ratio of increase or decrease has been maintained. He explained his reasons for not doing so, and informed us that his estimates were framed as the result of consideration of the birth-rate, of the effects of emigration and immigration, and of any local facts of which he could obtain knowledge.

Thus, in the case of Belfast, he estimated for the purpose of preparing his vital statistics, that its population at the middle of 1906 was 366,220 or 31,000 fewer than an estimate framed according to the British method.

The Belfast Corporation contend that this official estimate of the population is too low, and that consequently the vital statistics based upon it are too high. Dr. King Kerr, Chairman of the Public Health Committee, submitted an estimate of his own on which the population in 1906 would be 388,159. This estimate was based in the main on the number of occupied houses in the city, and received corroboration later from Mr. Cutler, the City Surveyor, who arrived at a somewhat similar figure as result of a special inquiry.

In connection with these estimates, both of which are largely based on the number of "empty" houses in 1906 as compared with the number of houses returned as "uninhabited" in the Census of 1901, it has to be borne in mind that the terms "empty houses" and "uninhabited houses" are not synonymous, for the latter term includes business premises unoccupied at night, while the former does not. If allowance could be made for this discrepancy it might well be that both these unofficial estimates would come to be nearly identical with the official estimate of the Registrar-General.

But the Corporation objected to the official estimate not only because, in their view, it was lower than the actual facts warranted, but also on the ground that, if the vital statistics of Belfast are to be compared with those of English and Scottish cities, the estimate of population on which they are based should be arrived at by the same method as that adopted by the Registrars-General for England and Wales, and for Scotland.

There is no doubt much force in this contention, and in view of it two different estimates of population may be utilised ; the one, calculated according to the British method, for comparing Belfast mortality with that of English and Scottish cities; and the other, the Irish official estimate, for like comparison with Irish cities.

The difficulty of estimating the population of growing communities in intercensal years is one of very old standing. Probably it will remain a serious difficulty so long as the Census is taken at such infrequent intervals as every ten years. Meanwhile, however, it is without doubt desirable that the whole question of the methods of framing these estimates should be carefully reconsidered by the Registrars-General for the three divisions of the United

* During our sittings, the figure for the population estimated in this way was given as 394,778, but this lower figure is erroneous. In making the calculation referred to in the text, allowance has to be made for increase of population between the end of the first quarter when the Census is taken and the middle of the year, the assumed date of all estimated populations. The figure in the text has been checked in the office of the Registrar-General for England and Wales.

Kingdom, and that, as it is so plainly of advantage to compare the vital statistics of the various communities in these divisions, there should be reasonable uniformity of method in arriving at such estimates. Without some such uniformity it is clear that any useful comparison remains impossible.

The need for this reconsideration is well exemplified by the case of Belfast, for even if it be conceded that the Irish official estimate is too low, there can be very little doubt that an estimate calculated according to the British method is, in the particular instance, too high.

The return of new buildings erected in Belfast, year by year, already referred to, makes it evident, for instance, that the last intercensal increase has not been maintained since 1901; and both Dr. King Kerr's estimate and Mr. Cutler's estimate give like indication.

Calculations based on the birth-rate point also to a diminution of the rate of increase of the population. Thus the birth-rate per 1,000 of Belfast in each of the last four census years was as follows:—

1871	37·5
1881	33·4
1891	33·8
1901	31·1

These figures are based on ascertained census populations and on the number of births actually registered in Belfast as given in the Annual Summaries of the Registrar-General for the years in question; and they indicate that the steady fall of the birth-rate, which has been such a conspicuous feature of nearly all parts of the United Kingdom during the last 30 years, has likewise manifested itself in Belfast.

If it be assumed that the birth-rate has fallen steadily since 1891, and that that fall has continued at the same rate since 1901, it is not a difficult matter to construct a table of estimated population for each year since 1891, based upon the number of births registered each year.

Such a table is set out below, and by way of comparison two other tables are set out showing the population as officially estimated by the Registrar-General for Ireland in each of the years in question, and the estimated population for each year calculated according to the British method, on the assumption that the intercensal increase was uniform throughout the decennium 1891-1900, and has been maintained since. The birth-rates based on these respective estimates are shown in the table in brackets.

TABLE I.—Showing the POPULATION of BELFAST, as estimated in various ways.

Year.	(*a.*) As estimated by the Registrar-General for Ireland.		(*b.*) As estimated by the British Method.		(*c.*) As estimated by the Birth-rate.	
1891	255,922	(33·8)	257,631	(33·6)	255,950	(33·8)
1892	261,046	(32·9)	264,461	(32·5)	256,250	
1893	265,123	(35·5)	271,461	(34·6)	282,500	
1894	269,200	(34·7)	278,634	(33·5)	283,300	
1895	273,277	(35·8)	285,986	(34·2)	298,600	
1896	277,354	(37·4)	293,520	(35·4)	319,800	
1897	281,431	(37·2)	301,242	(34·8)	325,700	
1898	304,610	(36·9)	326,389	(34·4)	352,000	
1899	350,000	(32·7)	334,499	(34·2)	361,000	
1900	359,000	(31·2)	342,811	(32·6)	357,000	
1901	351,083	(30·9)	351,329	(30·9)	349,180	(31·1)
1902	358,680	(30·5)	360,059	(30·8)	360,000	
1903	358,680	(32·0)	369,006	(31·2)	375,500	
1904	358,680	(31·6)	378,175	(29·9)	373,000	
1905	358,680	(31·8)	387,571	(29·4)	378,500	
1906	366,220	(31·0)	397,202	(28·6)	380,500	(29·85)
Quinquennia.						
1891–95	264,920	(34·6)	271,635	(33·7)	275,320	(33·2)
1896–1900	314,479	(34·8)	319,692	(34·1)	343,100	(31·9)
1901–'05	357,161	(31·4)	369,228	(30·4)	367,236	(30·6)
Decennia.						
1891-1900	289,700	(34·8)	295,663	(34·0)	309,210	(32·5)

A prominent feature of this table is that the population figures, as estimated in relation to the number of births, correspond singularly with the main indications of Mr. Munce's table of the number of new buildings annually erected in Belfast, namely, that between the years 1893 and 1899, the population increased very rapidly indeed, and that subsequently this increase was very largely stayed. These figures indicate, indeed, that the population of the city diminished appreciably in 1900 and 1901, and it seems not unlikely that some diminution did in fact take place then, for it is known that a large number of persons (not less than 10,000) left Belfast about that time for war service in South Africa. The disturbing effect of the special growth of the city between 1893 and 1899 is shown in the other two columns of the table; for they indicate that if either of these estimates had been correct, the birth-rate must have risen to over 35 or over 37 about the middle of the decennium, instead of following the almost universal tendency to fall. These high birth-rates, indeed, are almost conclusive proof that the official estimates of the population of Belfast in the "nineties" were considerably less than they should have been.

On the other hand, it is clear from the table that if the population of the city has increased since 1901 in the same ratio as in the last decennium, the birth-rate has fallen at a rate out of proportion to that exhibited in the decennium in question, and although this, of course, is not impossible, it is probably unlikely in an industrial community such as that of Belfast. The Irish official estimate seems to err in the opposite direction, for it appears to require an assumption that the birth-rate has remained stationary since 1901. While this again is not impossible, it is contrary to the general experience, and may be regarded also as somewhat unlikely.

On the whole, therefore, it seems reasonable to assume that the population of Belfast in 1906 was, approximately, that given in the third column, namely, in round figures, not much more than 380,000.

The difficulties of estimating populations for single years may be largely met by dealing rather with groups of years, such as quinquennia and decennia. The table therefore includes the mean annual populations for such groups of years.

For much the same reason there is advantage in dealing with the whole of the Belfast Registration District rather than with Belfast city alone. Moreover, fallacies occasioned by the concentration in Belfast institutions of the sick poor from districts outside Belfast, and difficulties created by alterations of boundaries, tend to disappear by directing attention to the entire registration district. There is additional advantage in doing so, owing to the fact that, in the Annual Reports of the Registrar-General, the mortality returns, having been revised by him, are more accurate than those in the weekly and annual "summaries" dealing with towns, and because the detailed information given therein, until recent years, as to mortality refers only to registration districts. Furthermore, since the same system is followed in England and Wales, it becomes practicable to make comparisons of a useful sort.

Accordingly in Table II. are shown the mean estimated annual populations of the Belfast Registration District in each quinquennium and decennium since 1871, calculated in various ways; (1) On the arithmetical means of the census populations, (2) on the assumption that the ratio of each intercensal increase has been uniform from census year to census year (geometrical mean), and (3) on the number of births registered in each period.

TABLE II.—Showing the approximate MEAN POPULATION of BELFAST REGISTRATION DISTRICT in certain periods of five years and ten years, as estimated in various ways.

Years.	(1) As estimated by Registrar-General for Ireland (arithmetical mean).	(2) As estimated by the British method (geometrical mean).	(3) As estimated by the number of Registered Births.
Quinquennia—			
1871–1875	212,000	210,000	207,300
1876–1880	230,000	229,000	222,400
1881–1885	252,000	250,000	237,200
1886–1890	277,000	275,000	258,500
1891–1895	309,000	306,000	310,000
1896–1900	349,000	345,000	369,000
1901–1905	388,000	389,000	383,000
Decennia—			
1871–1880	221,000	220,000	215,000
1881–1890	265,000	263,000	247,800
1891–1900	329,000	326,000	339,000

We are of opinion that the figures of column 3 in this table more nearly approach the truth than those of the other columns. In this connection it is to be noted that while these figures confirm the indication of Table I. that the population of Belfast was under estimated in the nineties, they demonstrate also that the population was probably over estimated in the eighties, and in the seventies.

To complete this section of our Report, brief reference may be made to the various registration sub-districts—14 in number—into which the city is divided. Each of these districts is in the charge of a Medical Officer for the purpose both of registration of births, deaths and marriages, and of Poor Law Medical Relief, while he is also, *ipso facto*, one of the Medical Officers of Health of the city, a matter which will be dealt with in a subsequent part of our Report. But as to the population of these districts little is exactly known. There have been so many changes in their boundaries that the Registrar-General has abandoned the attempt to estimate their populations at present.

It may also be well to refer briefly to what is known as the sex and age constitution of the population of Belfast, since this is a matter which is of importance in comparing the rate of mortality from all causes and from individual diseases with that of other places, for it is obvious that comparisons must be fallacious if the constitutions of the populations compared are dissimilar. Thus, to take an extreme illustration, what may be a normal rate of mortality in a community of aged persons would be a very excessive rate in, for example, a school of young people.

In order to overcome this difficulty, statisticians adopt the plan of taking a standard population, and calculating factors of correction for populations deviating from it in respect of age and sex constitution. The standard population usually taken is that of England and Wales, and the Registrar-General for Ireland has ascertained that, compared with this standard, the correction factor for Belfast is 1·10033 ; that is to say, the population of Belfast was so constituted at the census of 1901, in respect of age and sex, that if the numbers dying in Belfast had been at the same rate in that year as actually prevailed in England and Wales, the death rate of Belfast would have required to be multiplied by the factor before it could equalise the death-rate of England and Wales. In other words, as was pointed out in evidence, the constitution, in regard to age and sex, of the Belfast population in 1901, favoured a lower rate of mortality than did the standard population of England and Wales.

Examination of the census population of the individual registration sub-districts shows that as regards their distribution of age and sex they differed widely from one another, and from Belfast as a whole.

Section III.

VITAL STATISTICS.

(*A.*)—SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

Detailed information regarding the vital statistics of Belfast is very difficult to obtain, in consequence of the fact that the Belfast Corporation is, as it always has been, unprovided with the necessary data. In this respect, the Belfast Corporation appears to be in the same position as all local sanitary authorities in Ireland, for the system by which such authorities in Great Britain are supplied with details of all deaths registered in the districts under their care does not prevail in that country. The reason for this difference appears to be that the provision of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1874, section 28, which requires local registrars to transmit copies of entries in their registers of deaths to the local authorities concerned, has no counterpart in the Registration Acts which apply to Ireland. The section in question of the English Act is so important that it is here quoted in full :—

> "Every Registrar, when and as required by a sanitary authority, as defined by the Public Health Act, 1872, shall transmit by post or otherwise a return, certified under the hand of such Registrar to be a true return, of such of the particulars registered by him concerning any death as may be specified in the requisition of the sanitary authority.
>
> "The sanitary authority may supply a form of the prescribed character, for the purpose of the return, and in that case the return shall be made in the form so supplied.
>
> "The Registrar making such return shall be entitled to a fee of twopence, and to a further fee of twopence for every death entered in such return, which fee shall be paid by the authority requiring the return."

The absence of this provision in Ireland has had the effect that no local authority appears to have the power of obtaining information which is of fundamental importance to them in their primary duty of searching for and coping with causes of ill-health and death among the population committed to their charge ; and this, notwithstanding that in Ireland nearly every Registrar of Deaths is also a Medical Officer of Health. Theoretically, of course, there should, in view of this combination of offices, be no difficulty in the local authority getting acquainted through each of their Medical Officers of Health with the needful information. But, as a matter of fact, the reverse is the case, at any rate in Belfast. For it would seem that the Medical Officers of Health—of whom there are no fewer than fourteen in the case of Belfast—regard their duties as registrars as precluding them from imparting any of the information contained in the registers except in the manner provided by the regulations laid down by the Registrar-General. These regulations require a registrar to send to the Registrar-General for Ireland a weekly return of the number of births and deaths registered in his district, and a copy every quarter of all entries in the death registers, to allow "searches" in his registers under certain conditions, and so forth ; but they do not require him to send any return to the local authority.

This attitude of the district registrars, while it may be technically correct, results in the remarkable anomaly that, although as Medical Officers of Health, they are required to keep the local authority informed as to all influences affecting injuriously the health of their districts, yet as registrars they do not give to the authority any of that information, bearing on those influences, which happens to be the most trustworthy in their possession.

This anomalous state of affairs is still further complicated in the case of Belfast, as also apparently in other towns in Ireland, by the fact that over and above the district Medical Officers of Health there is a Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, who has no connection at all with the registration

of deaths, and who therefore has no means of acquiring knowledge of any details of the deaths occurring either in his district as a whole, or in any of its sub-divisions.

The outcome of this state of affairs is that the only information at the disposal of the Belfast Corporation and their chief medical adviser, regarding current deaths in their city, is that contained in the "weekly summaries" of the Registrar-General. These summaries merely record the total *number* of births and deaths registered during a given week in the city as a whole, and in each of the sub-districts, together with the *number* of those deaths which were of infants under one year of age, of children under five, of persons aged between five and sixty years, and of persons sixty years and upwards; and the *number* of deaths *at all ages* caused by violence, the principal epidemic diseases, tuberculous diseases, diseases of the respiratory organs, pneumonia, and cancer, as well as the number of deaths which occurred in public institutions. The only other sources of information in this connection open to the Corporation are the quarterly returns of the Registrar-General, and his detailed annual reports. The annual report, however, is a volume which necessarily cannot appear until long after the year to which it relates has terminated; moreover, that and the quarterly returns, though they furnish information in more detail than the weekly summaries, deal only with registration districts, which, until recent years, did not include the city of Belfast as a separate entity. Furthermore, the data as to mortality given in these annual reports and quarterly returns are not corrected by distributing the deaths occurring in institutions among the sub-districts to which they properly belong.

Hence the absence of full information from the hands of the local registrar is not met by the information given in the official reports of the Registrar-General. Indeed, it is difficult to see how it could be met in this way. The official reports alluded to are on similar lines to those issued by the Registrars-General for England and Wales, and for Scotland, and to include in them information in sufficient detail to compensate for the absence of local information would be a stupendous task, even if it were possible.

The inadequacy of the present system can perhaps be best realised by pointing out that in Belfast, and presumably also in other localities in Ireland, the local authority and their chief medical adviser are in complete ignorance of the causes of infantile mortality. The cause of not one infant's death in the city is known to the Belfast Corporation.

Similarly the causes of death among children are quite unknown, or indeed the causes of death among persons of whatever age. Consequently it is impossible for them to know how various diseases are affecting their population in respect of age, or even in respect of sex, though this knowledge is often of the greatest possible importance in devising measures to cope with disease.

Likewise the Corporation are completely in the dark as to the places where deaths in the city are occurring, even from such important diseases as phthisis, tuberculosis, pneumonia, cancer, diarrhœa, or from diseases which may be due to industrial causes, to poverty, or to any of the other conditions which may be thought of as associated with modern town influences. And even in regard to the principal epidemic diseases, similar ignorance prevails except in regard to those which are notifiable under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act.

It follows from this that the Corporation are in ignorance of the mortality occurring in particular sections of the city. It may well be that in some group of houses, for instance, or in some localised area, undue mortality from all causes or from certain groups of disease is taking place, or conversely, that an area is exceptionally favoured in this respect; but of either event the Corporation and their advisers have no means of judging.

It is therefore impossible for Belfast to institute what may be termed a "pathological register," in which to record the sex, age, residence, and

nationality of every deceased person, the size, situation, sanitary circumstances of his house, and so on, such as has proved of great value to other local authorities.

It is perhaps scarcely necessary to add that there is also complete ignorance as to the occupations which were engaged in by those who have succumbed to disease, a matter which, in an industrial city like Belfast, is worthy of close study.

Lastly, the construction of a "Life Table" for Belfast would appear to be quite impossible. Life tables are of great practical importance in many ways, and they have been prepared for London and others of the large cities in England and Scotland.

Dr. Whittaker, the former Medical Superintendent Officer of Health of Belfast, drew attention repeatedly in his annual reports to the foregoing fundamental defect in his sources of information, and recently the Corporation have endeavoured to repair it. They requested the Registrar-General to supply them weekly with, at least, details of the deaths registered as due to the principal epidemic diseases, and to phthisis, as he does in the case of Dublin, but we understand that the Registrar-General hesitates to adopt this course in consequence of the extra work which it would cast upon the local registrars, whose remuneration he is powerless to increase. Later on, in fact during our sittings, the Corporation sought to obtain this information from the local registrars themselves, and to pay them for it, but the Local Government Board, on inquiry being made whether such a plan would be sanctioned, were obliged to intimate that the Corporation had no legal authority to spend money in this way.

It is obvious that the matter cannot be allowed to rest thus. It seems unnecessary to recall the famous dictum of the late Dr. Farr, that vital statistics form the basis of all health reform—the truth of it is so plain; nor does it seem necessary to add that without the help of trustworthy vital statistics any health reforms attempted must be of the nature of leaps in the dark.

We feel, however, that we can hardly express ourselves too strongly on the importance of this question to Belfast, and apparently not to Belfast alone but to all Ireland. The most effective and most natural method of dealing with it is to follow the precedent of the English and Scottish Registration Acts, even if such a method involves fresh legislation, and we strongly recommend that this should be done and without loss of time. In view of the importance of the information as to the details of deaths occurring within the city we regret that the Corporation did not fall in with the suggestion made to them in October, 1907, by the Local Government Board for Ireland, which pending legislation would have enabled them to get the information desired. The proposal to obtain from the Registrar-General returns of the deaths ascribed to epidemic diseases and phthisis only, we consider to be quite inadequate to the necessities of the case.

(*B.*)—DEATH-RATE, PAST AND PRESENT, OF BELFAST, COMPARED WITH THAT OF OTHER LARGE CITIES.

We now proceed to discuss the general history, past and present, of Belfast mortality, and to compare it with that of other cities in Ireland and in Great Britain.

For this purpose reference involving much labour has been made to the successive Annual Reports of the Registrar-General for Ireland. For reasons already explained it is desirable in this matter to deal with the Belfast Registration District as a whole. The following table, based on data derived from these official sources, shows the average annual number of deaths from all causes registered in the registration district during successive quinquennia and decennia since 1871, together with the mean annual death-rates per 1,000 calculated according to various methods of estimating the population.

TABLE III.—Showing the average annual number of deaths from all causes registered during successive quinquennia and decennia in the Belfast Registration District, together with the mean annual death-rates per 1,000 living based on the various estimates of population, as set out in Table II.

—	Average annual number of Deaths.	Mean annual death-rate per 1,000 calculated on Population estimated by—		
		1. Arithmetical Mean.	2. Geometrical Mean.	3. Number of Births Registered.
Quinquennia—				
1871–1875 ..	5,207	24·6	24·8	25·1
1876–1880 ..	5,450	23·7	23·8	24·5
1881–1885 ..	5,931	23·5	23·7	25·0
1886–1890 ..	6,487	23·4	23·6	25·1
1891–1895 ..	7,437	24·1	24·3	24·0
1896–1900 ..	7,988	22·9	23·2	21·6
1901–1905 ..	7,778	20·0	20·0	20·3
Decennia—				
1871–1880 ..	5,328	24·1	24·2	24·8
1881–1890 ..	6,209	23·5	23·6	25·0
1891–1900 ..	7,712	23·4	23·7	22·8

We have previously stated that there are reasons for believing that the estimates of population based on the number of births is more in accordance with actual facts than estimates framed in other ways, and therefore it is probable that the death-rates given in the third column of this table more nearly approximate the truth than those given in the other columns. It would thus appear that during the last twenty years there has been a marked and progressive fall in the death-rate in the Registration District from 25·1 in the period 1886-1890 to 20·3 in 1901–5. The figures in the first two columns show a rise in the death-rates in the quinquennium following 1890, but we have already shown that the official estimates of population in the decennium 1891–1900 must have been too low.

For purposes of comparison, the following figures have been obtained from data given in the decennial supplements of the Registrar-General. They show how Belfast stands in relation to the other two largest communities in Ireland, viz., Dublin and Cork :—

—	Mean Annual Death-rate per 1,000 living in the Registration Districts of—			
	Belfast.	Dublin North.	Dublin South.	Cork.
1871–1880 ..	24·1 (24·8)	27·9	27·4	23·5
1881–1890 ..	23·5 (25·0)	27·6	27·5	22·4
1891–1900 ..	23·4 (22·8)	25·9	26·3	21·6

The figures in brackets indicate the Belfast death-rates, based on populations estimated by the births. The other figures are all based on the arithmetical means of the populations at census years. It is to be noted that such estimates are much less liable to inaccuracy in the case of Dublin and Cork than in the case of Belfast, in view of the less rapid increase of population in those two Registration Districts.

It will be useful now to compare these records of Irish cities with those of other cities. For this purpose reference has been made to the decennial supplements of the English Registrar-General, and the records of six of the most populous cities have been examined. Since all these cities are comprised within several registration areas, it has been necessary to extract the records

of all these areas, work which has involved great labour and much calculation. Similar records for the City of Glasgow (not registration area) have also been obtained. The result is shown in the following table :—

TABLE IV.—Showing the mean annual average death-rate per 1,000 living from all causes during the decennia 1881-1890 and 1891-1900 in the *registration areas or districts* comprising the following cities :—

—	1881–1890.	1891–1900.
Belfast, ...	**23·5 (25·0)**	**23·4 (22·8)**
Dublin, North, ...	27·6	25·9
Dublin South, ...	27·5	26·3
Cork, ...	22·4	21·6
Liverpool, ...	25·2	23·2
Manchester, ...	24·1	22·5
Leeds, ...	21·7	20·1
Sheffield, ...	21·7	20·4
Bristol, ...	18·1	17·1
Birmingham, ...	19·2	19·4
Glasgow (City), ...	24·5	22·1

The Belfast figures in brackets are the rates based on populations estimated from the number of births registered. The table shows that the death-rates have generally fallen appreciably during the second decennium, and that the Belfast rates approximate those of Liverpool and Manchester, while they are lower than those of Dublin and higher than those of Cork, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham and Bristol.

It may now be of advantage to refer to the available records of these cities themselves in contradistinction to their Registration Districts. For this purpose reference has to be made to the weekly and annual "summaries" issued by the Registrars-General for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, but it must be borne in mind in this connection that these summaries are issued in both countries on the responsibility of the local registrars alone, and before the actual returns are reviewed by the respective Registrars-General. Nevertheless, when dealing with mortality from all causes and with groups of years, these data may be regarded as sufficiently accurate.

Table V. shows the mean average annual death-rates of Belfast, Dublin and Cork cities during the decennium 1891-1900, and the quinquennium 1901-1905, as obtained from the official records mentioned.

The rates in this table are based on the populations as estimated by the Registrar-General for Ireland from year to year and as published in the annual summaries, but in the case of Belfast the death-rates based on populations estimated from the number of births registered are, as before, given in brackets.

TABLE V.—Showing the mean annual death-rates per 1,000 living from all causes in the cities of Belfast, Dublin, and Cork, in the decennium 1891-1900, and quinquennium 1901 to 1905 :—

	Belfast.	Dublin.	Cork.
1891-1900	24·7 (23·2)	29·8	24·8
1901-1905	20·8 (20·2)	24·8	21·5

From these figures it is apparent that the rates for Belfast are lower in both periods than those of the other Irish cities, and that in all three there has been a decided improvement during the last quinquennium.

Passing now to the other cities, the following table shows Belfast in comparison with the cities referred to in a previous table, and with London. It is to be noted that in this table the Belfast rates are based upon populations estimated by the same method as that adopted by the English Registrar-General in order to make them comparable. The figures in brackets are again rates based on populations estimated from the number of births.

TABLE VI.—Showing the mean annual death-rates per 1,000 living from all causes in Belfast and certain other *cities* in the decennium 1891-1900, and the quinquennium 1901-1905 :—

—	1891–1900.	1901–1905.
Belfast, ...	**24·2 (23·2)**	**20·1 (20·2)**
Liverpool, ...	24·5	21·5
Manchester, ...	23·9	20·2
Leeds, ...	20·2	17·4
Sheffield, ...	20·8	18·0
Bristol, ...	18·3	15·6
Birmingham, ...	20·8	18·6
London, ...	19·6	16·5
Glasgow, ...	22·1	19·5

This table indicates that all the rates have appreciably fallen in recent years, and that the Belfast rates are better than those of Liverpool, about the same as those of Manchester, and not so good as those of the other cities.

So far, *crude* or recorded death-rates have only been dealt with, but, as already explained, in the absence of correction for the varying age and sex distributions of the populations concerned, these rates are not strictly comparable. It is therefore desirable to make this correction, and as it is possible to do so for the period 1901-1905, taking England and Wales as the standard, with the aid of correction factors as supplied to us by the Registrar-General for Ireland in the case of Belfast and Dublin, and as published by the Registrars-General in their official reports in the case of other towns, the following table has been prepared :—

TABLE VII.—Showing the recorded and the corrected mean annual death-rates per 1,000 from all causes during 1901-5 in the following cities :—

—	Recorded or crude death-rate.	Factor for correction for sex and age distribution.	Corrected death-rate.
Belfast, ...	**20·1**	1·1003	**22·1**
Dublin, ...	24·8	1·0965	27·2
Liverpool, ...	21·5	1·0702	23·0
Manchester, ...	20·2	1·1169	22·6
Leeds, ...	17·4	1·0908	19·0
Sheffield, ...	18·0	1·0778	19·4
Bristol, ...	15·6	1·0262	16·0
Birmingham, ...	18·6	1·0759	20·0
London, ...	16·5	1·0511	17·3
Glasgow, ...	19·5	1·1075	21·6

It will be observed from this table that the relative position of the cities is not altered by the correction, except that Belfast is made to become appreciably better than Manchester.

Having thus examined Belfast mortality for groups of years, which for several reasons is the most trustworthy method, we may perhaps conclude this section of our Report by setting out the death-rate of the city year by year since 1891 as calculated from returns in the "weekly summaries."

This is accordingly done in the following table. Three series of figures are given, the first series being based on the populations as officially estimated each year by the Registrar-General for Ireland, the second series on populations estimated by the method adopted by the Registrar-General for England and Wales, and the third series on populations estimated from the registered births. For reasons already explained we regard the third series of figures as probably the most correct.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the death-rate of Belfast for each year since 1891, based on populations as estimated (1) by the Registrar-General for Ireland, (2) by the method of the Registrar-General for England and Wales, (3) by the number of registered births ;—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
(1).	25·5	26·5	25·8	24·6	26·2	25·1	25·7	25·5	22·7	21·3	22·0	21·1	20·0	20·8	20·0	20·1
(2).	25·4	26·1	25·2	23·7	25·1	23·7	24·0	23·8	23·7	22·3	22·0	21·0	19·4	19·7	18·5	18·6
(3).	25·5	27·0	24·2	23·3	24·0	21·7	22·2	22·1	22·0	21·4	22·0	21·0	19·1	20·0	19·0	19·4

The effect of the under-estimation of the officially estimated populations in the later nineties, to which we have already alluded, is strikingly shown in the first series of figures in this table. Apart from this, the steady fall of the death-rate in the period as a whole is the most prominent feature of the table, and this applies to all three series of figures.

We may, lastly, compare the annual record of Belfast since 1901 with that of other cities. For this purpose it is necessary to take the first series of figures in Table VIII. for comparison with Irish cities, and the second series for comparison with English and Scottish cities.

TABLE IX.—Showing the death-rates of the cities of Belfast, Dublin, and Cork for each year from 1901-1906, based on populations as estimated by the Registrar-General for Ireland :—

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Belfast, ...	**22·0**	**21·1**	**20·0**	**20·8**	**20·0**	**20·1**
Dublin, ...	26·0	26·2	24·4	24·9	22·3	24·1
Cork, ...	23·0	21·5	19·4	21·6	21·7	20·0

TABLE X.—Showing for each year from 1901-1906 the death-rates of Belfast and of certain cities in England and Scotland, based on populations as estimated by the method of the Registrar-General for England and Wales :—

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Belfast, ...	**22·0**	**21·0**	**19·4**	**19·7**	**18·5**	**18·6**
Liverpool, ...	22·3	22·5	20·5	22·6	19·6	20·6
Manchester, ...	22·1	20·0	19·7	21·3	18·0	19·2
Leeds, ...	19·3	17·6	16·6	18·0	15·2	15·6
Sheffield, ...	20·4	17·1	18·6	16·8	17·0	16·4
Bristol, ...	16·0	17·4	14·3	15·6	14·6	14·5
Birmingham, ...	20·5	18·6	17·8	19·9	16·2	16·8
Glasgow, ...	21·2	20·0	19·2	19·3	17·9	17·8

It is apparent from this table that the Belfast record is about the same as that of Manchester, better than that of Liverpool, and not so good as those of the other cities.

This, in fact, seems to be the verdict of all the data which we have examined in connection with this matter. It seems clear therefore that, although the death-rate of Belfast, from all causes and at all ages, is by no means low, it cannot be maintained that it is, or that it has been in recent years, excessive,

as has been alleged, when compared with those of other large cities of the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, as we now proceed to show, mortality in Belfast, from certain diseases, and at certain ages, has been very high.

(*C.*)—CAUSES OF DEATH.

We requested the Registrar-General for Ireland to supply us with detailed statistical tables based upon the mortality returns of the city in the three years 1900, 1901 and 1902. A period of three years was chosen because deductions from the statistics of a single year are open to objection; while the particular period was chosen in consequence of the controversy, already alluded to, regarding the population of Belfast in recent years, which made it clear that the safest period to select was one which comprised a census year and the years immediately preceding and succeeding it.

The expense of procuring these tables was considerable, but we were of opinion that we had no option but to incur it, when it became apparent that, for reasons already set forth, the Corporation had no information of the sort required.

It is possible for the first time, with the aid of these tables, to examine in detail the causes of death in Belfast during the three years in question.

It is necessary to explain, however, that these tables have been prepared from mortality returns which have not been corrected for deaths in public institutions, that is to say, from returns which include the deaths of persons who did not reside in Belfast, but who went for treatment into institutions in the city and died there. The Registrar-General found it impossible to make correction for these deaths in these returns. To what extent the total number of deaths is increased by such deaths of non-residents it is not possible to say, but it is, no doubt, appreciable. On the other hand, no correction has likewise been possible for the deaths of Belfast residents who may have died elsewhere, and doubtless the balance is thus somewhat redressed, though not wholly so.

The Registrar-General has also supplied us with the "tabulating sheets," on which the Belfast deaths in the three years in question were tabulated in his office according to cause, age, and sex, for the purpose of preparing the above special tables. From these data, so tabulated, we have been able to obtain much valuable information.

Besides the Belfast tables, the Registrar-General supplied us with similar tables for the city of Dublin and the Dublin Registration Area. These, however, deal only with two years, 1901 and 1902, and, like those of Belfast, are uncorrected for deaths in institutions.

For purposes of further comparison we have, by our own investigation, obtained analogous figures for England and Wales, and for the city of Manchester. This city has been selected as a convenient one for comparison with Belfast, not only because, as already shown, its death-rate is, and has been for several years, similar to that of Belfast, but also because Manchester and Belfast are both industrial cities.

The figures for England and Wales have been obtained from the Annual Reports of the Registrar-General by averaging the published rates of the three years, 1900, 1901, and 1902 in each case. The rates for Manchester have been derived from data given in the Annual Reports of Dr. Niven, the Medical Officer of Health of that city, and are based on the average number of deaths in the three years in question and the Census population of 1901.

These latter figures are, therefore, strictly comparable with those of Belfast since they have been prepared in similar fashion, subject, however, to the reservation that the Manchester figures are corrected for deaths in institutions, and therefore somewhat favour Manchester in the comparison.

TABLE XI.—Showing for the cities of Belfast, Dublin, and Manchester, and for England and Wales, the mean annual death-rate per 1,000 of the population, represented by deaths, from all causes and from the under-mentioned causes and groups of causes, registered during the three years 1900, 1901, and 1902.

—	Belfast.	Dublin.*	Man-chester.	England and Wales.
All Causes—				
Crude death-rate, ...	22·1	26·8	21·9	17·3
Death-rate corrected for age and sex.	24·3	29·4	24·5	17·3
A.—*General Diseases*—				
Small-Pox, ...	0·00	—	—	0·03
Measles, ...	0·64	0·60	0·49	0·35
Scarlet Fever, ...	0·04	0·17	0·23	0·13
Whooping Cough, ...	0·49	0·41	0·51	0·32
Diphtheria, ...	0·22	0·21	0·22	0·27
Fever—				
Typhus, ...	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·00
Enteric, ...	0·72	0·34	0·13	0·15
Pyrexia (origin uncertain)	0·06	0·02	0·00	0·00
Diarrhœa, ...	0·87	0·81	1·31	0·69
(*Foregoing Zymotic Diseases*),	(*3·05*)	(*2·58*)	(*2·90*)	(*1·95*)
Influenza, ...	0·17	0·36	0·26	0·30
Pneumonia (all forms), ..	1·54	1·68	2·57	1·31
Tubercular Diseases—				
Tubercular Phthisis and Phthisis.	3·17	3·05	2·10	1·28
Tubercular Meningitis, ..	0·26	0·41	0·24	0·19
Tubercular Peritonitis and Tabes Mesenterica.	0·14	0·37	0·18	0·18
Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula, &c.	0·44	0·73	0·34	0·18
(*All Tubercular Diseases*), ..	(*4·01*)	(*4·56*)	(*2·86*)	(*1·82*)
Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens, &c.	0·09	0·11	0·14	0·10
Cancer, Sarcoma—Malignant Disease.	0·58	0·84	0·78	0·84
Premature Birth, Congenital Defects, Teething, &c.	0·60	0·83	0·92	0·86
Other General Diseases, ..	0·48	0·80	0·63	0·57
B.—*Diseases of Special Organs*—				
1. Nervous System—				
Convulsions, ...	0·53	1·14	0·34	0·54
Other Diseases, ...	0·93	1·14	0·90	0·71
2. Circulatory System, ..	2·72	3·28	2·67	2·39
3. Respiratory System, ..	3·05	3·91	2·45	1·76
(*Respiratory Diseases, including Pneumonia*).	(*4·59*)	(*5·59*)	(*5·02*)	(*3·07*)
4. Digestive System—				
Cirrhosis of Liver,	0·05	0·19	0·18	0·13
Other Diseases, ..	1·19	1·22	0·81	0·85
5. Urinary System, ..	0·44	0·75	0·51	0·48
6. Other Diseases of Special Organs.	0·26	0·34	0·24	0·25
C.—*Violence*, ...	0·57	0·63	0·76	0·62
D.—*Causes ill-defined and not specified.*	1·81	2·47	2·00	1·61

* The Dublin figures refer to two years only, 1901 and 1902

Table XI. on p. 17 gives the result of the foregoing investigations, and we now proceed to discuss briefly its main indications.

General Diseases.

Zymotic Diseases.—The foregoing figures show that the death-rate from the common epidemic or infectious diseases—the zymotic death-rate—was very nearly the same in Belfast and Manchester, and that it was appreciably higher in these two cities than in Dublin. Scrutiny of the rates of the different diseases reveals two striking features. One is the excessive death-rate from enteric fever in Belfast—nearly six times as great as that of Manchester, and more than twice as great as that of Dublin. The other is the comparatively favourable death-rate from diarrhœa in both Belfast and Dublin Enteric fever is dealt with in a subsequent part of the report, page 31, and in the Addendum, but it may be noted here that, exclusive of this disease and diarrhœa, the zymotic death-rate was almost exactly the same in Belfast (1·46), Manchester (1·46), and Dublin (1·43), and that this rate approximated that of England and Wales (1·11).

Septic Diseases.—This term may, perhaps, be used for another important class of general diseases. It includes a variety of diseases due to septic processes, and, according to the present classification adopted by the Registrars-General, it also includes all forms of pneumonia. Deaths from "pneumonia," indeed, contribute the vast majority of the deaths in this class. It will be observed that there is a considerable difference between Belfast and Dublin and Manchester in respect of pneumonia, a difference which may be, and probably is, due to differences in nomenclature. This disease will be referred to again in connection with mortality from respiratory diseases.

Tubercular Diseases.—The difference between Belfast and Dublin, in respect of tubercular diseases, as compared with Manchester and England and Wales, is strikingly shown in the table. The subject of phthisis in Belfast, on which a considerable amount of evidence was tendered to us, is reviewed in another part of the report (page 31).

Malignant Diseases.—The death-rate from cancer and other malignant diseases was appreciably lower in Belfast than in Dublin, Manchester, or in England and Wales.

Developmental Diseases.—These diseases, which include premature birth, congenital defects, and what is commonly called "teething," likewise contributed appreciably less to the Belfast death-rate than they did in Dublin, Manchester, or England and Wales. This class has an important bearing on infantile mortality, a subject which is discussed later on (p. 21).

Other General Diseases.—The most important of the remaining general diseases are rheumatic fever and other rheumatic affections, rickets, anæmia, diabetes, and alcoholism. The death-rate from these remaining general diseases was also decidedly lower in Belfast than the corresponding death-rate in Dublin, Manchester, and also in England and Wales.

As regards "alcoholism," it has to be borne in mind that this cause of death is one of those the real extent of which is not readily apparent in mortality returns. So far, however, as may be judged in this way it would seem that Belfast compares favourably not only with Dublin and Manchester, but also with England and Wales, for not only is the death-rate from "alcoholism" itself less in Belfast than in the other places, but death-rates from such diseases as cirrhosis of the liver, and diseases of the urinary system, which may reasonably be regarded as indices to some extent of the effects of alcoholism, are also distinctly lower in the case of Belfast.

Diseases of Special Organs.

1. *The Nervous System.*—The diseases in this class include convulsions, inflammation of the brain and its coverings (meningitis), the various forms of insanity, and epilepsy. In Belfast they contributed somewhat more to the total death-rate than they did in either Manchester or England and Wales, but less than they did in Dublin. Examination of the "tabulating sheets" from which the special figures supplied to us by the Registrar-General of Ireland have been prepared, has shown that the excess of mortality from nervous diseases in Belfast as compared with England and Wales, was due almost entirely to excess of mortality from diseases classed as meningitis. Thus, in Belfast the death-rate from these affections amounted to ·42 per 1,000, as compared with ·22 in England and Wales, and ·29 in Manchester. In view of the prevalence of "cerebro-spinal-meningitis" in Belfast, this excess of "meningitis" in 1900–1902 seems to be of interest, and might with advantage be further examined.

2. *The Circulatory System.*—The principal diseases included in this group are various forms of heart disease, cerebral hæmorrhage, and "apoplexy." The "tabulating sheets" show that heart diseases, especially those of a more or less unspecified nature, accounted for more deaths in Belfast (2·07 per 1,000) than they did in England and Wales (1·51) or Manchester (1·84); but, on the other hand, apoplexy accounted for fewer deaths in Belfast (·57) than in either England and Wales (·75) or Manchester (·71). There is, however, no doubt room for differences of nomenclature in respect of these causes of death, and it will be noted that the death-rate from diseases of the circulatory system, as a whole, is broadly similar in Belfast and the other places given in the table, having regard to their respective death-rates from all causes.

3. *The Respiratory System.*—The excess of deaths from respiratory diseases in the three cities given in the table (2·5 to 3·9) as compared with England and Wales as a whole (1·8) is striking and important. There can be little doubt that such excess is partly due to town influences, and it is therefore of concern to health authorities.

The principal cause of death among the diseases in this class is bronchitis, the death-rate from which in Belfast was 2·58 per 1,000, as compared with 2·15 in Manchester and 1·46 in England and Wales.

Pneumonia is not included in this class, it being now regarded as a disease due to infective process. It is obvious, however, that between this disease and bronchitis there is considerable room for differences of nomenclature, and that an indication of the liability of any given community to chest diseases would be incomplete if pneumonia were left out of account. Thus it is difficult to see why, as Table XI. shows, Manchester should have suffered from pneumonia more than Belfast, and less than Belfast from bronchitis and other "respiratory diseases." The probable explanation is that in Manchester more deaths among fatal chest diseases were ascribed to pneumonia than to bronchitis than was the case in Belfast. Taking respiratory diseases and pneumonia together Belfast seems to have suffered less than Manchester, while both of these cities suffered less than Dublin, and all three much more than England and Wales.

4. *The Digestive System.*—The death rate from diseases of the digestive organs was appreciably higher in Belfast (1·24) than in either England and Wales (·98) or in Manchester (·99). This is a large group of diseases, many of which are of interest in a hygienic sense, including, as it does, such diseases as gastric ulcer, gastric catarrh, and other gastric diseases—affections not infrequently associated with disorders of the blood itself, due in turn, it may be, to unhealthy surroundings, to unhealthy conditions of work, improper food, alcoholism, and so forth—enteritis, gastro-enteritis, and other intestinal diseases, many of which have doubtless a close kinship with those forms of diarrhœa which constitute such an important element of the group known as zymotic; and cirrhosis and other diseases of the liver. We have already referred to the last-mentioned in connection with alcoholism.

As regards the various forms of gastric trouble, examination of the detailed figures supplied by the Registrar-General shows that in Belfast the death-rate from these diseases was ·28, while in England and Wales it was ·21, and in

Manchester ·23. In the case of enteritis and gastro-enteritis, however, there was a marked disparity in the figures, for in Belfast the death-rate from these affections was ·48, as compared with ·33 in England and Wales, and only ·17 in Manchester. It is almost certain that here again differences of nomenclature explain these diversities. There is admittedly very great difficulty in so defining "diarrhœa" on the one hand and "enteritis" on the other, as to ensure that deaths due to zymotic or epidemic causes shall be included in the former and excluded from the latter. We have already shown that in regard to diarrhœa, Belfast (·87) was in a more favourable position than Manchester (1·31), so that the above-mentioned difficulty seems to be the most probable explanation of the contrary state of affairs in regard to "enteritis." To arrive at the best approximation to the truth as to liability to "diarrhœal diseases" for purposes of comparison, "diarrhœa" and "enteritis" may be classed together. If this is done with the data in our possession it will be found that Belfast had a death-rate from all diarrhœal diseases (including enteritis and gastro-enteritis) of 1·35 per 1,000, Manchester 1·48, and England and Wales 1·02. Manchester and Belfast were therefore somewhat similar in this respect.

5. *Urinary System.*—The most important diseases included in this class are the various forms of Bright's disease or inflammatory conditions of the kidneys; and they are of interest as indications to some extent of the effects of alcoholism, and also, doubtless, of unhealthy surroundings and conditions of work. It will be observed that the Belfast record in regard to these diseases is more favourable than any of the others. Here again, however, it is to be noted that differences of nomenclature may account for some at least of the discrepancies among the rates.

6. *Causes Ill-defined or not Specified.*—This group, which contributes a considerable share to the total death-rate, includes as its most important element deaths ascribed to two ill-defined causes in particular, viz.:—"atrophy or debility," and "old age." The latter cause accounted in England and Wales for a death-rate as high as ·9 per 1,000, as compared with only ·45 in Belfast and ·40 in Manchester. "Atrophy and debility," on the other hand, accounted for a death-rate in Belfast of 1·30 per 1,000, as compared with 1·12 in Manchester, and only ·60 in England and Wales. Again, the remainder of deaths in this group accounted for a death-rate in Manchester of ·48 per 1,000, as compared with ·11 in England and Wales, and only ·06 in Belfast. There can be no reasonable doubt, however, that a great part of these variations must be due to differences of nomenclature.

It thus appears from examination of these records, and particularly from comparison of those of Belfast and Manchester, that in Belfast, mortality during the three years 1900, 1901, and 1902, was excessive from two causes in particular, namely, from enteric fever and tubercular diseases.

To a less extent, mortality in Belfast was excessive also from measles and from nervous diseases.

On the other hand, mortality in Manchester was relatively excessive from respiratory diseases (including pneumonia), scarlet fever, malignant disease, premature birth, &c., and alcoholism (including cirrhosis of the liver).

The excess in Manchester from respiratory diseases did not balance, however, the excess in Belfast from phthisis. Grouping phthisis and respiratory diseases together, it appears that the death-rate in Belfast from what may be regarded as all chest diseases was 7·76, as compared with 7·12 in Manchester.

D.—DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS AS REGARDS AGE AND SEX.

This is a very important phase of any inquiry into the vital statistics of a community, involving, as it does, the question to what extent undue mortality is taking place among the younger and potentially more valuable members of the community.

It has been pointed out that the Belfast Corporation, like other local public health authorities in Ireland, have no data whereby they can ascertain facts in regard to this important matter. But the special returns of mortality which have been supplied to us by the Registrar-General for Ireland have enabled us to do so in regard to the years 1900, 1901, and 1902; and these facts appear to be so important and instructive that it is desirable to allude to them generally.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

In the first place, it may be convenient to refer to the mortality of infants.

The following table sets out the average annual rate of infantile mortality of Belfast for each of the decennia 1881-1890, and 1891-1900, and for the quinquennium 1901-1905. For purposes of comparison similar rates for Dublin and Cork are given, as well as those for the large cities with which Belfast has been already compared. All the figures have been obtained from the reports of the Registrars-General.

TABLE XII.—Showing the mean annual rates of Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births registered in the decennia 1881-1890 and 1891-1900, and the quinquennium 1901-1905, in Belfast and other cities.

—	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1901-1905.
Belfast, ...	**151**	**161**	**146**
Dublin, ...	175	172	158
Cork, ...	120	134	126
Liverpool, ...	183	191	172
Manchester, ...	179	190	173
Leeds, ...	173	179	165
Sheffield, ...	171	185	172
Bristol, ...	141	147	127
Birmingham, ...	167	187	171
London, ...	152	160	140
Glasgow, ...	147	149	140

This table shows that Belfast holds a not unfavourable place as regards the death-rate of infants in comparison with other great cities in the United Kingdom: indeed all the three Irish cities named in the table compare favourably in this respect with the English cities. This feature of Irish cities is, as is well known, a feature also of Ireland as a whole.

It is important to know the causes of death of infants in Belfast, and to ascertain in respect of what causes the above comparatively favourable record is mainly due. A considerable amount of evidence on this subject was submitted by Sir John Byers, Professor Lindsay, Dr. M'Caw, and others in Belfast who have made a study of it. But although they were able to indicate the general causes of infantile mortality in other cities, and to draw general conclusions therefrom, they could not inform us of the causes of deaths of infants in Belfast itself. As already pointed out, these causes of death in Belfast are altogether unknown.

The actual causes of death of infants can only be ascertained in connection with the years 1900, 1901, and 1902 by means of the tables specially supplied to us. Table XIII. shows in detail the rates of infantile mortality from all the principal causes of death in Belfast during the three years in question, and for purposes of comparison similar rates for Manchester during the same three years, and for England and Wales during the decennium 1891-1900. The latter figures have been obtained from the decennial supplement of the Registrar-General for England and Wales, while the former have been obtained from data given in the Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health of Manchester.

TABLE XIII.—Showing, for Belfast and Manchester during 1900–1902, and for England and Wa in the decennium 1891–1900, rates of Infantile Mortality, per 1,000 registered births, from cert causes, from groups of causes, and from all causes; among infants under 1 year of age, and amo infants under 3 months, between 3 and 6 months, and between 6 and 12 months of age.

—	BELFAST, 1900, 1901, 1902.				ENGLAND AND WALES, 1891–1900.				MANCHESTER, 1900, 1901, 19			
	Under three months.	Three to six months.	Six to twelve months.	Total, under one year.	Under three months.	Three to six months.	Six to twelve months.	Total, under one year.	Under three months.	Three to six months.	Six to twelve months.	To un ye
1. Common Infectious Diseases.	1·0	1·9	8·6	11·5	1·3	1·8	6·9	10·0	1·1	1·9	8·6	11
2. Diarrhœal Diseases, ..	6·4	8·6	11·3	26·3	7·6	9·1	10·3	27·0	7·6	11·8	15·0	34
3. Wasting Diseases, ..	35·0	3·1	2·2	40·3	33·6	3·9	2·5	40·0	39·6	6·7	3·8	50
4. Tubercular Diseases,	·5	1·3	2·8	4·6	1·4	2·5	4·0	7·9	1·5	2·8	3·9	8
5. Other Causes, ..	28·8	15·5	24·8	69·1	30·1	15·0	23·3	68·4	31·1	15·8	27·3	74
I.—Small-Pox, ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Chicken Pox, ..	–	–	·1	·1	–	–	·1	·1	–	–	·1	
Measles, . ..	·1	·5	3·8	4·4	·1	·2	2·8	3·1	·1	·3	3·4	3
Scarlet Fever, ..	–	–	·1	·1	–	·1	·2	·3	–	–	·2	
Diphtheria, ..	·1	·1	1·0	1·2	·1	·1	·5	·7	–	–	·4	
Whooping Cough, ..	·8	1·3	3·6	5·7	1·1	1·4	3·3	5·8	1·0	1·6	4·5	7
II.—Diarrhœa (all forms),	4·2	5·6	8·0	17·8	4·7	6·1	7·2	18·0	6·8	10·7	13·7	31
Enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, Gastritis, Intestinal Catarrh.	2·2	3·0	3·3	8·5	2·9	3·0	3·1	9·0	·8	1·1	1·3	3
III.—Premature Birth, ..	12·9	·1	–	13·0	18·7	·2	·1	19·0	19·8	·3	·1	20
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus.	22·1	3·0	2·2	27·3	14·9	3·7	2·4	21·0	19·8	6·4	3·7	29
IV.—Tuberculous Meningitis,	–	·2	1·0	1·2	·2	·6	1·3	2·1	·3	·5	1·2	2
Tuberculous Peritonitis, Tabes Mesenterica.	·3	·4	·7	1·4	·8	1·3	1·6	3·7	·6	1·2	1·2	3
Other Tubercular Diseases.	·2	·7	1·1	2·0	·4	·6	1·1	2·1	·6	1·1	1·5	3
V.—Syphilis, ...	1·0	·3	·2	1·5	·9	·4	·2	1·5	1·1	·5	·3	1
Meningitis (not Tubercular).	·6	·9	2·1	3·6	·3	·7	1·5	2·5	·5	1·0	2·1	3
Convulsions, ..	6·9	2·9	2·8	12·6	11·2	3·9	3·1	18·2	5·5	1·6	1·8	8
Bronchitis, ..	6·1	5·0	7·5	18·6	5·0	4·3	7·3	16·6				
Laryngitis, ..	·2	–	·2	·4 } 29·7	–	–	·2	·2 } 26·4	8·1	7·9	16·8	32
Pneumonia, ..	1·8	2·7	6·2	10·7	1·8	2·3	5·5	9·6				
Suffocation (overlying).	2·2	1·0	·1	3·3	1·4	·5	·2	2·1	3·8	1·2	·4	5
Other causes, ..	10·0	2·7	5·7	18·4	9·5	2·9	5·3	17·7	12·1	3·6	5·9	21
All Causes, ..	71·7	30·4	49·7	151·8	74·0	32·3	47·0	153·3	80·9	39·0	58·6	178
	BELFAST.				ENGLAND AND WALES.				MANCHESTER.			

This table, which is well worth study by those specially interested in the subject, may be briefly summarised as follows :—

TABLE XIV.—Showing rates of Infantile Mortality per 1,000 registered births from certain groups of causes in Belfast and Manchester during 1900-1902, and in England and Wales in the decennium 1891-1900.

——	Belfast.	England and Wales.	Manchester.
Common Infectious Diseases,	11·5	10·0	11·6
Diarrhœal Diseases, ...	26·3	27·0	34·4
"Wasting" Diseases, ...	40·3	40·0	50·1
Tubercular Diseases, ...	4·6	7·9	8·2
Respiratory Diseases, ...	29·7	26·4	32 8
Other Causes, ...	39·4	42·0	41·4
All Causes, ...	**152**	**153**	**179**

A striking feature of these tables is the low death-rate among infants in Belfast from tubercular diseases as compared with both England and Wales, and Manchester. Apart from this feature, the tables also show that Belfast's favourable record as compared with Manchester was due mainly to a smaller mortality from diarrhœal and from "wasting"* diseases, and also, though to a less extent, from respiratory diseases.

It thus seems that Belfast owed its lesser mortality of infants during the three years in question to both pre-natal and post-natal causes; tubercular, diarrhœal, and respiratory diseases belonging in the main to the latter, and "wasting diseases" in the main to the former category.

The relatively low rate of infantile mortality, which is a feature of Ireland as a whole as compared with England and Wales, has often been attributed to less artificial feeding of babies in the former country. The Belfast figures for 1900-2 are consistent with this explanation, particularly the strikingly low death-rates from tubercular and diarrhœal diseases. Divergencies in death-rates from diarrhœal diseases may be to some extent discounted by climatic differences; but the records as to tubercular diseases of infants can scarcely be explained in this way. They indicate that the "nursing" of infants by their mothers is more extensively and more thoroughly carried out in Belfast than in either England and Wales, or Manchester, an encouraging feature of Belfast's statistics which, we trust, will continue unabated.

The figures in Tables XIII. and XIV. indicate further, however, that pre-natal causes of ill-health and death among infants were also less operative in Belfast than in Manchester. From this it might be inferred that the conditions of female life there are not so inimical to maternity as they are in Manchester. Caution is needed, however, in accepting this deduction, for, as will appear later on, the death-rate of females at the child-bearing ages was considerably higher in Belfast than in Manchester during the three years in question, a fact obviously difficult of explanation if the above inference is correct.

Indeed, this discrepancy suggests, by way of explanation, that the registration of the deaths of infants may not be so complete in Belfast as in Manchester, and that an appreciable number of deaths of infants who have succumbed shortly after birth, as a result of prematurity, may not be recorded in Belfast This supposition gets confirmation from examination of Table XIII., from which it appears that Belfast's relatively low record as to "wasting" diseases was due almost entirely to a lower death-rate from "premature birth."

It seems probable, therefore, that the rate of infantile mortality in Belfast is somewhat understated. But making allowance for this defect, by assuming, for instance, that the death-rate from "premature birth" should be the same as that in Manchester, it seems plain that, nevertheless, infantile

* "Wasting diseases" is the designation given to such causes of death as premature birth, debility, congenital defects, &c.

mortality in Belfast is lower than in Manchester, and that, according to the data of three years, 1900-1902, this is due mainly to the effects of better nursing of infants.

While this is so far encouraging, it is not to be understood that the Belfast rate of infantile mortality is low, or as low as it might be. Steps should be taken to continue examination of the causes of death among infants, and as result to devise further means of reducing this mortality.

MORTALITY AT OTHER AGES.

The distribution of deaths at other ages than the first year of life may now be briefly considered. The following table has been prepared from the special returns supplied to us for Belfast, and from the Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health of Manchester, and they show for these two cities, in the years 1900, 1901, and 1902, the average annual death-rates from all causes at certain groups of ages per 1,000 of the population living at each of those groups at the Census of 1901.

TABLE XV.—Showing for Belfast and Manchester, in the years 1900, 1901, and 1902, the mean annual death-rates from All Causes at various age groups per 1,000 living at each of those groups at the Census of 1901, among persons of both sexes, and among males and females separately.

—	1–5.	5–10.	10–15.	15–20.	20–25.	25–35.	35–45.	45–55.	55–65.	65 upwards.	All ages.
Belfast.											
Males, ...	30·0	5·8	4·5	7·4	9·5	10·9	15·3	25·3	51·0	103·5	22·4
Females, ...	33·2	7·2	5·5	8·8	8·2	11·4	16·2	24·6	44·2	99·2	21·8
Both sexes, ...	31·9	6·5	5·0	8·1	8·7	11·2	15·8	24·9	47·1	100·9	22·1
Manchester.											
Males, ...	32·8	5·5	2·7	4·2	5·6	8·2	17·8	31·7	57·0	120·0	23·4
Females, ...	31·5	5·7	3·1	3·3	4·9	7·0	14·3	24·1	45·1	103·8	20·4
Both sexes, ...	32·1	5·6	3·0	3·7	5·2	7·6	16·0	27·7	50·5	110·3	21·9

The facts disclosed by this table are of great importance.

It will be observed that while the death-rate at all ages was, for these three years, practically the same in both cities, the death-rates at the younger age groups were much higher in Belfast than in Manchester, with the exception of the ages 1–5. At this age group the death-rate was about the same in both cities, but in the next age group, 5–10, the Belfast death-rate had commenced to exceed that of Manchester. This excess increased at the next age group, and culminated at the age group 15–20, where the Belfast death-rate was more than double that of Manchester. After this age the excess of Belfast over Manchester, though still great, was relatively less, and at 35–45 the death-rates were practically identical. In the later ages of life the Manchester rates somewhat exceeded those of Belfast.

The table thus shows that in Belfast there was a greater loss of life among children and young adults, especially between the ages 10–35, than there was in Manchester. This is obviously a fact of much importance to Belfast, and one that demands explanation. It is to be borne in mind in this connection that, as already shown, the death-rate in Belfast in the first year of life was considerably *lower* than that in Manchester, and that in the first five years of life the mortality was about the same in both cities.

Assuming, therefore, that the figures for the three years in question are not unusual, the problem is to ascertain what influences are at work to produce this relatively heavy mortality among young people in Belfast, notwithstanding the fact that they appear to pass through their first five years of life with less chance of death than those residing in Manchester.

There are, however, further features of this problem which the table shows to be of a striking nature. Thus, the table shows that in Belfast the death-rate among females was *higher* than that among males at every age group under 45, with only one important exception, namely, at ages 20–25; whereas in Manchester the death-rate among females was *lower* than that among males throughout all the age groups, with insignificant exceptions at ages 5–15. Moreover, it also shows that the excess of the female death-rates in Belfast over those in Manchester began to be appreciable at the ages 5–10, and extended to the ages 35–45, while the excess of the male death-rates did not begin to be marked until the ages 10–15, and ceased with the ages 25–35.

Thus it would seem that influences exist in Belfast, if these three years may be accepted as an indication, of a sort to cause undue mortality among all young people, but especially so among females between the ages of 5 and 45, that is to say, among females during a period of life which embraces the school age, the age of puberty most of all, the young working age, and also the child-bearing age.

In order to obtain an insight into the important questions raised by the foregoing figures, it would be necessary not only to analyse according to age and sex all the main causes of death in Belfast during the three years for which special returns have been supplied, but also to analyse data of similar sort in regard to other years; in regard to other cities in Ireland; and in regard to Ireland as a whole.

Time does not permit of us entering upon such a task, important as it is, although, as will appear later, we have something to say in this connection in regard to the mortality in Belfast which is attributed to phthisis. It must suffice to point out here the all-important facts indicated by these mortality returns, and to commend their detailed analysis to the Belfast Corporation.

It is obvious that the facts disclosed by these special returns emphasise, if emphasis is needed, the essential importance of supplying the public health authority with detailed returns of all the deaths which occur in their district.

We now proceed to discuss two causes of death which are of particular importance in Belfast, namely, Enteric Fever and Phthisis.

(*E.*)--ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

The available evidence and data relating to enteric or typhoid fever (including "simple continued fever") in Belfast have been collated by one of us, and his special study and conclusions, together with certain diagrams, are embodied in the addendum, which accompanies our Report.

Mortality from enteric fever in Belfast has been excessive in almost every year since the time (1872), when deaths from this disease were first separately recorded in the returns of the Registrar-General for Ireland.

For the last twenty-five years, at least, the mean annual mortality from this disease has been so great in Belfast that no other city or town of the United Kingdom equals or even approaches it in this respect.

This mortality in Belfast during the last completed decennium (1891-1900), as compared with that preceding it, was, in contrast with most other towns, actually greater by as much as 50 per cent.; the death-rate having increased from ·50 to ·75 per 1,000. This increase in Belfast was confined mainly to the latter half of the decennium, from the end of 1896 onwards, reaching its acme in 1898, when the death-rate was as high as about 2 per 1,000.

Since 1901, when the death-rate was also very high (about 1 per 1,000), the annual mortality from fever in Belfast has diminished considerably, but it has, nevertheless remained unduly great as compared with other large towns of the United Kingdom.

The influence of insanitary conditions, using this term in its widest sense, in maintaining this excess of fever in Belfast has no doubt been very great, but there are serious difficulties in the way of attributing the fever mainly to this influence.

One difficulty is the very excess of the fever, which has been so great as to make Belfast unique in this respect among communities in the United Kingdom. Had insanitary conditions been mainly responsible, these conditions should themselves have been unique. This is not the case. Bad as the circumstances of Belfast, in a sanitary sense, undoubtedly are in many ways, it cannot be contended that, in this respect, Belfast is on an altogether lower plane than other cities and towns of the United Kingdom.

Another difficulty is the increased abundance of the disease in the latter half of the decennium (1891-1900), which occurred in spite of important sanitary improvements, and co-incident improvement of the general health in Belfast, as indicated by a falling death-rate from all causes and from other diseases of the zymotic class.

A third difficulty is that, in the last five or six years, mortality from fever in Belfast has remained excessive, though less than formerly, notwithstanding a great sanitary reform by which nearly all the privies in the city have been abolished.

Moreover, it would appear that fever in Belfast has not been exceptionally prevalent in areas where grossly insanitary conditions were conspicuous.

In view of these facts, and making every allowance for the influence of insanitary conditions in fostering fever, such as is suggested by experience elsewhere, we are of opinion that they cannot alone suffice to explain the unparalleled amount of fever in Belfast, and that the evidence, as a whole, strongly points to the operation of some additional fever agency.

The magnitude of Belfast fever, especially in the years 1897–1901, undoubtedly suggests the public water-supply of Belfast as a not improbable cause. But on close examination of the facts, it appears that there are very great obstacles to so explaining it.

The issue involved is of great importance, an impression having widely prevailed in Belfast that the water supply has been mainly responsible for fever. Professor Lorrain Smith, in two reports presented by him to the Corporation, specifically impugned the water supply as having been " the primary cause of the excessive amount of fever in Belfast," especially that part of the supply which is derived from Stoneyford, on the gathering ground of which cases of enteric fever from time to time occurred.

In these reports Professor Lorrain Smith did not show that any relation existed between the distribution of the implicated water and the distribution of fever in Belfast, although such a demonstration must be considered essential to the maintenance of his proposition. Also, he was misled as to the date of introduction of the Stoneyford water into the city, which invalidated one of the principal arguments used by him in support of the indictment against this water, whereby he connected an appreciable rise in the death-rate from fever in Belfast, which commenced with the year 1889, with the introduction of Stoneyford water. He supposed that this took place at the end of 1888, whereas, as a matter of fact, the water was not introduced into the city until the beginning or middle of 1890, the year following the rise of fever noted by him.

A feature of Belfast fever which weakens suspicion against the water supply is, that there never has been an "explosion" of the disease on the scale which has been characteristic of epidemics of fever which have been disseminated by public water services infected at their sources. This absence of explosiveness is illustrated in the addendum by means of diagrams (Nos. 1 and 2)* which compare the behaviour of the disease in Belfast as a whole, and in some of its sub-divisions, with that exhibited during water epidemics which occurred at Maidstone, Worthing, and Lincoln.

These diagrams, and also diagrams Nos. 3 and 4, illustrate even more important difficulties in the way of connecting Belfast fever with the water supply. Like the "spot maps" (facing p. 116) and the table of "attack-rates" (Table V. in the addendum), they indicate the absence of definite relation between the distribution of fever and the distribution of the two distinct supplies of water (Stoneyford and Woodburn).

They also illustrate another essential feature of the Belfast fever problem, namely, that whatever agency has mainly been at work, it has been capable of operating more or less *simultaneously* and more or less *similarly* in diverse parts of the city, quite irrespective of what the areas of water supply are supposed to have been, and in spite of a diversity of local conditions.

Attempts to associate the facts relating to distribution of water in the city with the main facts of the distribution of fever fail to satisfy the last-mentioned essential condition. Thus the only way in which Stoneyford water can be held responsible for simultaneous behaviour of fever in diverse parts of the city, involves the assumption that this water passed, not occasionally, but habitually and in large quantities to all parts of the city, an assumption which must be regarded as altogether out of the question, in view of the fact that this water was strictly limited in amount, and was the only supply available for the higher levels of the city.

On the other hand the only way in which Woodburn water can be held responsible for the simultaneous exhibition of fever, is by the assumption that it passed habitually to the higher levels of the city where fever was abundant. This again is an assumption which cannot be entertained for the reason that it has been physically impossible to send Woodburn water to these higher levels since the introduction of Stoneyford water.

Moreover, it would appear that even if there had been only one water supply instead of two in Belfast up to 1901, it would be difficult to account for the fever by attributing it to such supply. Examination of the map facing p. 128, and the "spot maps" already referred to, as well as the evidence given before us indicate that, since 1897 at least, fever in Belfast has been mainly limited to the quarters of the city occupied by the working classes. The public water service cannot account for fever so limited.

We are of opinion, therefore, that it is not consistent with the facts to hold the Belfast water supply responsible for fever in Belfast since 1897.

Prior to 1897, there are no notification data in Belfast to assist us, but the Registrar-General's quarterly mortality returns do not indicate that th general behaviour of the disease materially differed then from its behaviour since 1897. They also show that the introduction of Stoneyford water produced no appreciable impression on fever mortality in the areas of the city to which it was newly supplied. If Woodburn water had until then been disseminating fever, mortality should have been greatly reduced in the areas to which Stoneyford water was newly supplied; and conversely, if Stoneyford water had been responsible, mortality should have greatly increased in these new Stoneyford areas. As a matter of fact, however, neither of these events happened.

(* See p. 114).

It is not probable, therefore, that before 1897, fever in Belfast was disseminated by the water supply of the city.

It is only when the problem is considered in relation with shellfish that the main features of Belfast fever appear explicable. Its excess, for at least thirty years; its limitation in the main to the working classes; its similar and simultaneous behaviour in widely separated parts of the city; its great increase in the latter half of 1891-1900; its diminution since 1901; and, lastly, its remaining in excess, even now in spite of important sanitary improvements, are all alike consistent with a thesis that shellfish—that is cockles and mussels, which are obtainable in abundance from the polluted foreshores of Belfast Lough in the immediate vicinity of the city, and are mostly eaten raw in Belfast—have played an important part in the production of that fever.

Moreover, the known subsidiary features of the history of this fever also appear to be not inconsistent with explanation in this way, notably the fall of the fever death-rate in the early eighties, when interference with the gathering of shellfish occurred because of some reclamation of foreshore; its rise in 1889, when some increase of foreshore pollution seems to have taken place; the grouping of the main fever areas in the city; the different incidence of fever on the two Stoneyford water areas; the incidence of fever on Ligoniel under two different water supplies; the immunity of persons resident in institutions; and the immunity enjoyed by Jews, with whom shellfish is prohibited as an article of food.

It is manifest also that what is known of the seasonal incidence of fever on Belfast is not inconsistent with the shellfish hypothesis. The diagrams clearly indicate that, for the most part and especially before 1902, there was marked tendency of Belfast fever to increase in the warmer months and to diminish in the colder months of the year. Although there is evidence that in the nineties Lough shellfish were hawked in the street throughout the year, it is but reasonable to suppose that larger quantities of this food were obtained and consumed in the warmer months than in the colder months.

Lastly, the circumstances of Belfast seem to be exceptionally favourable to the operation of shellfish as a fever producing agency, as extensive gathering grounds polluted by sewage are within easy reach of the large working-class population.

The position therefore is that the known features of the history of Belfast fever are consistent with an explanation attributing them to the influence of shellfish, while many of these main and minor features are not consistent with explanations attributing them to the influence of either insanitary conditions or water supply.

It does not, of course, follow that shellfish have been the universal or almost universal direct cause of attacks of fever in Belfast. The correct interpretation appears to be that shellfish have been the means of keeping the disease constantly alive, as it were, in Belfast, and that not only have they been the "additional fever agency" referred to when discussing the influence of insanitary conditions, but that this additional fever-agency has largely controlled the course of events, not necessarily as the direct cause of a greater number of cases of fever than all other agencies, but by repeatedly furnishing opportunities for these other agencies to come into operation.

The most important of these other agencies have no doubt been "insanitary conditions," using this term in its widest sense, and to include the effects of inefficient sanitary administration extending over many years. Indeed it may be surmised that with an agency like shellfish repeatedly in operation—daily, at times, as it must have been in Belfast—insanitary conditions have been provided with every opportunity to operate to the full in fostering the disease.

Practical Results of the Study of Enteric Fever in Belfast.

Importance of ascertaining and recording all the facts.

One lesson which may be derived from the study of enteric fever in Belfast is the need for the careful and systematic investigation of all cases of this disease and of all cases designated simple continued fever, and for the careful and systematic record of all the facts that may be learned from these investigations, such as can only be supplied by the guidance of a skilled Medical Officer of Health, well versed in all the considerations that require elucidation. As a corollary to this there is need also for detailed observation and study of the distribution of the disease and of its manner of incidence, without which not only can no deductions of value be made as to the cause or causes operating to produce it, but also without which there is risk of arriving at conclusions which cannot be brought into agreement with the actual facts.

Need for sanitary improvements in Belfast.

Another lesson is that the very fact that the incidence of fever in Belfast has been, and, indeed, still is so heavy, supplies a very cogent reason for taking all possible steps to improve the sanitary conditions and sanitary administration of the city. There can be no doubt that insanitary conditions have played a very important part in the dissemination of the disease. These conditions are dealt with in a later part of our Report, but those which seem to call for particular and immediate attention, from the fever point of view, are :—

(1) The complete abolition of privies ;

(2) The removal at short intervals of refuse matter from houses ;

(3) The daily destruction of all such refuse ; or, if the alternative be possible, its daily removal beyond the limits of the city, so as to avoid its accumulation in " depots " within the city ;

(4) The proper paving of all back yards and back passages of houses, and their frequent cleansing ;

(5) The careful supervision of house drains ;

(6) The careful supervision and systematic flushing of sewers ;

(7) The removal of causes of " flooding " ;

(8) The inculcation of cleanliness on the people themselves, and repeated and systematic house inspection by skilled officers ;

(9) The removal to hospital of as many cases as possible of both enteric fever and continued fever, and the efficient disposal of excreta ; and

(10) The investigation, bacteriologically, of cases notified as simple continued fever, as well as of doubtful cases of enteric fever.

The water supply.

In regard to the water supply, it cannot fail to be regretted, that suspicion was so exclusively cast upon the water supply, and this not only because of the unnecessary public anxiety it occasioned, but also because it caused other and probably more correct interpretation of the facts to be overlooked.

Need for co-operation between or amalgamation of Water Commissioners and Corporation.

This suspicion, however, could hardly have arisen to any important extent had there been that close co-operation between the Corporation and the Water Commissioners which would have secured a complete interchange of the facts and knowledge within the possession of each. Complaint was made by the Corporation, on the one hand, that they had no knowledge of the distribution of the water, while the Water Commissioners, on the other hand, were without precise knowledge of the distribution of fever. It may be said that it required the appointment of a special Health Commission in order to bring together the two sets of facts possessed by these two bodies. Obviously, such a state of things is wrong.

Need for safeguarding water supply.

On the other hand, the water supply of Belfast has greatly benefited from the suspicion which has attached to it. For this suspicion has led to the purchase of farms on the gathering grounds and the dispersal of that part of the population thereon, which, from its proximity to the reservoirs, constituted the greatest potential danger to the supplies. Moreover, it may fairly be hoped that since the water failed to develop fever distributing capacity from its sources prior to this improvement, and notwithstanding the existence of enteric fever on one of the gathering grounds, there is all the more reason now for confidence in the unlikelihood of such occurrence in the future. This

confidence, however, will only be justified provided that great and constant care is bestowed on the water in all stages of its preparation. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the appointment of a bacteriologist to assist in the constant supervision of the efficacy of these various stages, which was foreshadowed by the Water Commissioners during our sittings, will speedily take effect.

Sewage disposal and shellfish.

As regards shellfish, the most important practical question relates to sewage disposal. Although the Corporation should continue to endeavour to prevent the sale in Belfast of shellfish obtained from the Lough, and to dissuade persons from gathering such shellfish for their own consumption, by means of warning notices, it cannot be denied that they have no power to do anything more.

Importance of question extends beyond Belfast.

It has to be borne in mind, too, that the importance of this question extends far beyond the limits of Belfast, and this in no insignificant degree; for it appears from the official returns of imports and exports for Belfast that 382 tons of shellfish were exported in 1905, 461 tons in 1906, and 466 tons in 1907. The responsibility, therefore, of the local authorities in this matter is a very heavy one, even though it be assumed that only part of this export is intended for use as human food.

Obviously, therefore, something must be done, and the question arises whether it is practicable to purify the sewage pouring into the Lough so as to make it harmless in regard to shellfish.

Views of Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal

The Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal have specially considered this question of the discharge of sewage into tidal waters in connection with shellfish, and have fully dealt with the matter in their Fourth Report. The recommendations of this Report on this matter are so important and so applicable to the case of Belfast, that some of them may be quoted in full:—

"33. It has been suggested that the evils (*i.e.* contamination of shell-fish) would be removed if the law were altered so as to require that all sewage should be purified before its discharge into tidal waters. We do not consider that any such sweeping alteration of the law could be justified. There are undoubtedly many cases, where shell-fish are not concerned, in which the discharge of crude sewage into such waters does not, according to present knowledge, cause any harm, and to require purification in all cases would lead to the waste of large sums of money. And even where shell-fish have to be considered, such an alteration of the law would not always meet the necessities of the case.

"34. In our Interim Report dated the 12th July, 1901, we pointed out that the effluents from sewage farms as well as effluents from artificial purification processes usually contain large numbers of micro-organisms, many of which appear to be of intestinal derivation. Since that time we have examined many more effluents of both classes, but have no reason to alter our opinion that such effluents must be regarded as potentially dangerous, inasmuch as they may still contain disease organisms. We would particularly refer to the experiments which Dr. Houston has made with *B. pyocyaneus*. . . . It will be seen that this micro-organism, which was added to the sewage in large numbers, passed freely through sewage purification works, consisting of—(*a*) septic tank and contact bed, (*b*) continuous filter about 10 feet in depth.

"With the advance of knowledge it is possible that some method of sewage treatment may be devised by which, within reasonable limits of cost, the dangerous qualities of sewage may be wholly eliminated, but the treatment of sewage, according to methods at present in use, cannot be relied upon so to alter its character as to allow of its discharge in the immediate neighbourhood of shell-fish layings, without incurring appreciable risk of disease being communicated by the consumption of shell-fish taken from such layings.

"In such cases either the sewage outfall must be removed or the layings closed. . . . .

"38. In our opinion no general enactment as to the treatment of sewage or as to the seizure of unwholesome food would meet the necessities of the case; the remedy must be found in connection with the waters, foreshores, ... and layings themselves.

Sewage Commission recommends control of shellfish beds as only real remedy.

"39. After carefully considering the whole of the evidence, together with the results of our own investigations and local inquiries, we are strongly of opinion that the only way in which this evil can be effectively dealt with is by placing tidal waters under the jurisdiction of some competent authority, and conferring on that authority *power to prevent the taking of shell-fish for human consumption from any position in which they are liable to risk of dangerous pollution.* . . ."

Treatment of sewage not likely to safeguard shellfish.

There seems to be little doubt that if sewage purification processes cannot be relied upon generally to completely safeguard shellfish, least of all is it likely that they will avail in the circumstances of Belfast Lough, with its shallow waters and sluggish currents, and with the vast volumes of sewage required to be dealt with.

Moreover, there is other sewage than that of Belfast to be thought of, which, though relatively small in quantity, is discharged in some cases directly upon the shellfish beds themselves, quite fresh, and without

restriction of any kind. Indeed, it may be surmised that some of these local sewage discharges may be even more dangerous as regards shellfish than that of Belfast.

The only effectual remedy, short of a vast foreshore reclamation scheme, is that indicated by the Royal Commission on the Disposal of Sewage, namely, to prohibit the gathering of such shellfish by anybody, unless it is clear that they are not to be used for human consumption.

Before this obvious and apparently simple remedial measure can be carried out, new powers will have to be conferred either on the Belfast Corporation, or on a "joint board" comprising the authorities of districts bordering the Lough, or on some other "competent authority"; but in view of the importance of this matter to the public health in Belfast, and possibly elsewhere, we are of opinion that these powers should be conferred with as little delay as may be.

We trust that the decline of fever mortality which has taken place in Belfast since 1901 will not inspire a false confidence in the future, and so result in inaction. It is to be borne in mind that this mortality, though diminished, is still unduly great as compared with other towns, and that there can be no certainty, under existing circumstances, in the maintenance even of this diminution.

The Belfast Corporation and other authorities concerned should, meanwhile, continue, by every means in their power, measures in prevention of the sale of Lough shellfish as human food, and should in all ways dissuade private gatherers from obtaining them for their own consumption.

It may also be matter for consideration whether the powers conferred by the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, may be usefully applied to this question so far as it relates to "the prevention of danger arising to the public health from the . . . . distribution of" shellfish, "intended for sale for human consumption."

In view of the large export of shellfish from Belfast, the applicability of this Act for the purpose indicated appears to deserve consideration, not only by the Local Government Board for Ireland, but also by the corresponding central departments for England and Wales, and for Scotland.

(F.)—PHTHISIS.

It has been shown in Table XI. that in the three years 1900–1902 the mean annual death-rate per 1,000 from phthisis in Belfast (3·17) was excessive as compared with that in Manchester (2·10) and with that in England and Wales (1·28), and also that it exceeded the death-rate from like cause in Dublin (3·05).

The Registrar-General for Ireland in his Annual Report for 1905 drew special attention to the statistics of phthisis and tubercular disease generally in Ireland. He showed in this report that in England and Wales and in Scotland the death-rate from phthisis has more or less steadily diminished during the last forty years, while in Ireland it has remained stationary or has even increased, and also that for nearly twenty years past the death-rate in Ireland from this cause has been considerably higher than that in either England and Wales or Scotland, although previously it had been lower. He further showed that in Ireland the death-rate among females from phthisis is greater than that among males, whereas in other portions of the United Kingdom the reverse is the case; and also that there are striking differences in the incidence of phthisis mortality on different ages.

It thus appears that excessive mortality from phthisis in Belfast is not exceptional for an Irish city, and although we heard a considerable amount of evidence from Dr. King Kerr, Sir John Byers, Professor Lindsay, and others, on the subject, it is plain, that before attempting to explain satisfactorily the causes of such excess in Belfast, it would be necessary to ascertain the causes operating to produce similar excess in Ireland as a whole.

Such an investigation is obviously outside our province, and all that it seems possible for us to do is to set out the main facts regarding phthisis in Belfast, and to indicate the most important considerations which seem to be involved.

In the first instance, it may be desirable to briefly show the broad features of phthisis mortality in Belfast in comparison with other towns, and not only of mortality from this disease, but also that from respiratory diseases, so as to obtain some insight into the behaviour of chest diseases generally. The following table has been prepared for this purpose :—

TABLE XVI.—Showing the mean annual rate of mortality per 1,000 from Phthisis and from Respiratory Diseases during the decennia 1881–1890 and 1891–1900, in the Registration Districts in which are comprised Belfast and certain cities, and in the city of Glasgow (not Registration District):—

	1881–1890.			1891–1900.		
	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Total.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Total.
Belfast, ..	**3·72**	**5·16**	**8·88**	**3·41**	**5·11**	**8· 2**
Dublin, ..	3·53	5·59	9·12	3·38	5·12	8·50
Cork, ..	2·94	4·86	7·80	3·36	4·07	7·43
Liverpool,	2·35	5·64	7·99	1·85	5·28	7·13
Manchester,	2·31	5·57	7·88	2·03	4·94	6·97
Leeds, ..	1·81	4·57	6·38	1·54	4·16	5·70
Sheffield, ..	1·90	4·93	6·83	1·35	4·28	5·63
Bristol, ..	1·67	3·56	5·23	1·37	3·31	4·68
Birmingham	1·66	4·16	5·82	1·47	4·00	5·47
Glasgow City,	2·88	5·11	7·99	2·13	4·36	6·49

It thus appears that in both these decennia the mortality referred to phthisis was greater in Belfast and the other Irish cities than it was in the English and Scottish cities named, and that the mortality referred to phthisis and respiratory diseases together, that is chest diseases generally, was also greater in Dublin and Belfast than in these English and Scottish cities.

There is, however, indication that this mortality, from both phthisis and respiratory diseases, was less in the second decennium than in the first in the Irish cities (except Cork in the case of phthisis) as well as in the English and Scottish cities.

It may be useful to examine the record of Belfast in this respect in somewhat greater detail. In the following table is shown the average annual mortality referred to phthisis and respiratory diseases in the Belfast Registration District in successive quinquennia. The rates are based on the population figures given in Table II. (column 3).

TABLE XVII.—Showing for the Belfast Registration District the average annual number of deaths and mean annual death-rates per 1,000 referred to Phthisis and Respiratory diseases in successive quinquennia :—

	Phthisis.		Respiratory Diseases.		Total Death-rate.
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	
1871–1875, ...	828	4·00	949	4·58	8·58
1876–1880, ...	860	3·87	1,257	5·65	9·52
1881–1885, ...	929	3·92	1,329	5·60	9·52
1886–1890, ...	1,039	4·02	1,399	5·40	9·42
1891–1895, ...	1,128	3·64	1,695	5·47	9·11
1896–1900, ...	1,117	3·03	1,670	4·53	7·56
1901–1905, ...	1,134	2·96	1,651	4·31	7·27

These figures show that the rate of mortality referred to phthisis, and also that referred to respiratory diseases, have been steadily, though slightly, diminishing in the Belfast Registration District since the quinquennium 1886-1890.

Much the same indication is derived from a study of the records of Belfast city as distinguished from the Registration District. The following table shows the annual deaths and death-rates from phthisis in Belfast itself since 1891, the rates being based on the figures published in the weekly "summaries" of mortality returns, and on population as estimated by the number of births registered (Table I., col. *c.*).

TABLE XVIII.—Showing for the City of Belfast the annual deaths and death-rates per 1,000 referred to Phthisis since 1891 :—

—	Deaths registered.	Death-rate per 1,000.	—	Deaths registered.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1891, ..	1,017	3·97	1899, ...	1,112	3·08
1892, ..	1,105	4·31	1900, ...	1,115	3·12
1893, ..	1,016	3·60	1901, ...	1,092	3·13
1894, ..	977	3·45	1902, ...	1,132	3·14
1895, ..	1,083	3·63	1903, ...	1,030	2·74
1896, ..	1,008	3·15	1904, ...	1,120	3·00
1897, ..	995	3·05	1905, ...	1,116	2·95
1898, ..	1,044	2·97	1906, ...	1,015	2·67

This table shows that there has been a fairly steady diminution in the mortality referred to this disease, and that this diminution first began to assume appreciable proportions after 1895.

We may next examine the incidence of phthisis mortality in Belfast on the two sexes, and on the different ages of the population in Belfast. For reasons already explained, when other causes of death were under consideration, such examination can only be made in respect of the years 1900, 1901, and 1902, from the special returns supplied to us by the Registrar-General for Ireland.

The results of this examination are very striking, as shown in the following tables :—

TABLE XIX.—Showing the number of deaths of males and females, at certain ages, which were ascribed to Phthisis in Belfast and in Manchester in three years (1900, 1901, and 1902).

—	BELFAST.			MANCHESTER.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0–5, ..	34	35	69	18	37	55
5–10, ..	23	62	85	19	38	57
10–15, ..	59	103	162	31	49	80
15–20, ..	199	291	490	80	88	168
20–25, ..	235	299	534	153	156	309
25–35, ..	368	573	941	421	347	768
35–45, ..	270	344	614	572	333	905
45–55, ..	153	135	288	501	210	711
55–65, ..	66	47	113	197	75	272
65 upwards,	13	10	23	68	31	99
All ages, ..	1,420	1,899	3,319	2,060	1,364	3,424

A cursory glance at this table is sufficient to show that the distribution of deaths referred to phthisis among the various age groups in Belfast was, in the particular period of three years, very different from that in Manchester.

Thus, in Manchester the bulk of the deaths, amounting to 70 per cent. of the total number, occurred between the ages 25–55, while, in Belfast, but little more than one-half of the deaths occurred at these ages. Moreover, at the ages under 25, about 40 per cent. of the total phthisis deaths occurred

in Belfast, while in Manchester the proportion did not reach 20 per cent. It may be added that in the case of London, for the year 1905, the corresponding percentages were 76 and 19 respectively.

The striking contrasts afforded by these figures, however, are not fully apparent until the phthisis death-rates per 1,000 living at each age group are brought into account. These death-rates for the three years in question are set out in the table below for Belfast and Manchester; for Ireland in 1905, as published in the Annual Report of the Registrar-General for Ireland; and for England and Wales in the decennium 1891–1900, as published in the last decennial supplement of the Registrar-General for England and Wales.

The figures of this table are reproduced in graphic form in the annexed diagrams.

TABLE XX.—Showing for Belfast and Manchester, in the years 1900, 1901, and 1902; for Ireland in the year 1905; and for England and Wales in the decennium 1891-1900, the mean annual death-rates per 1,000 living referred to Phthisis at various age groups among persons of both sexes, and among males and females.

——	Under 5.	5–10.	10–15.	15–20.	20–25.	25–35.	35–45.	45–55.	55–65.	65 and upwards.	All ages.
BELFAST—											
Males, ..	·52	·41	1·17	3·81	4·83	4·46	4·83	4·05	2·85	1·05	2·93
Females, ..	·55	1·12	2·01	5·13	4·56	5·48	5·02	2·75	1·85	·58	3·38
Both sexes, ..	·54	·77	1·59	4·49	4·68	5·03	4·94	3·31	2·09	·78	3·17
MANCHESTER—											
Males, ..	·19	·23	·38	1·0	1·9	3·0	5·6	7·2	5·2	3·7	2·68
Females, ..	·37	·44	·60	1·0	1·7	2·3	3·2	2·9	1·6	1·1	1·62
Both sexes, ..	·29	·33	·49	1·0	1·8	2·7	4·4	5·0	3·2	2·1	2·10
IRELAND—											
Males, ..	·4	·3	·5	1·9	3·5	4·1	3·5	2·4	1·7	1·1	2·1
Females, ..	·4	·6	1·3	3·1	3·2	4·0	3·1	1·9	1·3	·7	2·1
Both sexes, ..	·4	·4	·9	2·5	3·4	4·0	3·3	2·1	1·5	·9	2·1
ENGLAND AND WALES—											
Males, ..	·44	·17	·23	1·00	1·89	2·37	3·10	3·14	2·62	1·31	1·58
Females, ..	·39	·24	·50	1·29	1·59	1·92	2·12	1·64	1·24	·67	1·21
Both sexes, ..	·41	·21	·37	1·14	1·73	2·14	2·59	2·36	1·88	·95	1·39

The table and diagrams show that for the three years 1900–1902 the death-rate in Manchester ascribed to phthisis was relatively low at ages under 35, and that it was relatively high at the ages over 35. In Belfast in the same three years almost the reverse was the case.

Similar contrasts are observed in the diagram depicting the incidence on ages of mortality from phthisis in Ireland in 1905, and in England and Wales in the decennium 1891–1900.

The diagrams show clearly, indeed, that, for the periods in question, although the manner of incidence of phthisis deaths on ages and sex is broadly similar in Belfast and in Ireland on the one hand, and in Manchester and in England and Wales on the other hand, this manner of incidence in the case of Belfast and Ireland is very different from that in the case of Manchester, and England and Wales.

But there is another striking feature of the table and diagrams in regard to the incidence of Phthisis mortality on sex.

BELFAST HEALTH COMMISSION.

PHTHISIS.

DIAGRAM I.

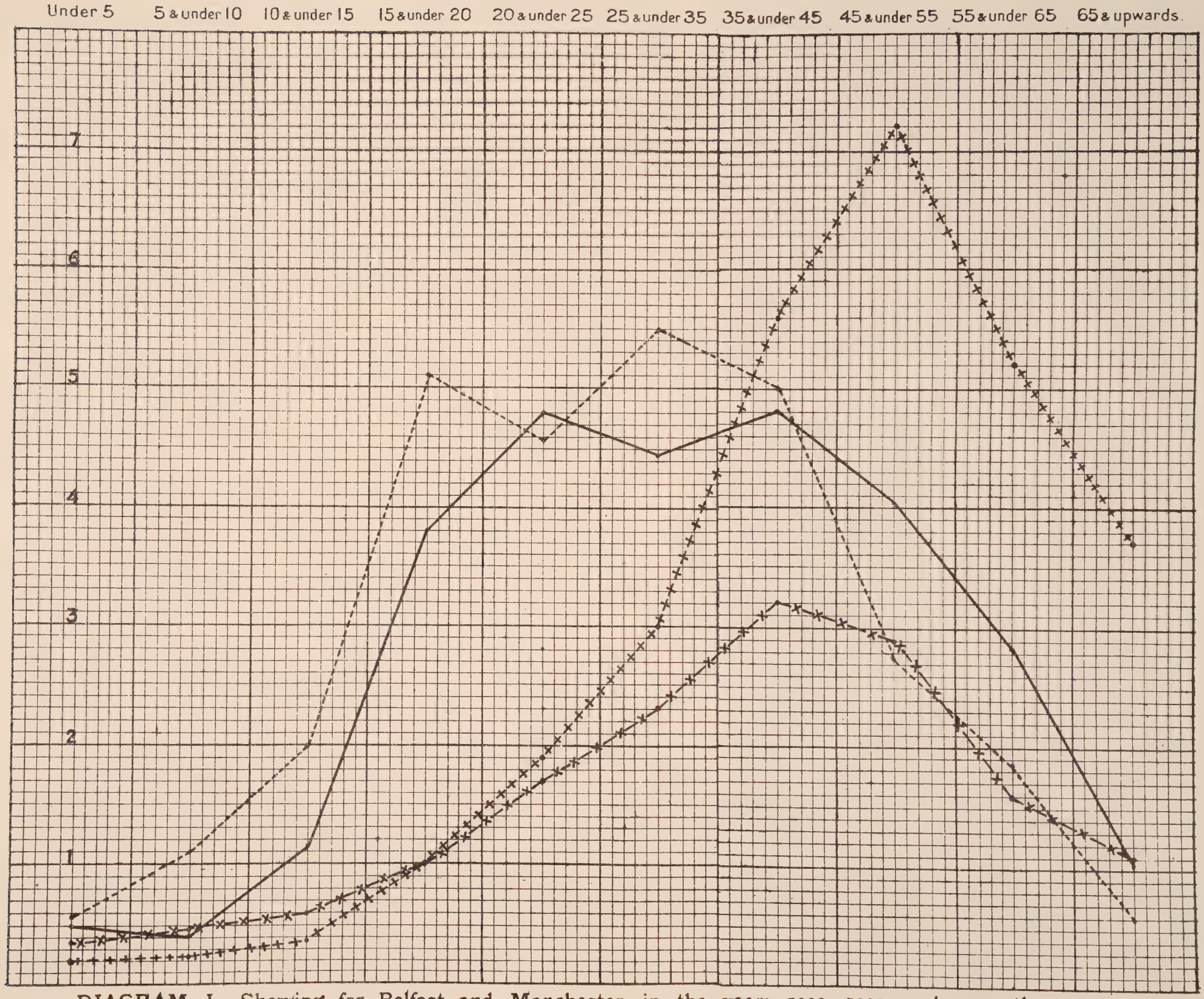

DIAGRAM I.—Showing for Belfast and Manchester, in the years 1900, 1901, and 1902, the mean annual death-rates referred to PHTHISIS, per 1000 living among males and females at 10 groups of ages.

Black Lines ———— = Belfast.

Black Lines +++++++ = Manchester.

———— = Males.

+++++++

– – – – – – – = Females.

–X–X–X–X–

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BELFAST HEALTH COMMISSION.

PHTHISIS.

DIAGRAM II.

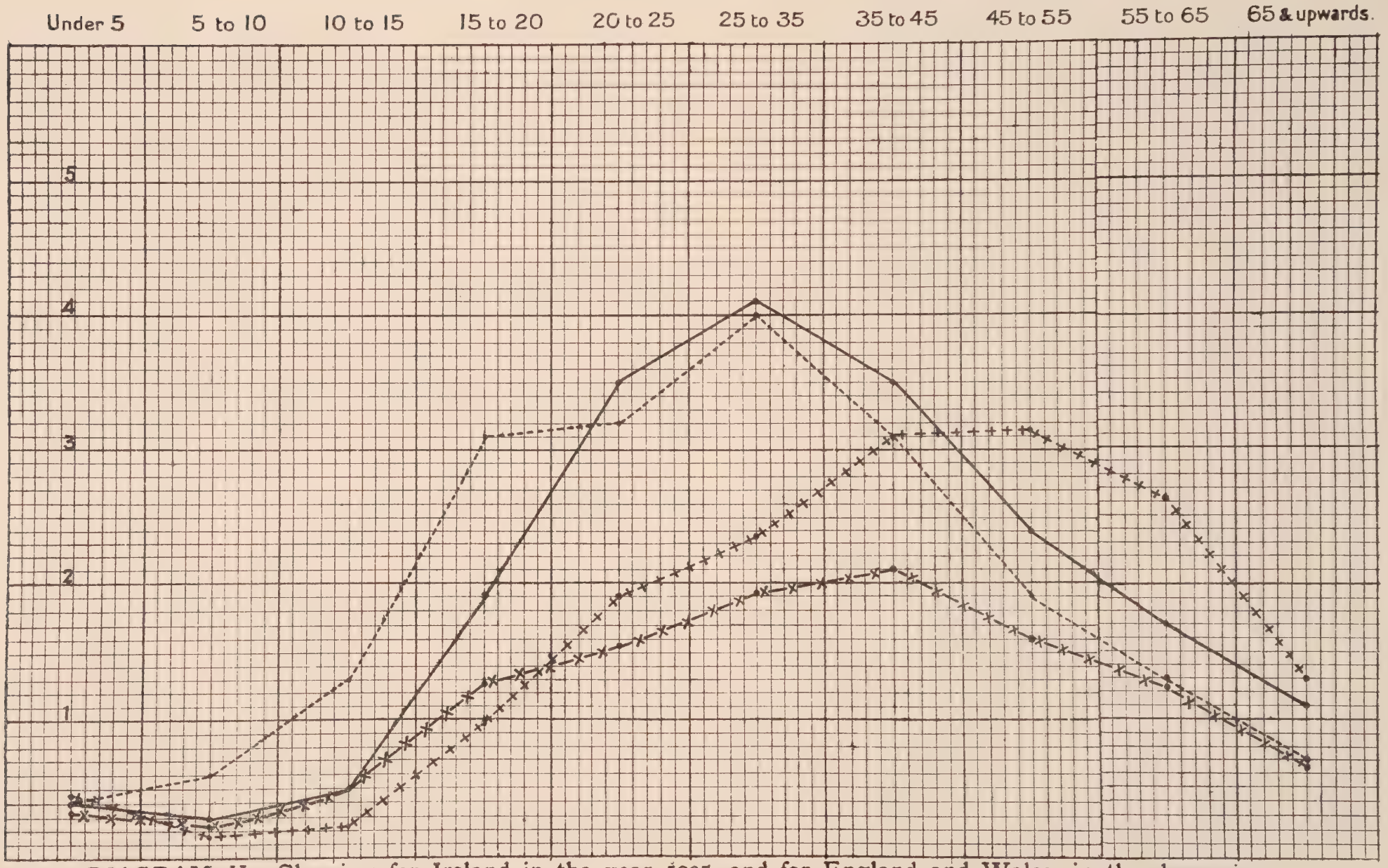

DIAGRAM II.—Showing for Ireland in the year 1905, and for England and Wales, in the decennium 1891-1900, the mean annual death-rates referred to **PHTHISIS**, per 1000 living among males and females at 10 groups of ages.

Black Lines ——— = Ireland.

Black Lines +—+—+—+—+—+— = England and Wales.

——— = **Males.**

+—+—+—+—+—+— = **Females.**

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In Belfast there appears to have been a marked excess of mortality among *females* over that among males at practically all ages between 5 and 35, while in Manchester there appears to have been a marked excess among *males* at all ages except those under 20.

The dissimilarities of the incidence of phthisis mortality on age and sex, indicated by the table and the diagrams, are in fact so great as almost inevitably to suggest that differences in the nomenclature of disease may account for them—that is to say, that in Ireland and in Belfast a large number of deaths at the younger ages may be attributed to Phthisis which in England and Wales and in Manchester are not so attributed.

Whether or not this is the correct explanation would of course be very difficult to determine. It is at least a consideration not to be lost sight of in any investigation of the subject of phthisis in Ireland.

In the case of Belfast, however, difficulty in accepting such an explanation as a complete one may be found in the fact that, as already shown, the death-rate from all causes, in the three years 1900-1902, was considerably higher at the younger ages in that city than in Manchester. It is natural to suppose that if, as matter of fact, mortality from Phthisis at the younger ages in Belfast had been a statistical fallacy due to differences of nomenclature of disease, such fallacy would have become apparent on dealing with the mortality from all causes at these younger ages. As, however, there was excess of mortality at the younger ages from all causes it might be inferred that such excess was due specifically to the excess at these ages of the mortality from phthisis. This inference obtains some confirmation from the following table which compares the difference between the mortality from all causes at the younger ages in Belfast and Manchester, with the corresponding difference between the mortality from Phthisis and that from other tubercular diseases. Analogous figures for enteric and continued fever are also included in the table.

TABLE XXI.—Showing for Belfast and Manchester the death-rates per 1,000 at certain groups of ages from (1) All Causes, (2) Phthisis, (3) Other Tubercular Diseases, and (4) Enteric and Simple Continued Fever, in the years 1900, 1901, 1902.

—	10–15.	15–20.	20–25.	25–35.	35–45.
All Causes—					
Belfast, ...	5·0	8·1	8·7	11·2	15·8
Manchester, ...	3·0	3·7	5·2	7·6	16·0
Difference, ..	2·0	4·4	3·5	3·6	—0·2
Phthisis—					
Belfast, ...	1·6	4·5	4·7	5·0	4·9
Manchester, ...	0·5	1·0	1·8	2·7	4·4
Difference, ..	1·1	3·5	2·9	2·3	0·5
Other Tubercular Diseases—					
Belfast, ...	0·9	0·5	0·3	0·3	0·3
Manchester, ...	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2
Difference, ...	0·6	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·1
Fever—					
Belfast, ...	0·6	0·8	1·1	0·9	0·6
Manchester, ...	0·1	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·2
Difference, ..	0·5	0·6	0·8	0·7	0·4

It thus appears as though the excessive mortality at the younger ages from all causes in Belfast, as compared with Manchester, in the three years 1900-2,

may have been due mainly to the excessive mortality at those ages referred to phthisis, and partly also to that from other tubercular diseases and from enteric fever.

On the other hand, given an excessive death-rate from all causes at the younger ages, it might be contended that, if there has been any "terminological inexactitude" at all in referring deaths to "Phthisis" or "Consumption," there is not any reason for assuming that such inexactitude has not operated in relation to the excess of deaths at these younger ages. Indeed, it might be held that any inaccuracy as regards nomenclature of fatal illness might be expected to be more common in the case of children than in the case of older persons. From this point of view the following table is of interest :—

TABLE XXII.—Showing the *proportion* which the Phthisis death-rate at each age group over five years bears to the death-rate from All Causes, in both Belfast and Manchester, in the years 1900–1902, taking the All Causes death-rate at each age group in each town as 100 :—

——	5–10.	10–15.	15–20.	20–25.	25–35.	35–45.	45–55.	55–65.
Belfast, ...	12	32	55	54	45	31	13	4
Manchester, ...	6	16	27	35	35	27	18	6
Percentage excess of Belfast over Manchester.	100	100	104	54	29	15	—28	—33

This table shows that not only was the death-rate referred to phthisis at the younger ages much higher in Belfast than it was in Manchester, but, further, that the *proportion* of phthisis deaths to the deaths from all causes was also very much higher, at the younger ages, in Belfast than it was in Manchester. What is even more striking, perhaps, is that it shows that more than half the deaths which occurred in Belfast between the very early ages 15 to 20 were attributed to phthisis.

It seems highly improbable that such could have been actually the case.

Before any of the hypotheses suggested by the foregoing tables could be entertained, however, an exhaustive analysis would have to be made of all the main causes of death in Belfast in respect of age and sex incidence, as disclosed not only by the special mortality returns supplied to us, but also of analogous returns for other years. It is obvious that important inferences from the returns of three years only cannot safely be drawn.

Another question that arises is one that was suggested in the course of our sittings, namely, whether the excessive mortality referred to phthisis in Belfast could be due to industrial causes.

Evidence was given by Sir John Byers and Professor Lindsay which seemed to indicate that the excessive incidence of phthisis in Belfast might be due, to some extent, to the conditions of employment, but their data, in the regrettable absence of proper records of mortality to which we have had occasion so often to refer, were admittedly fragmentary. Had there been such records it would have been a comparatively simple task to classify deaths ascribed to phthisis according to the occupations which had been engaged in by the sufferers, and thus an important contribution to knowledge of this intricate subject might have been secured. But as matters stand it seems almost impossible to express any definite opinion on the matter.

Since, however, Belfast's record as regards phthisis is not exceptional for Ireland, and even shows signs of improvement which that of Ireland as a whole does not, and also since the incidence of that mortality on age and sex in Belfast

is broadly similar to that in Ireland as a whole, it might fairly be contended that it is not likely that industrial causes have played a very important part in conducing to this disease in Belfast. There is, however, one feature of the incidence of the phthisis mortality on sex in Belfast which does appear to be exceptional, namely, the excessive incidence on females at the ages 25-35, and 35–45. (See Table XX and diagrams). In view of the large number of women employed in the various branches of the linen industry in Belfast, it may be that industrial causes have operated to conduce to the exceptional female phthisis mortality at these ages.

On the other hand, these and other remarkable differences in the age and sex incidence of mortality from this disease, which we have referred to above, may have other factors of far-reaching importance underlying them. In our opinion it is quite clear that the whole subject of phthisis in Ireland as compared with that in England and Wales deserves further and exhaustive inquiry. An important branch of this inquiry should clearly comprise a minute investigation into the age and sex incidence of the mortality from the disease through successive quinquennia and decennia, not only in Ireland as a whole, but also in each of the various Irish towns, and in the rural districts. If this is done it may well be that information of essential importance will be obtained by way of ascertaining the causes of such incidence on age and sex: and if these causes are thus ascertained, it may turn out that much will have been achieved towards elucidation of the causes of that relatively excessive mortality from phthisis which is now such a conspicuous feature of Ireland.

As regards such administrative questions as the notification of phthisis, and the provision, out of public funds, of sanatoria and dispensaries for the treatment of phthisis, we do not think it necessary to make definite recommendations. They are among the questions which, as we have already observed, cannot be settled by reference to the circumstances of Belfast, apart from those of Ireland. Moreover, the Local Government Board for Ireland have advised local authorities on these matters in recent circulars, and we understand that the Chief Secretary for Ireland has intimated his intention to introduce a Bill in the present session of Parliament in regard to these questions.

(G) CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

During our Inquiry this disease was very prevalent in Belfast, and we took such evidence as was available regarding it

That evidence did not throw any light upon the causation of the disease except that it is often associated with poverty and insanitary conditions. We can only recommend that the circumstances of every case notified should be closely investigated and recorded by the Public Health Department, and that minute study of the disease, both clinical and bacteriological, should be patiently continued. We think that until more is known of the nature and causation of the disease, it is important that as many as possible of the cases should be treated at the Isolation Hospital, and that medical practitioners in Belfast should do their utmost to encourage the removal of cases to this hospital.

Section IV.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of Belfast is under the control of the Belfast City and District Water Commissioners, who were incorporated under the Belfast Water Act of 1840, and have since controlled not only the water supply of the City but also that of some adjoining areas. There are fifteen Commissioners elected on the same franchise as the Corporation, and two *ex-officio* members—the Lord Mayor and the Chairman of the Harbour Commissioners. The Commissioners hold office for three years and retire in a body. Board meetings are held fortnightly, and there are three Committees—for Works, Finance, and Law, respectively.

The maximum powers of rating are :—

Domestic Rating, . . .	1*s.* 8*d.* in the £.
Public „ . . .	5*d.* „
Rating on Lands, . . .	2*d.* „
and the current rates are :— . . .	1*s.* 4*d.*, 4*d.* and 2*d.*

The charges for meter supplies for trade or other special purposes range from 5½*d.* to 10*d.* per 1,000 gallons.

The total borrowing powers of the Commissioners conferred by Acts 1840 to 1903 amount to £2,111,000.

The total capital expenditure of the Commissioners to 31st October, 1906, was £2,005,464 15*s.* 2*d.*, and the total debt then outstanding, £1,867,345, leaving a margin of borrowing power of £243,655. This margin, however, at 1st October, 1907, had been reduced to £68,655, and there were then undertakings in progress which will absorb about £40,000 of this balance.

In 1891 the total water revenue was £40,608.
In 1906 „ „ „ „ „ £96,400.
In 1891 the water consumption was 9½ million gallons.
In 1906 „ „ „ „ „ 14⅝ „ „

The waterworks now in use were constructed under special Acts of 1865 and later years. The water now provided is obtained from three independent sources known as the Woodburn, Stoneyford, and Mourne areas.

Woodburn supply.

The Woodburn supply is the oldest, and served the town from about 1867 to 1890, when it was supplemented by the Stoneyford supply.

In 1901 an additional supply was obtained from the Mourne area.

The Woodburn area lies from 11 to 15 miles N.E. of Belfast, at an elevation of from 320 to 1,080 feet over Ordnance Datum, and has an extent of 6,937 acres. It contains a number of farms, some of which, however, only came into existence about 1875, when a large area of mountain pasture belonging to the Municipal Commissioners of Carrickfergus was broken up into farms. In 1851 Mr. Bateman described the Woodburn area as clean pastoral mountain land, but the Census returns show that between 1871 and 1901, 72 houses were built in the townland of Commons, which was formerly quite devoid of houses. Only part of this townland is in the catchment area.

The Woodburn area was selected after long discussion and investigation, and the Commissioners were advised regarding it by the late Sir Charles Lanyon, the late Sir John M'Neill, and the late Mr. J. F. Bateman. The Woodburn scheme was gradually developed, two storage reservoirs on the

Woodburn rivers, a conduit, and a service reservoir in Belfast being first constructed. Subsequently the works were added to, and at present the reservoirs comprised in the Woodburn system are as undernoted :—

	Capacity.
Lower South Woodburn,	107,250,000
Middle ,,	460,000,000
Upper, ,,	367,250,000
North Woodburn,	81,750,000
* Lough Mourne,	401,250,000
Copeland,	133,500,000
Dorisland,	66,250,000
Two service reservoirs (Old Park and Carr's Glen),	67,500,000
Ballyaghagan and Ballysillan service reservoirs,	1,250,000
Total storage capacity,	1,686,000,000 galls.

The Woodburn works are capable of supplying about 9,000,000 gallons per day on the average, representing the collection of 20¾ inches of rain out of a gross average rainfall of 44 inches. They are incapable of further extension, and, moreover, on account of the levels at which the conduit was laid in 1865, water from this source cannot be delivered by gravitation to a higher level than 170 to 180 feet over Ordnance Datum.

The total area of the Woodburn catchment is made up of two main parts, one of which has an area of 2,252 acres, and delivers into Lough Mourne and the Copeland reservoir. All water from Lough Mourne, which is a natural lake converted for use as a reservoir, passes through the Copeland reservoir and thence by an iron pipe and short conduit to the main Woodburn conduit at Dorisland. The other main portion of the catchment has an area of 4,685 acres, and delivers by the Woodburn rivers and artificial conduits into the North and South Woodburn reservoirs, which are discharged through the Dorisland reservoir into the main Woodburn conduit leading to Belfast. Storm waters can be diverted from the Copeland reservoir, but not from the Woodburn reservoirs, with the exception of the Dorisland reservoir.

The flow from a small portion of the catchment area known as the Frenchpark conduit area, with an extent of about 470 acres, can be sent to waste, or discharged into the Dorisland reservoir or directly into the main conduit from Dorisland to the filters at Oldpark, which is for the greater part of its total length of about nine miles a culvert 3½ feet in diameter of brickwork in lias lime mortar.

It is evident that water can be drawn from these reservoirs in a great many ways, but it was stated that care is taken to select from time to time that portion of the available supply which is in the best condition, and that the water is decanted from reservoir to reservoir. The total storage capacity of the reservoirs is about 180 days' supply at 9 million gallons a day, but there is reason to believe that a small portion of the supply may occasionally pass to the filters, from the Frenchpark conduit area, without passing through any storage reservoir.

It was stated that at times the supply from this system is drawn from the South Woodburn reservoirs, at other times a combined supply from the North and South Woodburn reservoirs is drawn, and that at other times the entire supply is taken from Lough Mourne and Copeland reservoirs to the extent of 6 million gallons a day. 1617–1620.

The Woodburn water supply was delivered unfiltered until February, 1894, when five filter beds were provided at Oldpark, Belfast. Two additional filters were afterwards provided and put in use in June, 1901. The total sand area of each filter is 3,804 square yards, and when six are at work—the other being out of use for cleaning—the total area of sand in use is 22,824 square yards.

* Lough Mourne, which is in the Woodburn district, County Antrim, should be distinguished from the Mourne Mountains catchment area in County Down

Since the introduction of the Stoneyford and Mourne supplies, the draught upon the Woodburn system has been reduced, and in recent years was stated to be under 6,000,000 gallons per day for nine months in the year, and to average 8,000,000 gallons per day for the remaining three months, so that the average rate of filtration is about 257 gallons per square yard per 24 hours for nine months and 350 gallons per square yard per 24 hours for three months.

The Woodburn water is supplied by gravitation to the town from a level about 190 feet over Ordnance Datum, and is confined to the lower parts of the city up to a level of about 160 feet over Ordnance Datum. During nine months of the year those areas receive a mixture of waters from the Woodburn and Mourne areas which at times approximates to equal proportions. The higher parts of the City in the Ardoyne and Crumlin districts were first supplied from a small high-level service reservoir at Ballyaghagan, which was constructed in 1876, and received water from springs at Whitewell up to October, 1884. Turbine pumps were then provided to supply it with Woodburn water. This latter arrangement existed until September, 1890, when the completion of the Stoneyford works made it possible to supply this district by gravitation. The turbine pumps were then removed. About 300 people are still supplied from the Whitewell springs.

16645. Since August, 1900, small high areas of the City, known as the Ligoniel and Ballysillan areas, which cannot be supplied by gravitation, have been supplied with Woodburn water pumped from the service reservoir at Oldpark into a small service reservoir at Horse Shoe at a level of about 600 feet over Ordnance Datum. The population in the Woodburn areas of supply is estimated at 258,500.

Stoneyford Supply. 16647. The growth of the City, especially in the higher districts, rendered it necessary to seek a supplemental water supply at a higher pressure than the Woodburn system could give, and by the Act of 1884 the Water Commissioners were authorised to construct waterworks in the Stoneyford district, which had been placed second to the Woodburn district by the late Mr. Bateman, and which Mr. Macassey, M.Inst.C.E., said was the best source of supplemental supply available to the Commissioners.

The Act of 1884 authorised the construction of the main Stoneyford reservoir, a conduit, a service reservoir at Lagmore, and the necessary distributing mains, and by the authority of an Act of 1889 a second storage reservoir was constructed in the adjoining Leathemstown area, mainly for the better regulation of compensation water awarded to millers.

The total catchment area which lies between 445 and 1,085 feet over Ordnance Datum is made up as follows :—

	Acres.
Stoneyford Reservoir area, ...	1,688
Stoneyford Conduit area, ...	1,950
Leathemstown Reservoir area, ...	1,710
Total, . .	5,348

from which, after providing compensation water, a supply of 3½ million gallons a day is obtainable from the average annual rainfall of 35·65 inches.

The nature of the catchment area is similar to that in the Woodburn district, and is dealt with later on in this Report.

The area called the conduit area can only deliver into the reservoir when the water in it is at least eight feet under top water level. The storage capacity of the reservoirs is as follows :—

	Gallons.
Stoneyford Reservoir, ...	769,500,000
Leathemstown Reservoir, ...	99,500,000
Lagmore Service Reservoir, . . .	21,250,000
Total, . .	890,250,000

The average draught for town supply from these works in recent years has been under 3 million gallons per day, and the total capacity of the main reservoirs is equal to about 300 days' supply.

The water is drawn from the Stoneyford reservoir by a closed brick culvert to filters at Forked Bridge, about a mile below the reservoir, and is then conveyed by a similar culvert to Lagmore service reservoir, about 6½ miles below the filters, and about 5½ miles from the centre of Belfast. From the service reservoir the supply is given by two cast-iron mains 15 inches and 18 inches in diameter, at a head of about 350 feet over Ordnance Datum, to the higher parts of the city on the Antrim side between the levels of 160 and 300 feet over Ordnance Datum, with a population of about 93,000.

The Stoneyford supply was first brought into use in January, 1890, and until the first instalment of the Mourne supply was introduced in 1901, extended to high-lying portions of the City, on the County Down side, which are now supplied with Mourne water. The water was delivered unfiltered until June, 1892, when four filters were provided at Forked Bridge. Two additional filters were afterwards provided and put into use in March, 1903.

Each of the six filters has a sand area of 2,730 square yards, so that an area of 13,650 square yards may be taken as available at one time, and therefore, with a draught of 3 million gallons a day, the average rate of filtration would be about 220 gallons per square yard per 24 hours.

Mourne Supply.

In 1892 the Water Commissioners decided that a further supply of water was necessary, and after prolonged investigation a catchment area in the Mourne Mountains was selected, and powers for the acquisition of the necessary water rights, and of land for the construction of a reservoir in the valley of the Kilkeel River, were obtained by an Act of 1893. By an Act of 1897 power was obtained to construct another reservoir in the adjoining valley of the Annalong River, and by an Act of 1903 power was given to change the proposed site of the reservoir embankment in the Kilkeel valley. The whole of the waters of the rivers above the points of interception were acquired, and it was proposed to carry out the work by instalments, the first of which has been executed. This comprises weirs for the interception of the flow of the rivers, a conduit about 35 miles long to a service reservoir at Knockbrecken, about 5½ miles from the centre of Belfast, and the necessary mains to the City. The capacity of the service reservoir is 98 million gallons, and it affords a pressure of about 350 feet over Ordnance Datum.

The conduit was constructed as follows :—

With concrete work in cut and cover, . .	15·7 miles.
In tunnel, , ...	6·65 „
With pipes, ...	12·6 „

The pipes or syphon portions of the conduit have a carrying capacity of about eleven million gallons per day, but the remainder of the conduit has about three times that capacity. It is proposed that additional syphons shall be added at a future time, when required.

The area of the Mourne catchment is 8,724 acres, and all of it except 424 acres has been acquired by the Water Commissioners, and its elevation is from 440 to 2,796 feet over Ordnance Datum.

Water from the Annalong River was brought into use about September, 1901, and from the Kilkeel River in 1905.

During dry periods of the year, the Mourne supply is used solely for the higher areas, on the County Down side of the City, which have a population estimated at 37,500, and an average consumption of water of 1,930,000 gallons per day, but during the wet periods of the year the supply is extended into the Woodburn area of supply. During 1906 about six million gallons per day on the average were supplied to the City from Knockbrecken, to which reservoir the works furnished an average of about eight million gallons a day, the excess water being discharged at the waste weir of the reservoir.

In 1906 the average daily supply to the City was :—

From Woodburn, . . .	5,878,720 gallons
From Stoneyford, . .	2,913,439 ,,
From Mourne, ...	5,930,020 ,,
Total, . . .	14,722,179 gallons.

Storm waters can be rejected at the intakes from the Annalong and Kilkeel Rivers.

The Mourne supply has no storage except that afforded by the conduit and service reservoir, and is not filtered.

In 1877 Mr. Macassey was instructed to report on the advisability of filtering the Belfast water supply, and stated that he was of opinion that filtration was necessary for the water then supplied from Woodburn. At this time, however, the storage capacity was much less than it now is, and the water from the reservoirs passed along the beds of the rivers for some distance before it entered the conduit. Filters were first introduced for the Woodburn supply in 1894.

According to the evidence of Mr. Richard Hamilton, Secretary to the Water Commissioners, the quality of the water supply had never been questioned until a report, dated November, 1898, on the epidemic of typhoid fever in that year was made by Professor Lorrain Smith. Professor Letts, however, appears to have drawn attention to the doubtful quality of the water according to chemical analyses not later than 1886.

Potential Sources of Pollution on the Catchment Areas.

The Mourne Mountains catchment area is an upland gathering ground of the highest class. It is uncultivated, and is free from human habitations. The whole area is owned by the Water Commissioners with the exception of a small portion in the Annalong valley, where some quarries are being worked, a considerable number of men being daily employed there. It is important that this small portion of the catchment area, situated as it is, not far from the main Annalong river, should be acquired by the Commissioners, if there is no possibility of diverting the water which flows from it.

The Stoneyford catchment area, on the other hand, supports a resident population engaged in farming. Until recent years the population living on the whole of this catchment area was estimated at about 750 persons, and the area under cultivation as distinct from that used as pasture was said to be some 2,240 acres, or about two-fifths of the whole. Most of this cultivated land was in the lower reaches of the catchment area, and therefore nearer the reservoirs than the pasture land.

Numerous streams and rivulets feed the main streams supplying water to the reservoirs, and into these, of course, the drainage from the cultivated land and from the dwellings must eventually pass. So far as we know, few of the dwellings are provided with proper means of drainage. For the most part, they are not provided with privy or closet accommodation, and slop waters find their way, after being cast upon the ground near the houses, into the nearest watercourse. In addition drainage from pigstyes, manure heaps, &c., frequently accompanies these slop waters.

The importance of the pollution which thus arises varies in individual cases within very wide limits. Sometimes the distance which has to be traversed by a given pollution along a ditch or other feeder of a main stream, and along a main stream itself before it reaches the reservoir is very considerable—a mile or more—but in some cases the connection between a given pollution and the reservoir is more direct, or would appear to have been so until recent years. The actual amount of pollution at any given spot varies considerably, but usually it is not great, for the dwellings and farms are widely scattered, and are seldom to be found in groups.

Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that although the amount and importance of the pollutions may appear small, if each individual instance be regarded by itself, the sum total of them must be considerable.

In the case of this catchment area the importance of these potential sources of pollution has been greatly enhanced in the past by the occurrence year after year for several years of isolated cases of enteric fever among the resident population. The Water Commissioners claimed that they did all in their power to prevent water, which could possibly be regarded as likely to be contaminated with drainage from houses invaded by fever, from passing into their reservoirs, and it is due to them to say that they have latterly shown great activity in this respect. But when the natural difficulties of the situation are considered, especially the facts that enteric fever is not usually recognised at its onset, and that cases probably occur in any endemic prevalence of the disease which are not recognised at all, it is clear that any efforts to prevent infective material from gaining access to the reservoirs were not likely to be altogether successful.

It is evident therefore that in this gathering ground there were potential sources of pollution, and also that infective matter may, from time to time, have actually succeeded in reaching the reservoirs.

The Woodburn catchment area is similar to the Stoneyford area, and also supports a resident farming population estimated to have comprised until recent years some 1,000 persons. The sanitary conditions of dwellings occupied by the people are similar to those already described at Stoneyford, but cases of enteric fever are not known to have occurred among them.

Prior to 1899 the Water Commissioners endeavoured from time to time to put a stop to some of the more gross pollutions of the tributary streams on these gathering grounds, and in some cases provided concrete manure pits and drains, but they had not only to contend against unwillingness on the part of farmers to make use of such appliances when provided, but also they were hampered, as they claimed, by defects in their legal powers to protect their water from contamination. We are inclined, however, to the opinion that they did not sufficiently exercise or test these powers.

In 1899 the Commissioners obtained an Act enabling them to acquire compulsorily certain scheduled portions of the Stoneyford and Woodburn catchment areas, comprising, roughly, all lands within about three quarters of a mile of their main reservoirs. They have largely exercised the powers conferred by this Act, though their action has been much hindered by the slow legal processes involved.

As regards the Stoneyford area, they obtained possession of 365 acres in 1901, 489 acres in 1902, and 180 in 1903, since which date they have acquired another 34 acres. In all 59 farms or portions of farms have been purchased, including 51 dwellings occupied by 194 persons, all of whom have removed elsewhere.

As regards the Woodburn area, 142 acres were acquired during 1900-1903, 723 acres were acquired in 1904, 356 acres in 1905; 768 acres in 1906, and 758 during the present year, while a further 427 acres have been acquired but have not yet been taken possession of. In all 174 farms or portions of farms have been acquired on this area, and a population amounting to 538 persons has been displaced.

The total cost of these purchases has amounted to about £250,000.

Quality of Belfast Water.

We may next consider briefly the quality of Belfast water. We had evidence of this from a bacteriological point of view, from Professor Symmers, Professor of Pathology, Queen's College, Belfast; Professor Percy Frankland, the Water Analyst of the Water Commissioners; Dr. Houston, Water Examiner of the Metropolitan Water Board; and Dr. Mervyn Gordon, Bacteriologist, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

The two last-mentioned bacteriologists were consulted by the Water Commissioners in consequence of a report made in February, 1907, by Professor Symmers to the Belfast Corporation, and through them to the public, that two samples of tap water obtained in Belfast contained, in each case, a micro-organism which was "in every particular identical with the bacillus of typhoid fever" so far as he had, at the time of his report, been able to investigate its identity.

In their preliminary report to the Water Commissioners, Drs. Houston and Gordon stated that after subjecting Professor Symmers' bacillus to a variety of tests they were unable to confirm the opinion that it was the *Bacillus typhosus*. Professor Frankland expressed the same opinion, and indeed Professor Symmers himself, as a result of further investigation, came to the same conclusion. Drs. Houston and Gordon further stated in this preliminary report that they had failed to find the typhoid bacillus in any of the samples of Belfast water collected by them, and that, having examined the various waters as supplied to consumers for the presence of *B. coli*, they had failed to find these organisms in the Mourne water (10 c. c.), but had found them in both the Stoneyford and Woodburn waters.

In a second report Drs. Houston and Gordon dealt with the matter in greater detail; first, in regard to the quality of the water at the various sources. Their experiments showed that about one half of the samples taken from the feeding streams of the Stoneyford and Woodburn areas showed the presence of typical *B. coli* in 1 c. c., a result which they considered reasonably satisfactory for raw upland water. Samples from the Mourne Mountains sources revealed no coli-like microbes in 10 c. c.

They then dealt with the matter as regards the quality of the Stoneyford and Woodburn waters after storage, and showed that about half of the samples taken from the storage reservoirs also contained typical *B. coli* in 1 c.c. There was thus apparently no improvement in the quality of the water after storage, as judged by the *B. coli* test. Dr. Houston's explanation of this result was that, owing to the prolonged storage, the stored water was not comparable with raw water collected on the same day, and that the quality of the raw water collected may have been exceptionally favourable on the particular occasion when their samples were taken.

Drs. Houston and Gordon next showed the effect of filtration on the quality of the waters. Their experiments indicated that in the case of both Stoneyford and Woodburn waters, the total number of micro-organisms was reduced by about 95-99 per cent., and that with two exceptions, no *B. coli* was present in the filtered water in 10 c. c. These results they also regarded as reasonably satisfactory.

Lastly, in regard to the quality of water as supplied to consumers, they showed that no sample contained *B. coli* in 1 c. c., and that 19 out of 26 samples were free of the same microbe in 10 c. c.

Their general conclusion as result of their experiments may be quoted in full. "As stated in our first report, the presence of *B. coli* had admittedly a varying significance according to the source from which it is derived. Bearing this in mind, we consider that the results yielded by samples of the raw water are reasonably good for an upland water; and that the results given by the water after filtration, demonstrating as they do a large general diminution in its bacterial contents, imply in the present instance, a corresponding improvement in its quality for potable purposes, and therefore cannot be regarded as other than satisfactory."

In another report Drs. Houston and Gordon compared the quality of Belfast tap water, as judged by the *B. coli* test, with that of the water of some of the chief towns in England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland. All the samples used for this comparative test were taken in April, 1907.

Excluding Belfast, 215 samples from twenty-six towns were taken, and of these 123 or 57 per cent. contained no typical *B. coli* in 100 c.c., while 92 or 43 per cent. contained these micro-organisms in 100 c.c. or in less. Twelve samples of Belfast water were taken, and of these 7 or 58 per cent. contained no typical *B. coli* in 100 c.c., while the remainder contained these micro-organisms in that quantity. Drs. Houston and Gordon inferred from these

results that the quality of Belfast water compared favourably with that of the water of other cities. Though the number of samples of Belfast water examined for this purpose was necessarily small, it is to be noted that of the twenty-six samples taken on a previous occasion for the purpose of their second report 15 or 58 per cent. contained no typical *B. coli* in 100 c.c., a result which goes to confirm the result of the examination of the later samples.

In their last report Drs. Houston and Gordon detailed experiments made by them to determine the vitality of the typhoid bacillus in Belfast water. For this purpose they used samples of Stoneyford and Woodburn water, before and after filtration in each case, and introduced into them enormous numbers of living typhoid bacilli. The samples were then stored in the dark. It was found that the typhoid bacilli which had been introduced into these samples rapidly diminished in numbers in a very short space of time. After a week the numbers had fallen from 10 millions to between 100 and 1,000 per c.c., and by the twenty-ninth day the bacillus could not be detected in either of the filtered waters, although for some time longer it could be detected in the unfiltered waters.

It might be inferred from these experiments that typhoid bacilli could exist for not longer than some thirty days in the great storage reservoirs at Stoneyford or Woodburn if they found access to them. It is probable, however, that under natural conditions the period of their existence in the reservoirs would be much less, for in the experiments the bactericidal effect of sunlight was excluded. In this connection Drs. Houston and Gordon point out that "experiments recently made in America under conditions more closely approximating to the natural conditions imply that decrease of the typhoid bacillus is much more rapid than under these more artificial laboratory conditions."

But it is evident from these experiments what an essential safeguard these great reservoirs, with a capacity for storage and settlement of water, extending as it does from 180 to 300 days, must have been to the safety of the Belfast water as supplied to the consumer.

Two other reports were submitted by Drs. Houston and Gordon dealing in some detail with the characters of the bacillus suspected by Professor Symmers to have been the typhoid bacillus, and with the views expressed by Professor Lorrain Smith in his report of 1898, in which he connected the prevalence of enteric fever in Belfast with the Stoneyford water supply. These need not be referred to further. They are reproduced in the Appendix together with the report on the experiments regarding the vitality of the typhoid bacillus in Belfast water.

Professor Percy Frankland, the official analyst of the Water Commissioners, also gave evidence. A number of reports made by him in past years were submitted to us, from which it appears that he had expressed views as to the Belfast water supply generally in accordance with those formulated by Drs. Houston and Gordon as result of their special experiments.

All these experts were unanimously of opinion that, notwithstanding the great improvements which have recently been effected at the Stoneyford and Woodburn gathering grounds, great and constant care in the storage and filtration of the various waters is called for, and that a bacteriologist should be engaged to make frequent observations.

The evidence thus adduced, as well as the inspections made by us showed that, although a great improvement has been effected in the Woodburn and Stoneyford catchment areas by the acquisition of all houses and lands within a distance of from half-a-mile to three-quarters of a mile from the reservoirs, there still remain in each catchment area potential sources of pollution which make it imperative that the supply from these areas should receive long storage and most careful filtration.

Little has yet been done to improve the quality of the water passing in the feeding streams from the higher lands not purchased, by irrigation on the lower lands acquired, and this matter should at once receive attention. Special care should be taken to remove a risk of pollution at the Copeland reservoir by drainage from the public road, and from some houses outside the area purchased. 8185–8191.

The total storage capacity of the reservoirs in connection with the Woodburn and Stoneyford works is equal to about 200 days' supply of the total yield of 12½ million gallons a day, but of course it is not practicable to ensure that all the water is stored for the same time. The average figures obtained by dividing the daily supplies in gallons by the number of square yards of filter area are satisfactory, but it appears from the evidence that the limits of rates within which the individual filters work are very wide indeed, and that occasionally a rate of as much as 800 gallons per square yard per day is reached at the Oldpark filters, where the area of sand is less in proportion to the supply of water than at Forked Bridge. It is right, however, to say that until recent years such a rate was considered to be not excessive. Having regard to modern investigations and to the necessity admitted by all the expert witnesses for very careful treatment of the Woodburn and Stoneyford waters, steps should be taken as soon as possible to secure uniformity of working of individual filters, as was recommended more than once by Professor Percy Frankland. The best means to ensure this requirement should be carefully considered by the Engineers of the Water Commissioners, aided by a bacteriologist.

Hitherto since 1898 the Belfast water supply has been analysed quarterly by Professor Percy Frankland, and his special reports made from time to time contain much valuable information and advice. It is to be regretted that the advice they contain has not been more fully attended to, and we are of opinion that it is necessary that in future the filtration works should be managed in full accordance with what modern knowledge shows is necessary, including—

(*a*) The use of fine sand of a standard size in the upper layers of the filters for a depth of at least 12 inches.

(*b*) The use at all times of as great an area of sand as can be made available.

(*c*) The prevention of unduly rapid filtration by the use of improved regulating apparatus capable of fine adjustment.

(*d*) Bacteriological control of the results of filtration.

The possibility of the passage of unstored water to the filters and of unfiltered water into the filtered water reservoirs or mains should be excluded.

We believe that much care is taken to send down from the storage reservoirs that water which is deemed to be in the best condition for supply, but we are of opinion that regulations regarding this important matter should be prepared by the Engineers of the Commissioners, who have now considerable experience enabling them to prepare such rules.

The question whether or not the Water Commissioners should have abandoned the older catchment areas and developed the Mourne Scheme more rapidly than was at first intended has been carefully considered by us. We are satisfied that the Mourne Scheme was not intended to be a substitute for the older waterworks, but merely to supplement them, and we are of opinion that the Commissioners have acted not unwisely in their policy in recent years. Evidently their hands were greatly tied by imperative financial considerations, and in deciding to maintain and improve the older waterworks they were guided by expert advice of the highest kind.

The early development of the Mourne supply should be the main feature of future policy.

The evidence regarding the Woodburn and Stoneyford supplies does not, in our opinion, justify their condemnation, but it certainly establishes the necessity for very careful treatment of those supplies.

We have carefully considered the question whether it is desirable that there should be a separate authority to control the water supply of Belfast.

We are of opinion that, although the Water Commissioners have done much excellent work, the water supply of Belfast should be in the hands of the Corporation, and base this opinion on the following grounds :—

(1.) That water supply is essentially a matter which should be administered by the authority responsible for the public health. The experience of Belfast as regards enteric fever furnishes a strong practical reason in favour of this principle. If the Corporation had been fully aware of the distribution of the water, and if the Water Commissioners had been fully aware of the distribution of the disease—in other words, if there had been one body instead of two—it is difficult to believe that serious question could ever have arisen that the water had played a prominent part in the production of enteric fever in the city.

For other practical reasons, also, it should be managed by the authority which controls the streets of the city and the erection of buildings, as with such single control there would be a clearer and less divided responsibility as to sanitary conditions, and a more convenient and economical discharge of official duties, than is now possible, could be secured.

(2.) That while the financial powers of the Water Commissioners are strictly limited the Corporation have wider financial resources.

(3.) The multiplicity of elections leads to reduced interest being taken in them, and increases the difficulty of securing the best men for the direction of public affairs.

It is interesting to note that in connection with the inquiry held in 1859 by a Royal Commission into rating questions at Belfast, the report stated—"We are of opinion that it is desirable that the duty of supplying the town with water and the exercise of the powers necessary for that purpose should be imposed on and entrusted to the Corporation of Belfast." "We recommend that the Water Commissioners should be consolidated with the Corporation of Belfast."

Section V.

MAIN DRAINAGE.

Main Drainage Act, 1887. Provision of Works.

Until the main drainage works, authorised by the Belfast Main Drainage Act of 1887, and carried out between 1888 and 1895, were completed, the sewers of the city discharged into the River Lagan, either directly or by contributory streams, but now discharge into intercepting sewers which convey the sewage to outfall works situated on land reclaimed from the Lough between the mouth of the Lagan and the Antrim shore, about two miles below Queen's Bridge. Practically the whole of the area comprised in the city before the extension in November, 1897, is now sewered to this outfall, and a portion of the added area on the County Down side also discharges sewage in this direction by the Knock Valley sewage system, constructed by the Belfast Rural Sanitary Authority before 1897. Large portions of the added areas, including Belmont, Sydenham, on the south, and Greencastle on the north, are, however, still incompletely sewered, and such sewers as exist discharge on the foreshore at various points. Intercepting sewers are now, however, being constructed for the Greencastle district, which will discharge to the main outfall, and plans have been prepared for intercepting sewers and separate outfall works at Sydenham, to which it is proposed to discharge all the sewage from the Knock and Sydenham district. It is also proposed to divert to these works the sewage of a portion of the old city area in Ballymacarrett, which at present is carried to the main outfall. When these works are completed the whole of the sewage of the extended city, excepting that of a few small areas, will be sent to two outfalls in tidal waters.*

The Main Drainage Act of 1887 definitely specified the course of the high level and outfall sewers, the construction of such low level sewers and works as might be necessary for intercepting and diverting to the outfall works all sewage flowing into the River Lagan and the Victoria Channel through the sewers of the Corporation, which were not intercepted by the specified high level sewer, and also directed the construction of a sewage storage tank at the outfall works of a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons.

The Act provides that—

> "It shall not be lawful to discharge sewage into Belfast Lough by means of the authorised works, except between the commencement of ebb tide and thirty minutes after half ebb tide at the point of discharge."

It, however, permits the discharge, after or in time of heavy rain, of water which may contain sewage matter by means of any storm outfall or overflow.

Corporation Act, 1899. Purification of Sewage.

By Section 43, Sub-section 6, of the Belfast Corporation Act, 1899, it is enacted that—

> "The Corporation shall, within three years from the passing of this Act, provide works and appliances necessary for the proper purification of the sewage of the City of Belfast discharged from the system of works authorised by the Belfast Main Drainage Act, 1887, and shall efficiently work the same."

It further provides that—

> "The system of treatment and method of putting the same into operation adopted by the Corporation shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government Board."

A system of intercepting sewers was designed about thirty years ago by the late Mr. Montgomery, City Surveyor, but was not carried out. The system finally adopted in 1887 generally resembled the earlier design, except that in Mr. Montgomery's scheme two outfalls were proposed, one on each side of the river at the Twin Islands, while by the works as executed sewage from both sides of the river is conveyed to the one outfall on the Antrim side.

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*In Ballygomartin, a somewhat detached portion of the city, comprising about 100 houses, purification works, consisting of Dortmund tanks and sprinkler beds, have been designed with an ultimate capacity for about 300 houses, and one-half of these purification works are now in operation.

The sewage from the County Down side of the city now passes under the Lagan by syphons into the main low level sewer, which runs for a length of about 3⅜ miles from the southern boundary of the old city at Loughview-road to No. 1 pumping station at Duncrue-street by a course roughly parallel to and close to the river.

The size of this sewer varies from 2 feet in diameter to 7 feet in diameter between Loughview-road and the Milewater River, and is then 8 feet in diameter to the pumping station, with a gradient of 2 feet in a mile. The level of the invert of this sewer falls from 11·75 O.D. to 1 foot below O.D., 16791
and its sectional area and gradients vary considerably. According to the evidence of the City Surveyor, its lower length, when flowing 6 feet deep, can carry all the discharge the upper portion can send down, namely, 8,114 cubic feet per minute, or 73,026,000 gallons per day.

The area served by the low level sewer is 2,051 acres, including 1,030 acres on the County Down side, and the total population of the whole area is estimated at 154,000.

The capacity of the low level sewer represents a rainfall discharging from the whole area at the rate of about 1-15th of an inch per hour, and otherwise represents more than 15 times the average dry weather flow of sewage at 30 gallons per head per day.

The high level intercepting sewer, which is about 3 miles long, starts from University-road, opposite Lower Crescent, and is carried by Sandy-row, Donegal-road, and Matilda-street to Dunville distillery; thence by Distillery-road, Grosvenor-road, Cullingtree-road to Pound-street, up to which point it is 4½ feet in diameter. From Pound-street it is carried along Barrack-street, Millfield, Upper Library-street, Carrick-hill, and North Queen-street to Limestone-road, with a diameter of 6 feet, and then from this point to the No. 1 Pumping Station at Duncrue-street it has a cross-section of 8 feet by 6 feet 3 inches, and a gradient of 2 feet to a mile. The level of the invert of this sewer falls from 19·2 O.D. at Lower Crescent to 10·2 O.D. at No. 1 Pumping Station. From No. 1 Pumping Station the high level sewage and the sewage pumped from the low level trunk sewer is carried to the outfall sewer 10½ feet by 7½ feet, with a discharging capacity of about 15,000 cubic feet per minute.

The discharging capacity of the lower portion of the high level sewer is about 8,300 cubic feet per minute, and the area served by it is 2,673 acres, with an estimated population of 210,000.

The capacity of the sewer above stated is equal to a discharge of fully one-twentieth of an inch of rain per hour from the whole area, taking it as all impervious; but the City Surveyor said that only about 60 per cent. of the rainfall would reach the sewers as the area is largely suburban, and that the sewer could in practice deal with a rainfall at the rate of one-twelfth of an inch per hour. The capacity of the sewer may be otherwise expressed as equal to a flow of 74,862,000 gallons per day, or nearly twelve times the average dry weather flow of sewage from the population of 210,000 at 30 gallons per head per day.

The capacity of the pumps at Duncrue-street is 9,000 cubic feet per minute, or 81,000,000 gallons per 24 hours, and at No. 2 Pumping Station the capacity of the pumps available for pumping the sewage from the whole city to the storage tank is 3,520 cubic feet per minute, or 31,680,000 gallons per 24 hours.

Although the joint discharging capacity, viz., 16,462 cubic feet per minute, of the main intercepting sewers, is less than that of those designed by Mr. Montgomery, which appears to have been 18,250 cubic feet per minnte, the City Surveyor stated that the sizes of the sewers are as ample as are usually found in large cities. He also stated that, if he had been designing the scheme, he did not think generally he would have put in sewers of larger capacity, but that he would have divided the districts into zones for the discharge of storm water, and provided suitable pumping stations to deal with any flow in excess of six times the dry weather flow at times when ordinary storm overflows are closed on account of high tides.

The system of intercepting sewers is, however, insufficient for the work thrown on it at present in time of heavy rain, on account of—

(1.) The increase of the city area;

(2.) The inadequacy of nearly all the storm overflows at times of high tides in the River Lagan, or high floods in the River Blackstaff;

(3.) The entrance of storm water from areas outside the city.

The central portion of Belfast, comprising the older parts of the city and the principal business quarters, is generally flat, rising only slightly over the level of high spring tides, and at some places lying below that level.

The city is subject in times of exceptional rainfall to flooding, which affects an area of considerable extent near the Great Northern Railway Station and other smaller areas. The flooding is mainly due to the insufficiency of old stream channels such as the Blackstaff river and Pound Burn, which have been modified and constricted by building operations, the erection of weirs for manufacturing purposes, and the construction of bridges with inadequate waterway.

The greater part of the flood water affecting the area near the Great Northern Railway terminus comes directly by overflow from the streams, but in the other areas subject to flooding a part of the water emerges from the sewers when they are gorged by storm water and the storm overflows are blocked by high tides. Evidence was given that the basement of a building near the City Hall is "constantly flooded at high tides."

Some of the sewers near the markets were stated by the City Surveyor to be of insufficient capacity for the discharge of heavy rainfall on the area to which they belong, and it is evidently necessary to provide a storm water pumping station in this neighbourhood to relieve the sewers, as proposed by the City Surveyor.

We were informed that the difficult questions as to how the main intercepting sewers can be relieved in time of heavy rainfall, and how the flooding of areas in the city may be prevented, are engaging the attention of the City Surveyor, and we recommend that these allied matters should be effectively dealt with as soon as possible, as the effect of the floods is undoubtedly very detrimental to the city generally, and specially injurious to the inhabitants of the flooded areas.

We are of opinion the proposal to divert a large part of the storm waters of the Blackstaff river by a tunnel carried from a point near the junction of the Blackstaff river and Clowney Water river to the Lagan is a good one, but in addition we consider the weirs in the Blackstaff river and Pound Burn should be removed, and the channels rectified and improved, so as to be as free and easily maintainable as possible. A good form for such stream beds in a city area is a semicircular channel with smooth slopes of concrete or paving rising from the edges of the channel. By Section 24 of the Belfast Improvement Act, 1847, the Corporation is specially empowered to deal with weirs and other obstructions which are likely to prevent good drainage.

Sewers.

According to the evidence of the City Surveyor a great many of the old sewers have been taken up and relaid from time to time, but many still require improvement. The amount expended per annum for this purpose during the past five years averaged about £2,200. He stated that there are many old sewers of which the dimensions could not be got because they are not on any plans, that many old sewers had no manholes on them, and that deposits are frequently found in old sewers which have had the flow in them reduced by the execution of the main drainage works.

For the purposes of Professor Lorrain Smith's Report of 1903, a special examination as to the condition of sewers in certain areas was made in 1901, with the following results. In one district, with an area of 10A. 1R. 2P. and an average elevation of 3 feet over high water level, the sewers, varying in size from 9 inches to 42 inches, were examined at twenty-seven openings, and the state of repair was found to be "good" at twelve points, "fair" at twelve points, and "bad" at three points, and deposit varying in depth from 4 inches to 14 inches was found at fourteen points. In this area tests applied to the

house drains showed that at least 33 per cent. were "defective." In a second district, with an area of 16A. 3R. 21P. and an average elevation of 99 feet over high water, the sewers, varying in size from 9 inches to 20 inches, were examined at fourteen points, and found to be in good order, and free from deposit at all the points of examination. In this district the smoke test proved that 73 per cent. of the house drains were "defective." In a third district, with an area of about 15 acres and an average elevation of 10 feet over high water, the sewers, varying in size from 6 inches to 30 inches, were examined at seventeen points, and the state of repair was found to be "good" at fourteen points, and "bad" at three points. Deposit was found from 3 to 17 inches in depth at eight points. In this area at least 32 per cent. of the house drains were "defective." In a fourth district, with an area of $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres and an average elevation of 10 feet over high water, the sewers, varying in size from 9 inches to 66 inches, were examined at twenty-six points, and the state of repair found "good" at twenty points and "bad" at six points. Deposit varying in depth from 4 to 10 inches was found at fourteen points. In this area at least 47 per cent. of the house drains were defective. In a fifth district, with an area of $65\frac{1}{2}$ acres and an average elevation of 160 feet over high water, the sewers, varying in size from 9 inches to 30 inches, were examined at thirty-four points, and the state of repair found "good" at all the points of examination. These sewers were also found free from deposit.

It is regrettable that the terms "good," "fair," and "bad" used in the report on this investigation are not defined, and that no other information in detail as to the condition of the sewers in the city was obtainable. The information obtained in those special areas, however, supports to some extent the opinion expressed by the City Surveyor already mentioned, and in our opinion indicates that the Corporation should, as soon as possible, have a complete survey of the condition of the existing sewers effected.

Evidence was given by several witnesses as to nuisance from the ventilation of sewers at the surface of the streets. The City Surveyor and Superintendent of Works stated that when complaint of such nuisance is received flushing and disinfection are carried out, and that the Surveyor takes such steps as are practicable either to close the surface ventilator or to do some other remedial work.

We consider that special care should be taken to remove grounds for complaint as to surface ventilation of sewers—

(*a*) By systematic flushing of all sewers with flat gradients.

(*b*) By the division by flaps of steep sewers into moderate lengths, separately ventilated.

Section VI.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Part I.

Until about the year 1893 the sewers of Belfast discharged into the River Lagan, which was then in a very foul condition.

New main drainage outfall, 1893.

By the new main drainage system these sewers, as already stated, were intercepted by high and low level mains converging to an outfall in Belfast Lough about two miles seaward from Queen's Bridge, where the sewage is stored in a tank of five million gallons capacity, with the intention of limiting the discharge to a period from the beginning of ebb tide to half an hour after half ebb. This new outfall came into operation at the end of 1893.

Sewage discharged crude.

For fourteen years therefore from that date, the sewage of a population, at first of about a quarter of a million, and at the present time of about 360,000 people, has been discharged crude into the Lough at the present outfall.

But the increase in the volume of sewage discharged in recent years has been greater than the increase in population would indicate, for in 1893 Belfast had a great many privies, while now it is almost entirely a water-closet town.

Dry weather flow 15 million gallons.

The present sewage flow in dry weather is estimated by Mr. Cutler, the City Surveyor, at fifteen million gallons. Since 1901 there have been at work some experimental bacteria beds capable of dealing, it is said, with one-sixth of the sewage, but these have latterly been at work irregularly, and were recently out of operation.

Intention to discharge beyond West Bank.

The intention of the designers of the new main drainage system was, no doubt, that the sewage should be discharged beyond the "West Bank" into permanent water through the wooden shoot, nearly a mile long, which they provided. (See map of Lough).

But this wooden shoot seems to have been of faulty construction, and as early as 1897 was said by Mr. Giles, Harbour Engineer, to have been very leaky, and liable to frequent bursts; a result, no doubt, due to the slow rate of flow through this long flat conduit which led to deposit and choking. During the last two years the Corporation have been endeavouring to clear the shoot; and after clearing the deposit for some distance from the city end, several attempts have been made, by closing the openings which had been used for clearing, to force out the remainder of the deposit, but in each case the attempt has ended in another burst. The cleansing of the remaining part is proceeding, but as deposit is necessarily continuing, there is little prospect of better conditions being secured without an entirely new construction, or the substitution of other arrangements. No doubt there would be less difficulty if only settled sewage were passed through.

Discharge actually over the West Bank owing to failure of shoot.

It is evident, therefore, that only for a very few years after the completion of the main drainage scheme did the Belfast sewage wholly discharge where intended, into permanent water beyond the West Bank; and that since 1897 —that is for the last ten years—sewage has been largely discharged, through bursts and various leaks in the shoot, over the West Bank slob lands. It is unlikely that with large intermediate openings in the roof of the shoot, there should have been any appreciable flow through the partly choked outlet.

Discharge outside permitted hours.

The discharge of sewage has by no means always been limited to the permitted hours, owing to the inadequate capacity of the storage tank. Even a small amount of rain suffices to bring about a discharge which, if

BELFAST LOUGH.

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(The Lighter Shading indicates the Slo ds exposed at Low Tide.)

it be before high tide, leads to the sewage being drifted towards the timber ponds and the upper end of the Lough and the shore.

Character and strength of Belfast sewage

No systematic analyses seem to have been made to determine the character and strength of Belfast sewage. In his report of 1907 to the Corporation of Belfast on the question of Sewage Disposal, Professor Letts has given the result of such analyses of the sewage as he has made, and he states that "the actual amount of free ammonia in Belfast sewage is probably on an average about 2½ parts per 100,000 while that of albumenoid ammonia is somewhat less than half that quantity (viz., 1·25 per 100,000), and the ratio of the two may perhaps be taken as 1:0·4." However, in the table opposite page 56 in that report the average of the six samples of crude sewage there given is 1·94, say, 2 parts per 100,000 for free ammonia, and 1·24 parts per 100,000 for albumenoid ammonia.

In three out of these six samples the quantity of suspended matter varied from 31 to 41 parts per 100,000. It is obviously unsafe to rely on such limited data, and judging from the analogy of other large towns, and keeping in view the large amount of suspended matter brought down by storm waters, it is probable that the average of suspended solids in Belfast sewage will be found to be not less than 30 grains per gallon, or 43 parts per 100,000.

This would mean about 1·91 tons dry matter or 19·1 tons of sludge per million gallons. The experience of other places shows that in dealing with five dilutions of storm water or six volumes in all, the total amount which passes to the outfall in a year, exceeds that of the average daily flow by 50 per cent. If the total daily average of Belfast sewage is taken at 15 million gallons, this would give 22½ million gallons including storm water, and would represent 22½ x 1·91 tons or about 43 tons dry matter and 430 tons of 90 per cent. sludge per day.

It is expected that when the projected Sydenham works are in operation only 12 million gallons of sewage will come daily to the present outfall. This volume, with 50 per cent. addition for storm water, will give an average of 18 million gallons per day, carrying 34·4 tons dry matter and 344 tons of sludge per day. At Dublin, where a process of precipitation has recently been started, we found that in the three months preceding our visit in August, 1907, an average of 300 tons of sludge per day had been barged to sea, from a population of about 250,000 people now connected to the main outfall.

Trade effluents are received into Belfast sewers, apparently without condition or regulation of any kind* The chief industries of the city, flax spinning and weaving, and shipbuilding, do not produce any appreciable volume of trade effluent, but on the other hand the extensive local distilleries do produce a large volume of waste liquids which are very foul, and the organic impurities of which are immensely greater than those in a similar volume of sewage. In addition there is no doubt a considerable number and variety of trade effluents passing to the sewers or the streams, but their volume relatively to that of the domestic sewage is probably not large.

The River Lagan itself is now free of local impurities, except such as are brought down by the Blackstaff and other streams; and the nearest town up the river beyond Belfast is Lisburn, a place of 11,500 inhabitants, nearly ten miles away, where sewage purification works are now provided.

Configuration of the Belfast Lough.

By the construction of the Victoria Channel many years ago, the river Lagan was made to deliver into the Lough between the "Twin Islands," where it has a width of about 2½ miles, leaving on either side back-waters; that on the north reaching back to the Main Drainage Works and the Timber Ponds and the mouth of the Milewater stream, while that on the south reaches back to the mouth of the Connswater stream and the reclaimed lands forming the Victoria Park.

* See 3rd Report of Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal—"Trade Effluents," 1903.

The Main Drainage outfall shoot is to the north of the Victoria Channel, and extends about a mile seaward from the storage tank, but the actual delivery of the sewage, as we have seen, is now largely on the slob lands of the West Bank about ½ mile to the north of the outlet of the Victoria Channel.

Width of estuary and sluggish current.

In considering the effect of the mixed discharge of domestic sewage and trade effluents on the bed and waters of the Lough, it is important to note not only the width of the estuary at the point of discharge, which is about 2½ miles, but also the sluggish character of the currents.

The float experiments detailed in Professor Letts' report of 1907 go to show that the tidal currents on either side of the navigation channel do not exceed from ¼ to ⅓ knot per hour, while the current in the channel beyond the mouth of the Lagan and between the buoys is given as at most one knot per hour.

These experiments also indicate that sewage discharged at the main outfall at the best moment, just on the beginning of the ebb, would scarcely reach the Lighthouse, 3½ miles away, before it is carried back by the returning tide; and that a large part of the discharge would be met by the flood tide before it has travelled more than ½ mile to 1½ miles from the outfall, while the frequent discharge which takes place before high water, on account of the inadequate capacity of the storage tank, would be at once carried back towards the shore of the upper end of the Lough.

Local deposit of suspended solids.

In consequence of the very sluggish flow of the tides in this part of the Lough, it is probable that the bulk of the suspended matter in the Belfast sewage is rapidly settled on the slob lands near the outfall. This is confirmed by examination of these banks and shores, for they reveal serious contamination, evidenced by the presence of a considerable depth of black putrefying matter. For the same reason it seems unlikely that the south shore of the Lough from the mouth of the Connswater to Cultra can be affected by solid matter derived from the sewage discharged from the main drainage outfall; and, although some of the solids deposited on the northern slob lands may be later washed seaward and towards the navigation channel, it is probable that the quicker current of this channel prevents such deposited matter from passing to the south side of the Lough.

Relatively slow transformation of suspended matter.

It is important to remember that the transformation of deposited suspended matter is very much slower than that of dissolved impurities, and that while the transformation of dissolved impurities in large dilutions of sea water is aerobic and inoffensive, that of the matter deposited as mud on the banks and shores is mainly anaerobic, giving rise to serious nuisance.

Only the lighter and finely divided portions of the suspended matter, together with the dissolved impurities, stand any chance of being carried far seaward; and as to the dissolved impurities, it seems clear that they must in the circumstances of Belfast Lough, be subjected to considerable dilution with sea water.

Extent of dilution.

The extent of this dilution is an important element in the process of self-purification effected in the waters of the Lough, but it is difficult to estimate it. If it be assumed that there is an average fall of 8½ feet in the tide water level over a width of two miles, and that the average travel of the sewage is not more than 1½ miles, there might be a theoretical dilution of 600 to 1. It is quite unlikely, however, and indeed impossible, that there would be equal dilution over the whole mass of the ebbing and returning water, and the dilution reached in one tide will in reality be certainly much less.

A rough estimate of the dilution may be obtained by comparing the amount of free ammonia and of albumenoid ammonia in the six series of samples of Lough waters of which the analysis is given in Professor Letts' report of 1907, with the amount of the same matters in the crude sewage samples given in the same report at p. 56; and this comparison indicates a dilution varying according to the situation of the sample of from 30 times to 166 times. It is evident that the dilution of the dissolved impurities is very considerable.

No doubt, too, there is further dilution with each succeeding tide in the seaward movement, and as there is also a process of purification taking place by contact of the dissolved sewage impurities with the dissolved oxygen in the sea water, while the suspended impurities are left behind on the slob lands of the northern shore of the Lough, it seems very unlikely that any of the impurities of the Belfast sewage, whether suspended or dissolved, can ever reach the sea at all.

Are the natural purifying powers of the Lough waters able to deal with untreated Belfast sewage?

It is necessary now to consider how far the natural purifying capacity of the Lough waters is sufficient to deal continuously with the large and growing discharge of Belfast sewage; how far the amount of dissolved oxygen withdrawn from the Lough waters by the oxidation of organic impurities is recovered in the course of a tide.

Dissolved oxygen in Lough waters.

The investigations of Professor Letts described in his 1907 report to the Corporation, though not sufficiently extended to be conclusive, are of much service in connection with this part of the inquiry. In connection with most of the samples of the Lough water which Professor Letts has analysed, he estimated the amount of dissolved oxygen in them both at the time of collection, and also after they had been kept for some days; and he shows how, in the kept samples, the amount of dissolved oxygen is gradually reduced or taken up, in proportion to the organic impurities carried by the sample. This is presumably what takes place in the Lough, and it is desirable to ascertain whether these waters are able to recover their dissolved oxygen by contact with the air, by the disturbance of their surface by wind, and by the oxygen production of marine plants, especially the *Ulva Latissima*, which is referred to later in our Report.

In the case of samples taken on the ebb tide in the path of the sewage discharge, the dissolved oxygen in the mixture of sewage and sea water was from 30 per cent. to 60 per cent. below that which uncontaminated sea water would contain at the same temperature. On the other hand, in the case of the set of samples (series No. 6) taken on a line from Macedon Point to Holywood, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond the point of discharge, it was found that the average of dissolved oxygen in the eight samples at the time of collection was 5·60 c.c. per litre, or only 2 per cent. less than the saturation point for sea water at the same temperature.

Other samples, however, taken at or beyond the Lighthouse, two miles further seaward (series No. 1, samples 1 and 3), averaged 5·90 of dissolved oxygen, which is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than the theoretical figure, for the temperature of the day upon which these samples were taken. The data at our disposal are insufficient to warrant definite conclusions, and it would, no doubt, be advisable to take a number of samples of the Lough waters in mid-channel about three miles further seaward, say, on the line from Cloghan Point to Bangor, in order to ascertain what are the normal conditions in these waters as regards dissolved oxygen, free ammonia, and albumenoid ammonia.

But taking into account the continuous discharge of untreated sewage which has been going on for so many years, it may be inferred from the data given that there is evidence of recuperation; and, that while no doubt there is a permanently polluted zone reaching about half-way to the Lighthouse, the waters of the Lough seem to recover something approaching their natural condition at about that point, if we take the dissolved oxygen as an index.

Reduction in free and albumenoid ammonia.

This inference seems to get confirmatiom from the analyses in regard to free and albumenoid ammonia. The eight samples (series No. 6) taken on the line from Macedon Point to Holywood showed an average of ·02 free ammonia per 100,000, which indicates a reduction of 99 per cent. on the

two parts per 100,000 found in Belfast sewage; while the average albumenoid ammonia contained in the same samples was ·024 per 100,000; or, after deducting ·005, which is said by Professor Letts to be the normal amount in sea water, ·019 per 100,000, about 98·4 per cent. reduction on the amount (1·24 per 100,000) found in Belfast sewage.

In other words, it may be inferred from these data that, at a distance of about two miles from the outfall, the Lough water has practically freed itself from dissolved impurities by dilution, oxidation, and other ways.

Bacteriological features of the dilution.

We have so far dealt only with the evidence of chemical analysis. It remains to note how far the bacteriological features of the sewage are altered after its dilution with Lough water. Although there are no bacteriological analyses of Belfast crude sewage to guide us, it may safely be taken that, like other sewages, it contains at the least 100,000 B. Coli per cubic centimetre; and without concerning ourselves about the total number of organisms that may be present in the Lough waters, many of which are natural to the sea water, it will suffice if we restrict ourselves to the evidence of the presence of B. Coli, these intestinal bacteria being characteristic of sewage contamination. In the bacteriological analyses which have been made of all the samples in the six series already referred to, the number of B. Coli present was determined. The relatively small number of B. Coli in the water samples as compared with the dredging samples is very remarkable. It is due probably to the fact that in settlement, the suspended matters of the sewage carry with them a large proportion of the bacteria, and that the sea water which has so largely diluted the sewage is inimical to the persistence of the Colon Bacillus; although it may also be partly explicable by the fact that the water samples were taken from near the surface.

Sample 1 in series No. 3 was taken near the mouth of the outfall shoot and contained 1,000 B. Coli per c.c. Samples 4, 5 and 9 in series No. 4, taken on the path of sewage discharge also contained 1,000 B. Coli per c.c., but with the exception of these, all the samples of the six series contained only from 1 in 100 c.c. to 100 per c.c., and the average of the whole shows a reduction of 99·9 per cent. on the 100,000 per c.c. which we have assumed as originally present in the sewage.

Contamination of the banks on north shore.

On the other hand, the samples of dredgings show a large number of B. Coli in some cases: thus sample 2 A. of series No. 5 taken nearly a mile in front of the shoot showed actually 100,000 per c.c., and samples 1, 3a., and 4a., showed 10,000 per c.c., but others contained only from 1 to 100 per c.c., according to the situation from which they were taken. The samples of dredgings for the most part show evidence of serious contamination by sewage both in chemical and bacteriological analysis.

Danger of shell fish contamination.

The deposition of suspended sewage matter on the slob lands, carrying with it a large number of intestinal bacteria, obviously forms a very serious danger to the wholesomeness of the shell-fish, which are gathered on the exposed banks along the north shore within the City and for some miles beyond. The danger with cockles is all the more important because these are generally eaten raw in Belfast, and in many cases mussels also. Practically no oysters are gathered from the Lough.

Possibility of evils from permanently polluted zone.

We have now shown that there is evidence both chemical and bacteriological to indicate that the tidal waters of the Lough are practically free of impurities near the Lighthouse, 3½ miles from the outfall, but that there is a more or less polluted zone between these points, due to the daily discharge of sewage. How far is this permanent local pollution likely to give rise to direct danger or nuisance or to indirect evils? Sufficient has perhaps been said to show

that the deposit of the suspended solids of the sewage on the banks and northern shores of the Lough within and in the neighbourhood of the city, and its slow anaerobic putrefaction, give rise to direct nuisance from offensive smells.

On the other hand the de-aeration of the waters in the polluted zone, except within a small and constantly moving portion of it, is not so great as theoretically to render fish life impossible; and the aerobic processes of purification which are constantly going on in the waters do not give off offensive gases, and therefore cannot be said to bring about any direct nuisance.

Queen's Island sewage.

No reference has so far been made to the sewage from about 10,000 workmen at the Queen's Island Works, which is delivered at all times of the tide into the Abercorn Basin which is connected with the Victoria Channel of the Lagan. The suspended matter from this sewage no doubt mainly settles in the basin and in the channel, and must, therefore, add considerably to the expense of dredging. The dissolved impurities are carried with the rising tide up the river; but, considerably diluted as they are, they do not seem to have caused appreciable nuisance there. On the falling tide they are delivered into the channel beyond the Twin Islands, and may have contributed to the growth of Ulva in the Lough. We understand that it is proposed to connect this sewage with the Sydenham outfall.

Part II.

Recapitulation.

In the preceding Part I. we have shown that the suspended matter in the sewage amounting probably to about 400 tons of sludge or 40 tons of dry matter per day, has led to serious contamination of the slob lands and shores, and given rise to offensive smells at low water; and that it has gravely prejudiced the wholesomeness of the shell-fish which are still gathered from the banks. According to the Harbour Engineer's evidence it has also involved additional cost in dredging out the navigation channel.

The removal of the bulk of the suspended matter from the sewage before discharge is therefore an obvious necessity; but it seems that the dissolved impurities, largely diluted as they are, do not bring about any direct nuisance, and that notwithstanding the continuous discharge which has taken place for so many years, the waters of the Lough recover something like their natural purity well within the line of the Lighthouse about 3½ miles from the point of discharge.

Indirect evils.

It is, however, alleged that not only does the ammonia given off as the result of the decomposition of the matter deposited from the sewage on the slob lands and shores encourage the development of certain seaweeds, but that the ammonia in the dissolved impurities is an even more important element in developing their growth.

It will be necessary now to investigate this part of the question.

Summer nuisance from the Lough.

During our visit to Belfast in the month of July, 1907, we were able to satisfy ourselves that serious nuisance arises from the Lough at low water, and that it is experienced in the city itself. At low water practically the whole bed of that part of the Lough which is within the city boundary is exposed, except the dredged navigation channel, which is available at all times for shipping, and the nuisance we observed appeared to be due to odours arising from the foul mud on this exposed bed and in the timber ponds, and also to odours arising from putrefying accumulations of green seaweeds which are cast up on the shores of the Lough near high water mark.

Weed growth on north shore.

On the north side, the foreshore was largely covered in July with these weeds from a point near the main drainage lands recently enclosed, as far as Macedon Point, nearly three miles away. The weeds were spread out so as to resemble a meadow, having a width of half a mile near the outfall works and becoming gradually reduced towards Macedon Point.

The weeds accumulate particularly in the corner formed by the recently reclaimed main drainage lands and the embankment of the Midland Railway which runs along the shore. We were informed by the City Surveyor, Mr. Cutler, that some 4,000 loads of decaying weed had quite recently been carted away from this spot by the Corporation.

Weed growth on south shore.

On the south side the foreshore was also very widely covered with the weeds from the mouth of the Connswater river at the city end for about three miles, to beyond Holywood, while from Cultra to about a mile from Grey Point, the width of the foreshore covered by the weeds was much less.

It would seem, according to the evidence, that there has always been a greater accumulation of weed on the south side than on the north side; and that the nuisance from the decaying weed has been more severely felt on the south side. It has led to the formation of a Joint Board comprising representatives of the Corporation, the Urban District Council of Holywood, and the Castlereagh Rural District Council, expressly for the purpose of removing the accumulations on that side; and at the time of our visit in July they were being steadily removed by means of barges, carts, and a tramway under the orders of this Board. We were informed that in the season 1906 some 17,000 tons had been so removed, and that considerable improvement in the local conditions had been brought about in consequence.

Nature of weed growth.

The weeds in question are, in the order of their abundance, *Ulva Latissima*, *Enteromorpha Intestinalis*, and *Enteromorpha Compressa*. All belong to the family *Ulvaceae* in the class *Chlorospermeae* of Marine Algae. The last two weeds appear to be of little account, so far as the nuisance is concerned. The small surfaces of their fronds probably prevent them from being so easily detached from stones, shells, &c., as the *Ulva Latissima*, the fronds of which are very large and must offer greater resistance to moving water.

It would appear that these weeds are very widely distributed and very common on many coasts, that they are usually found together, and that they are essentially shallow water growths.

The *Ulva Latissima* continues to live detached, and often floats about in masses.* As a living weed, spread in thin layers over large areas exposed at low water, the *Ulva* is not only unobjectionable, but is probably beneficent, since it absorbs nitrogenous and carbonaceous matters from the sea water, and gives off when exposed to light very large quantities of oxygen. Indeed, it is this remarkable property of giving off oxygen, the gas collecting in minute bubbles in its fronds, which causes it to float.

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* "The *Algae* imbibe along their entire surface the materials needed for their support, and the roots are only employed for adhesion. The peculiar constituents of the soil are very important to the land plant; with the marine plant it is a matter of indifference whether the ground on which it grows is composed of granite, chalk, slate, or sandstone, if it only afford safe anchorage. Shores consisting of loose sand are barren."

"The *Chlorosperms* are found most frequently near high water marks, and love to lead an amphibious life, half in the air, half under water. To them belong the silky *Enteromorphae* and *Ulvae*, which on suitable spots cover the coast rocks with the most vivid green. Very remarkable, too, is the wide geographic extension of these genera. The *Ulva Latissima* and *Enteromorpha Compressa* of our coasts grow in the desolate shores of the Arctic Ocean, skirt the Tropical Ocean, and extend southward to Cape Horn."

("Marine Botany," Ward and Lock.)

"Seaweeds have no real root, and do not derive their nourishment from the soil as do the plants of earth. They adhere to the rocks or stones by simple discs, and draw their whole subsistence from the waters that surround and sustain them."

"These plants never have but one attachment during their whole lives, and if torn from that one object they never affix themselves to another."

"The most useful of the *Chlorosperms* may be found almost at the very margin of high water, where they live rather more in the open air than under water. These are the *Ulvae* and *Enteromorphae*."

("Common Objects of the Seashore," by Rev. J. G. Wood.)

Nature of the nuisance.

But when large quantities of this detached weed are driven by wind or tide, and left on the shore near high water mark in accumulations having a depth varying from a few inches to several feet, as often happens in Belfast Lough, the lower strata of the accumulations become black and putrid, give off sulphuretted hydrogen and other compounds, and very serious nuisance results.

Professor Letts' investigation.

Much of the information relating to this *Ulva* nuisance, especially in regard to the remarkable properties possessed by the plant of absorbing ammoniacal nitrogen, and to its association with sewage discharges, is due to the researches of Professor Letts. As result of work carried out for the Belfast Corporation, he has presented several valuable reports to that body on the subject. He also gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal during their sittings at Belfast in 1902, at Local Government Board Inquiries held in 1904 and 1906, and before a Committee of the House of Commons in 1905.

Briefly, Professor Letts' conclusions are that *Ulva Latissima* depends chiefly for its excessive development in the Lough, on the nitrogen it can obtain from its sewage-polluted waters, and especially on nitrogen in the form of free or saline ammonia.

Professor Letts' proposals.

He advises, therefore, that in order to remove or reduce this before discharge, the sewage must be treated in the following manner :—

(1) Sedimentation.

(2) Percolating filtration of one half of the clarified sewage with production of nitrates.

(3) A process which he calls "denitrification," which will consist in mixing the filtered and nitrated effluent with an equal volume of unfiltered clarified sewage, and passing the mixture through contact beds which are also to be used for the treatment of storm waters. The final purification is expected to reach about 80 per cent. on the crude sewage.

In processes of biological filtration the result usually aimed at is the reduction of all impurities, with the incidental production of nitrates, which are of great value in securing the non-putrescibility of effluents ; but at Belfast the object of filtration, if it is to be effective as regards *Ulva*, must be to remove the factors on which the *Ulva* thrives. Professor Letts has shown that nitrogen in the form of albumenoid ammonia is not taken up by the *Ulva*, but that it absorbs with avidity nitrogen from free or saline ammonia, and also, though at a slower rate, nitrogen from nitrates. The factors to be kept out of Belfast effluents are therefore free ammonia and nitrates.

It might be possible to balance the filtration so as to produce little or no nitrate, but this would be at the cost of leaving more free ammonia. Professor Letts concludes from his experiments that it will be cheaper and better to reduce the free and albumenoid ammonia even at the expense of nitrate production ; and then to use the nitrated effluent for purifying another portion of clarified but unfiltered sewage.

In considering the effect of the dissolved impurities of the sewage in promoting the growth of *Ulva*, it may be useful to consider the conditions elsewhere.

It would appear that, although some *Ulva* nuisance has arisen in several coast towns in Great Britain, it is only at Belfast and to a less degree at Dublin, that it has attained sufficient importance to compel serious public attention.

The Thames.

For instance, notwithstanding the enormous daily discharge of 50 million gallons of London sewage into the Thames at Barking and Crossness, no *Ulva* nuisance seems to have arisen there. Here the suspended matters are first withdrawn from the sewage before its discharge

into the river. Also, the estuary from these places for 20 miles seawards is narrow and the currents are fairly strong, and it may be that these and perhaps other conditions, such as soft muddy bottom, may suffice to prevent the growth of *Ulva*. Nevertheless the fact remains that in spite of the enormous quantity of dissolved nitrogenous compounds discharged into the river, there is no appreciable development of the weed.

Cork.

Again at Cork, where the sewage of 80,000 people is discharged crude into the River Lee, we found *Ulva* growing only in very small quantities on the foreshore of the estuary, two miles below the city. The suspended matters of the sewage are deposited in the bed of the river, as evidenced by its evil smelling black mud at low water. It is possible that the current, which is about three knots, and other conditions, especially the large dilution that must take place before the dissolved impurities can reach the slob lands, may suffice to prevent the growth of *Ulva*, but the fact remains that in spite of the addition of the dissolved impurities contained in this sewage to the waters of the estuary, there is no serious growth of *Ulva*.

Dublin.

At Dublin Bay, where there is an *Ulva* nuisance, the conditions are worth consideration. On the occasion of our visit in August we found them as follows :—

The South Wall divides the Bay into two distinct parts, of which the northern part forms the Harbour, and receives the waters of the Liffey. The North or Bull Wall completes the enclosure of the Harbour, leaving only an outlet of about 1,000 ft. width. This enclosed Harbour is about three miles long by 1½ miles wide, but the navigation channel lies parallel and close to the South Wall. On the northern or Clontarf shore of this Harbour, a considerable area of foreshore is uncovered at low water, and at the time of our visit there was a considerable growth of *Ulva* there.

Less than a year ago the sewers of Dublin discharged at all hours into the Liffey, which was then very foul, the Liffey itself discharging as stated into the Harbour, mainly, of course, by way of the navigation channel. Recently a main drainage system designed by Mr. Cnatterton, M. Inst. C.E., has been almost completed ; the sewage is conveyed to an outfall at the Pigeon House Fort on the South Wall, where the suspended matter is precipitated and barged to sea and the resulting sewage effluent is delivered into the navigation channel where the current is considerable.

The appearance of the *Ulva* growth on the Clontarf shore indicates that it has mainly been encouraged by the discharges from local sewers which still flow at all times of the tide over this foreshore. The growth spreads wide at the city end, and gets gradually reduced in width and abundance as the Bull Wall is approached, the reduction appearing to coincide roughly with the diminution of the population on this shore seawards ; while the growth appears to be most abundant in the immediate neighbourhood of the outlets of the sewers referred to.

It might be argued that this *Ulva* growth, as it exists now, is the remnant of that which had been encouraged by the polluted waters of the Liffey before the recent installation of the new main drainage outfall. But the distribution of this growth in the neighbourhood of sewers does not indicate that such is the case.

The contrast between the present condition of the Clontarf shore and that of the South shore is very striking. Standing on the South Wall, the Clontarf shore is seen to be more or less green with weeds, while the South shore shows a perfectly clean strand. It appears that practically no sewers now discharge on this South shore. The Rathmines and Pembroke sewage is conveyed to an outfall on the South Wall nearer the sea than the new Dublin outfall, where it is discharged crude into the navigation channel on the ebb tide ; while the sewage of the remaining population on the South shore has, by a joint scheme, been intercepted and carried to an outfall into deep water at Kingstown West Pier. Before these works were carried out,

many sewers, we are informed, discharged on this South shore, and there was then a considerable growth of *Ulva* in the neighbourhood of their outlets.

Belfast.

Moreover, the history of the *Ulva* nuisance at Belfast itself is by no means clear on this question of the relative importance of the dissolved impurities.

Before 1893, when the main drainage outfall came into operation, the Belfast sewers discharged into the Lagan, and most of the suspended matter, no doubt, settled in its bed. The sewage, thus deprived of its suspended matter and also much diluted, ultimately reached the Lough between the Twin Islands at the mouth of the Victoria Channel, and thence passed towards the sea keeping largely, no doubt, to the track of the navigation channel, on the south side of the Lough. These conditions much resembled those prevailing now at Cork, and those that prevailed till recently at Dublin, except that the currents of Belfast Lough are more sluggish. The volume of sewage was then considerably less than it is now.

Since 1893 the sewage has been taken out of the Lagan, with great advantage to the condition of the river itself, and the growing volume of the flow has been concentrated in an outfall discharging, not into the navigation channel, where the speed of the current is at least greater than anywhere else, but into the Lough itself nearer the north shore. Moreover, though this outfall discharged at first below low water beyond the West Bank, it soon came largely to discharge, as we have shown, over the slob lands of this bank where the currents are only one-fourth to one-third knot per hour, with the result that the bulk of the suspended matter has settled there and in the neighbourhood of the northern foreshore of the Lough.

Ulva nuisance greater since 1893.

There seems to be no doubt that, although there was an *Ulva* nuisance on the shores of the Lough before 1893, the nuisance has become much greater since that date. The position of the main outfall would readily explain an increased growth of *Ulva* on the north shore, if such has in fact taken place, because as we have shown (on page 54) the suspended matter in the sewage has, on account of the sluggish currents near the outfall, mainly settled on the slob lands to the north of the navigation channel. But it is a question whether the main outfall can have had any important effect in promoting the growth of *Ulva* on the south shore, not only because it is unlikely that the suspended matters would be carried to any important extent across the navigation channel to the south shore, but because the dissolved impurities when discharged under normal conditions in the first half of the ebb, could only return to either shore, especially that of the South, in a very dilute condition. Even when discharge has taken place on the rising tide, the position of the outfall to the north of the navigation channel, makes it more likely that the tide would carry the sewage to the northern backwater and shores than to the southern.

On the other hand the nuisance has undoubtedly been more felt on the south, and it may have been influenced by prevailing winds drifting detached weed from the northern banks to the south.

In this connection, it is unfortunate that in the valuable analyses of samples of Lough waters carried out by Professor Letts, the results of which are brought together graphically on Plate 7 of his report of 1907, very few were taken on the south of the navigation channel, but the few there shown indicate relatively little impurity, and so far as they go, bear out our general conclusions.

The important work carried out by Professor Letts for the Corporation furnishes us with the only information available as to the condition of the waters of the Lough, and might with advantage be extended.

The analyses of thirty-nine samples are given on Plate 7 just referred to, and it is interesting to note how largely the dissolved impurities have been reduced by dilution.

Thus of thirty-nine samples taken within three miles of the outfall, and on either side of it, twenty-six contained only ·05 to ·005 parts per 100,000 of

free ammonia, which, as compared with that factor in the crude sewage samples (2 parts per 100,000) indicate a reduction of impurity by dilution of 97 to 99½ per cent. The worst of the samples taken within a mile of the shoot on the path of the discharge only contained from ·13 to ·05 per 100,000 of free ammonia.

Effect of dissolved impurities.

On the whole, therefore, and keeping in view what we found at Cork and at Dublin, we are inclined to say that the available evidence does not prove the contention that the dissolved impurities from the main outfall have had a predominant, or even a very important effect, on the growth of *Ulva* in the Lough; but rather that the increase of the weed, which has followed the change of sewage outfall since 1893, has been more closely associated with the addition of the suspended matters of the sewage to the northern waters of the Lough, to the frequent discharge of sewage which has taken place within prohibited hours on account of inadequate storage, and to local discharges on the foreshores.

Local discharges.

The effect that local discharges of sewage may have upon the growth of *Ulva* must not be lost sight of. On the south shore there are many such discharges of sewage; a considerable volume of sewage now falls into the south backwater, into which also the dirty Connswater river discharges; distillery refuse finds its way thither either directly or by storm overflows; and all these are delivered on the shallow banks in front of the mouth of the Connswater, banks specially suited to the growth of *Ulva*, and which the late Mr. Giles, according to his evidence given at Belfast in 1904, believed to be the nursery of the *Ulva* growth. There is also on that shore the sewage of Holywood, with a population of nearly 4,000, and of other smaller communities, which for the most part is delivered at all times of the tide directly over the south foreshore. Similarly there are still important sewage discharges on the north shore.

We fully agree with Professor Letts, where he says in his report of 1907, "There can be no doubt that when crude sewage is poured into a foreshore where the green seaweeds are already growing, it encourages their growth to a much greater extent than if the same volume of sewage were discharged into deep water, and only reached the seaweeds in a dilute condition."

Part III.

Intercepting sewers.

The Corporation of Belfast are now engaged in the construction of an intercepting sewer to take up the sewage hitherto discharged locally along the north shore from the city boundary at Greencastle, and to bring it to the main outfall. And with regard to the south side of the Lough, the Corporation propose to carry out a scheme which is intended to bring to an outfall at Sydenham a portion of the sewage which now passes to the main outfall, along with the separate discharges of sewage on that side, and to subject the joint flow of about 4 million gallons a day to treatment at works to be constructed there. But on this side there will still remain the sewage of the population beyond the city boundary at Tillysburn, and also Holywood, and the dirty flow of the Connswater; while on the north shore there are similar discharges beyond the boundary of the city.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Corporation are taking steps to concentrate the discharge of the sewage of the city at two outfalls—one on the north and one on the south side of the Lough. Nothing, however, has yet been definitely settled as to the method of treatment to be adopted.

Withdrawal of suspended matter essential.

Clearly, in the first instance, the bulk of the suspended matter must be removed, not only from the dry weather flow, but also from the storm waters, say to six volumes; for these waters bring down, at times, very large quantities of foul matter, mostly in suspension. In the situation of Belfast, sludge can economically be barged to sea.

Chemical precipitation requires a relatively smaller area of tanks, but against the reduced cost of tankage must be set the cost of the chemicals and that of barging a larger volume of sludge to sea. With an adequate capacity of tanks, however, chemicals will not be required.

Capacity of tankage.

The Corporation already have available the old storage tank of 5 million gallons capacity, which the City Surveyor is now dividing into three settling tanks, and we understand that additional tankage is to be provided. A tank capacity equal to half the average daily dry weather flow at each outfall, would permit of storm waters to the extent of six volumes receiving a minimum settlement of two hours, and give ample settlement for the dry weather flow after allowing one-sixth of the tankage to be out of operation for cleansing. Unless chemical precipitation be resorted to, this capacity of tankage should in our opinion be provided, and provision be made for future extension.

Limitation of discharge to ebb tide.

The question now arises whether further treatment of the sewage is in the condition of Belfast necessary, and whether it would not suffice to discharge the settled sewage into the Lough, strictly limiting the discharge to the first $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours of the ebb.

During the ebb tide the course of the tidal waters must mainly be *from* the shores towards the navigation channel and the sea. If therefore the discharge can be limited as suggested, the dissolved impurities could not reach the *Ulva* banks until the return of the tide, or, in other words, until large dilution has reduced to a negligible quantity the factors that promote the *Ulva* growth.

Necessity for storage.

This plan, however, involves the provision of storage, for if the discharge is limited to the first $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours of the ebb, the clarified sewage must be held up for $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours per tide. It would be necessary, therefore, to provide at this outfall adequate storage in respect of at least the dry weather flow. This much is essential, but it would be desirable also to store part or all the storm waters dealt with, if this should be found practicable within reasonable expense, for, as already stated, storm waters bring down at times, especially after dry weather, a large amount of impurity, but this is mainly in the form of suspended matters. When these have been settled out, the dissolved impurities are already to some extent dilute, and the limitation of their discharge to the first half of ebb, though in itself desirable, is not essential. The discharge of storm waters is only occasional, and the important matter is to limit the discharge of the dry weather flow which is continuous.

There is, adjoining the existing outfall works, an area available for the provision of storage, on land owned by the Corporation, who have recently completed the enclosure of eighty acres of slob lands for the purpose of providing a site for filter beds ; an important work to which it is fair to call attention. We do not foresee that the provision of storage would involve difficulty or serious expense ; and indeed it would seem that some storage is proposed in connection with the filtration scheme, for Professor Letts in his report thereon of 1907 points out that after percolation and denitrification, the effluent is to be discharged into ponds or lagoons and thence into the Lough.

Storm water treatment.

In regard to storm waters, the plan which is being prepared by Mr. Cutler, the City Surveyor, provides, as we understand, that dilution up to three times the dry weather flow, is to be treated by the complete processes, and that three more volumes are to be treated on storm beds. Effective sedimentation of storm waters seems to us preferable to mere treatment over storm beds as usually carried out. It would appear that it is contemplated to treat in all six volumes of the dry weather flow. The capacity of the main sewers is sufficient to deliver that volume to the works, but the pumping plant at No. 2 station is now only sufficient to lift two volumes of the dry weather flow. (See section on Main Drainage p. 49).

Sedimentation and limitation of discharge probably sufficient.

In our opinion a scheme of sedimentation, combined with storage and strict limitation of discharge to the first $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours of the ebb, would probably be effective and sufficient ; and its preliminary provision would not prejudice the carrying out of a filtration scheme should it be found ultimately necessary, because the sedimentation of the sewage to the extent of six volumes is in any case contemplated.

The filtration scheme.

As to the scheme of filtration proposed by Professor Letts, we agree with him in preferring percolating filtration to contact beds for his second process, and we may say generally that, apart from cost, we think the scheme practicable. If, however, the purification to be obtained by sedimentation, filtration, and denitrification cannot practically be brought beyond the 80 to 82 per cent. indicated by the experiments, it would be advisable, according to Professor Letts' estimate of the importance of the dissolved impurities, to limit the discharge of at least the dry weather flow to the first half of the ebb, and therefore to provide some storage. If an effluent containing 20 per cent. of the original impurities is to be discharged at all times of the tide, it would, with a rising tide, carry an appreciable amount of dissolved impurities over the *Ulva* banks, which on the north shore are near the outfall.

No estimates of cost available.

No definite plans for the complete scheme of filtration recommended by Professor Letts were put before us, nor has such a scheme, with estimates of cost, been laid before the Corporation; but Mr. Cutler, the City Surveyor, stated in evidence that the plans were being prepared in his office, and that he expected shortly to lay them before the Council for their consideration. We cannot, therefore, express any more definite opinion upon them than we have already done, but we should add that if it is proposed to deal by complete treatment with sewage up to three volumes of the dry weather flow, and by partial treatment with three more volumes, the work will necessarily be very costly.

Urgency of sedimentation.

It is right that we should refer to the fact that the time within which the Corporation undertook, in 1898, to complete their purification works to the satisfaction of the Local Government Board, expired in 1902; and it is very much to be regretted that sedimentation prior to discharge has not been effected long ago. It is a necessary part of any process to be adopted, and we are strongly of opinion that this part of the work should be completed without delay. On the other hand, in view of the special character of the Belfast problem in relation to the *Ulva* growth, the Corporation seem to us to have been warranted in deferring the execution of costly works for filtration, until the valuable investigations which Professor Letts was carrying on on their behalf should have been completed.

Will filtration safeguard shellfish?

The circumstances of Belfast are quite special, as we have shown. In ordinary circumstances it can hardly be doubted that mere sedimentation or precipitation of the suspended matters would suffice without further treatment of the sewage. But at Belfast the matter has to be considered from the point of view of shellfish, and of *Ulva latissima*. We have shown, in another part of our report, that no treatment of sewage will suffice to safeguard these former completely, and that the only effectual remedy, so far as they are concerned, is to prohibit the gathering of those shellfish for human consumption.

Will filtration remove the *Ulva* nuisance?

There remains for consideration whether even a complete and costly treatment of the city sewage by filtration will entirely remove the *Ulva* nuisance.

If, as the result of a complete scheme of filtration, the purification attained does not exceed the 80 per cent. anticipated, there will remain 20 per cent. of the factors which promote the growth of the *Ulva*, and it must be borne in mind that even if dilutions to six volumes should ultimately be treated, there will still remain a considerable untreated discharge of sewage through storm overflows. Again, a large amount of impurity is discharged into the Lough by the small streams which pass through the city, and the evidence brought before us showed that the Pound Burn, the Blackstaff, and the Connswater were very foul. We were unable to ascertain to what extent sewage is still discharged into these streams, but the City Surveyor stated that sewage had been and was still being diverted from the streams to the sewers. It is very necessary that this work should be continued, and every effort made to divert sewage and trade effluents from the streams, but even then the streams will still carry down impurities from various sources, which, though each contribution may be small, will represent as a whole a considerable volume of impurity which must be taken into account.

Then again there are many local discharges of sewage into the Lough from the population outside the city. Finally, as Professor Letts has pointed out, the suspended matter which for many years has been settled on the mud banks will, for possibly a long period, continue to give off ammonia and so feed the *Ulva*; and whatever works of sewage treatment are settled upon, considerable time will necessarily be required to carry them out.

It will, therefore, be necessary for some years at least, that the Corporation of Belfast within its boundaries, and the Joint Board on the south shores of the Lough should continue to remove accumulations of weed, and this should be done in a more systematic and efficient way than at present, for after removal from the shores, it is now often left in rotting heaps in fields near the shore. It should be possible by good organisation to bring about a better and more rapid distribution of the weed as manure upon the farm lands.

Utilization of the *Ulva*.

We suggest that experiments should be made as to the best methods of dealing with the *Ulva* accumulations. It might be possible to press the weed, so as greatly to reduce the bulk to be transported. It might be financially possible to go further and dry the pressed weed and grind it up, so as to check any nuisance that might arise in storing it, and produce manure in a form readily applicable to land. In such form it should command a ready sale even at a distance from the Lough, in view of the large amount of nitrogenous matter which Professor Letts has shown it to contain.

Professor Letts has suggested that the *Ulva* might be used for the production of sulphate of ammonia, one ton of this salt being obtainable from 14 tons of dried weed; and again the gathered *Ulva* might be barged to sea.

It is not unlikely that experiment may lead to some method of dealing with *Ulva* accumulation, which may not perhaps cover the cost of removal but may go a long way in reducing it.

Possible acceptance of the *Ulva* as a useful agency.

If the question involved only affected Belfast, it would be worth while for the Corporation of Belfast to consider if it would not be cheaper for them to deal with the *Ulva* accumulations in some of the ways suggested, instead of carrying the purification of their sewage sufficiently far to remove all the matters on which the *Ulva* thrives; in other words, to accept the weed as a useful agency for purifying the Lough waters and supplying them with dissolved oxygen; and to spend money in removing and utilising the accumulations. As the case stands the possibility of such a solution of the difficulty by means of a Joint Board representing the authorities of all districts from which sewage passes into the Lough is well worthy of consideration.

Reclamation of slob lands.

We are of opinion that the slob lands on the south of the Lagan within the area of the city should be reclaimed, as was done in the case of the adjoining area which now forms the Victoria Park. These slob lands within the city in front of the mouth of the Connswater River are covered with *Ulva*. Professor Letts has several times called attention to the necessity of reclaiming them, and pointed out that if there were no slob lands there would be no *Ulva* nuisance. We have no doubt that by thus reducing the area of the *Ulva* banks, the *Ulva* accumulations on the south shore would be considerably reduced. Professor Letts states at the conclusion of his report of 1907, that not only has the removal by the Joint Board from the south shore of the accumulations there, been of "immense service" in reducing the nuisance, but that this removal has served another important purpose in withdrawing from the Lough the nitrogenous constituents of the seaweed removed, which would otherwise have served to feed another generation of the weed.

Value of removal of *Ulva* accumulations from shores.

Use of Copper Salts for checking the *Ulva* growth.

It seems also to be a matter for consideration whether it would not be practicable, as a temporary measure, to try the effect of copper salts as a means of control on the *Ulva* growth. The effect of such salts, even when enormously diluted, on the growth of algae in water reservoirs, has been so encouraging, that its effect in the case of these marine algae is well worth a trial. Professor Letts agreed that, if financially practicable, such a measure would be effectual. There would seem to be more than one method by which such a measure might be given a trial.

Section VII.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND ADMINISTRATION.

Belfast a modern town.

In reviewing the Sanitary Circumstances and Administration of Belfast it is desirable to recall the essentially recent date at which its industrial development may be said to have begun.

From this point of view its position is unique among the cities of Ireland.

Its growth belongs wholly to the latter half of the 19th century, and was therefore contemporaneous with the awakening of sanitary effort in towns elsewhere.

In 1851 its houses numbered only 12,342, and its population 87,062, while in 1901 the former had increased to 67,108 and the latter to 349,180. The relatively greater increase in the number of houses than in population has something in common with other industrial towns, but lack of information for the earlier period precludes comparison of the actual size of the average house in both. The decrease, however, in the average number of occupants per house (from 7 to 5) suggests, what observation and the evidence confirm, that pressure on house accommodation in Belfast does not exist to any appreciable extent.

Matheson, 17, 64, 66, 67.

The present area of Belfast, exclusive of tidal waters, extends to 14,716 acres, and the population resident thereon or its "density" at the 1901 census was 23 persons per acre, compared with 27 in Dublin, and 34 in Cork.

Cutler, 2539.

Its position made expansion easy, and its recent growth gave the opportunity for providing streets of reasonable width. Moreover, its advisers were, as we shall see, early alive to the need for regulating this growth by well-intentioned legislation.

No inherited problems.

It is singularly free from those inherited structural problems, which in other cities have so often made difficult the path of sanitary reform.

The increasing tide of immigrants which its industrial development attracted would appear to have been accommodated in houses built to meet the demand.

There were no doubt many defects in their structure and internal arrangements, and a faulty appreciation of the importance of cubic space within, and of free space around them, but they had the unmistakable advantage of being built to meet the requirements of one family only. There are very few instances, throughout the whole city, of old houses sub-divided for letting in tenements which form so striking a feature in Dublin and other cities. But while Belfast may be said to have inherited no sanitary problems, it had to cope with a natural one in respect of its situation on a relatively flat plain at a low elevation, which made drainage difficult.

Scope of Local and General Acts affecting Public Health.

Munce, 11006–7.

It was suggested in evidence that many of the earlier well-intentioned provisions of the local Acts, obtained by the Belfast Corporation, were rendered nugatory through the operation of two factors having different origins. It was stated that the earlier Acts themselves provided no penalties for their infringement, and that until 1890 the staff provided by the Corporation was inadequate for the purpose of supervising the enforcement of many of their clauses.

Powers not enforced

While the former statement is supported by the fact that the omission to provide a specific penalty for failing to comply with many of the provisions of the Acts of 1845, 1850, 1865, and 1868, was remedied in the Act of 1873, Section 4 (1), there was no evidence that any effort had been made by the

Corporation to avail themselves of a drastic indirect penalty conferred by Section 140 of the Act of 1845. This empowered them to take down, rebuild, or alter, at the expense of the owner, any house or dwelling, erected subsequent to the passing of that Act and which contravened its provisions. Moreover, section 98 of the Act of 1865 imposed a substantial money penalty, supplementary to the above provisions, while section 25 of the Act of 1868 imposed a penalty for contravention of section 75 of the Act of 1865, which prohibited occupancy of any house until the road leading thereto had been properly made and sewered. The contention that there was no method of enforcing observance of the provisions of the Act of 1845 is therefore not substantiated.

Codification necessary.

In considering the various provisions in the local and general Acts, together with the regulations and byelaws which form the sanitary code of Belfast, a difficulty arises from the multiplicity of the Acts in which these provisions are contained, a difficulty, however, which is not peculiar to that city. The Belfast Corporation have obtained fourteen or fifteen local Acts dealing with Public Health administration at one point or another, and, in addition, all the Public Health and allied Acts, which are of general application, are also operative. From this not only confusion but inefficiency in administration, is bound to arise, and much energy must be wasted in unravelling provisions which a simple codification would prevent.

A few general observations may here be made on such provisions as have a bearing on the subject of our Inquiry.

In many respects the provisions of the local Acts are satisfactory, but in some important instances they may be waived with consent of the Corporation. We consider this a grave defect. It places the officers of particular departments in doubt as to their action, and exposes members of the Corporation to pressure from outside influences.

Irregular application of provisions.

Cutler, 2548, 2551.

O'Neill, 14986–15001.

Ward, 11611.

Moreover, it was stated by several witnesses that the Corporation, or the Committee representing them in particular instances, were unusually susceptible to appeals by owners of buildings which fell short of the statutory requirements. Indeed it would appear that plans which failed to gain the approval of the surveyor's department, because of non-compliance with the requirements of the local Acts and byelaws, were sometimes approved by the Corporation, and that requirements of the officers of the Public Health department were liable to be waived by their own Committee. This cannot have been without effect in lessening the interest and energy of the officers of the department on which the exercise of these provisions fell. The value of statutory provisions and byelaws depends on the energy and impartiality with which they are applied.

Insufficiency of provisions

In other respects the provisions are insufficient. Illustration may be taken from the sections dealing with the provision of open spaces or yards behind houses.

The local Acts do not provide in a satisfactory way for this. Section 124 of the Act of 1845 enacts that to each dwelling-house the owner shall provide and attach a yard of not less than ten feet in depth from the rear wall of the house, but this provision is uncertain as to the other dimensions of the yard, no width or area being stated. It appeared at the Inquiry that the Corporation, after taking counsel's opinion on this section, decided that an area of 100 square feet should be required. It is to be regretted that up to the present time a more satisfactory provision regarding open spaces behind dwelling-houses has not been secured, and it is not surprising that, as a consequence, many houses in Belfast have yards attached to them which are inadequate.

Building Bye-laws.

In 1890 bye-laws as to new buildings, &c., were made by the Corporation under the Belfast Improvement Act, 1878, and the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, but these bye-laws provide a very limited and by no means

satisfactory building code, even when considered as supplementary to the provisions of the local Acts, although many of these are so specific as to give them the character of building regulations.

The bye laws do not, for instance, supplement the inadequate provisions in the local Acts as to yards or open spaces behind houses, and they permit the erection of an ashpit at a distance of two feet, and of a privy at a distance of four feet from a dwelling-house. Improved bye-laws with respect to buildings are much required, and we were glad to be informed that a new code is now under consideration.

Committees.

For the purpose of administering the local and general Acts, which together constitute the sanitary code of Belfast, the Corporation appoint certain Committees which are arranged into three groups. (Standing Order 47).

Group I. consists of the Gas Committee, Improvement Committee, Public Health Committee, Tramways and Electricity Committee.

Group II. of the Finance Committee, Library and Technical Instruction Committee, Police Committee, and Works Committee; and,

Group III. of the Baths and Lodging House Committee, Cemeteries and Parks Committee, Law Committee and Market Committee.

Several of these Committees have duties which are related to Public Health administration, and their scope may be here indicated :—

Group I.—This includes ;—

(*a.*) The Improvement Committee, and

(*b.*) The Public Health Committee.

(*a.*) *Improvement Committee.* (Standing Order 61). Among other duties this Committee has charge of the

"Surveyor's Department, including the approval or disapproval of all plans and specifications submitted of streets; also of all plans and specifications prepared by the Surveyor for Public Works, &c."

(*b.*) *Public Health Committee.*

"The Public Health Committee shall have authority to carry out and enforce within the County Borough all provisions whether of a Public or Local Act of Parliament, or any Bye-Laws in force within the Borough in relation to nuisances and sanitary matters. To carry into effect the provisions with respect to Infectious Diseases and Hospitals, and the isolation of cases of Infectious Disease. To carry out and enforce the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, and the Acts amending and extending the same; the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 : the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878 to 1891 ; the Shop Hours Act, 1892 ; the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1885 and 1890 ; the Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, Section 48 ; and the Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 4) Act, 1890, so far as relates to the Port of Belfast. The said Committee shall also have charge of the House Cleansing Department, and be responsible for the carrying into effect of all Bye-Laws relating to the Public Health Department."

Group II.—Of this Group it is only necessary to specify the scope of the Works Committee (Standing Order 68) :—

"The Works Committee shall have charge of the general direction of all outlay on the streets, roads, footpaths, bridges, and sewers of the city, and the general direction and control of the Street Inspectors and employes of the Scavenging Department; also the execution of all Works required to be done under the Superintendent of Works or otherwise than by Contract; and to have charge of the carpenters' and smiths' shops, and the purchase of all materials for same."

Group III.—Three of the four Committees comprising this Group have certain public health functions, but note may be taken of the circumstance that the Market Committee controls the officials responsible for the inspection of animals slaughtered for food.

As Standing Order 47 provides that no member of Council shall serve on more than one Committee of each group, it follows that members of the

Public Health Committee cannot also serve on the Improvement Committee, although that Committee superintends the Surveyor's department, before which come all plans for buildings.

The circumstances attending the growth and development of the functions of municipal administration in different cities have been so diverse that uniformity in the methods by which these functions are discharged is scarcely to be expected; indeed in view of variation in local conditions it may not even be always desirable. Members of the Corporation who wish to devote themselves to sanitary matters should not be debarred from serving on the several committees more especially connected with Public Health; and as far as possible the Public Health Committee should control all the departments which are most closely connected with Public Health. The present practice of placing the sewers of the city under a different committee from that which is responsible for their structural upkeep and efficient working, seems to have little to commend it, while the separation of house-cleansing (removal of ashpit refuse, &c., Group I. (*a*)) from street-cleansing (scavenging, Group II. Works Committee) tends directly, in our opinion, towards inefficiency in both.

Organisation of Public Health Department.

For all purposes, save that of "house-cleansing," by which in Belfast is meant domestic scavenging or the removal of ashpit refuse, the staff of the Public Health department, in addition to the 14 Medical Officers of Health, numbers in all 48. It is composed as follows:—

1 Medical Superintendent Officer of Health,
1 Executive Sanitary Officer,
2 Chief Sanitary Sub-Officers,
14 District Sanitary Sub-Officers,
5 Female Inspectors (Infectious Diseases),
2 Inspectors under Food and Drugs Act,
2 ,, of Dairies and Cowsheds,
3 ,, for the purposes of the Factory and Workshops Act,
1 Inspector for Common Lodging-houses,
1 Port Sanitary Officer,
2 Drain-testers,
3 Disinfectors,
4 Temporary Officers,
1 Notice and Summons Server,
1 Porter and Messenger,
5 Clerks.

Medical Officers of Health.

The system of Public Health administration in Belfast is similar to that which exists in Ireland generally. The basis of this system is that every Dispensary Medical Officer appointed by the Poor Law Guardians to attend to the sick poor under the Medical Charities Act, is *ipso facto* Medical Officer of Health also of his dispensary district. He is, furthermore, almost invariably Registrar of births, deaths, and marriages of the same district, and also Public Vaccinator.

In the principal cities and towns of Ireland there is usually, in addition to the Medical Officers of Health, as above noted, a Medical Superintendent Officer of Health. This officer is appointed expressly as such by the Sanitary Authority, and he is not, of necessity, connected with the Poor Law medical service, as the district Medical Officers of Health are.

The appointments of all Dispensary Medical Officers are made subject to the sanction of the Local Government Board for Ireland, and when sanctioned the moiety of the salaries allotted to them as Medical Officers of Health is recouped from public funds.

Similarly, the appointment of a Medical Superintendent Officer of Health is subject to the sanction of the central department, and in the case of County

Boroughs he must have a diploma in Sanitary Science, Public Health, or State Medicine. The sanction of the central department involves recoupment from public funds of half the salary, even in County Boroughs.*

All the appointments we have been considering, once they have been made and sanctioned, are in the nature of permanent appointments, and are not compulsorily terminable except by, or with the sanction of, the Local Government Board.

In the case of Belfast there are 14 Dispensary Medical Officers (and consequently 14 Medical Officers of Health) who have been appointed by the Belfast Poor Law Guardians. There is also the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health appointed by the Corporation. This office is held at the present time by Dr. Hugh William Bailie, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., L.F.P.S. Glasgow, 1888. He holds the Diploma of Public Health (1905) of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ireland. He was appointed in November, 1906, and is required to give whole time service at a salary of £600 per annum.

The duties of each of the 14 Medical Officers of Health of Belfast and of the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health are laid down in an Order of the Local Government Board (Sanitary Order, No. 4). Each of the former is required, amongst other things, to inquire into and ascertain the causes, origin, and distribution of disease within his district, and, by inspection of his district both systematically at certain periods and at intervals as occasion may require, to keep himself informed of the conditions injurious to health therein, and regularly report the same to the Corporation. Similarly, the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health is required to perform the like duties for the County Borough as a whole, and also to direct and superintend the work of the Medical Officers of Health.

There is theoretically much to be said in favour of a system such as the foregoing, which aims at bringing into relation and co-operation with the principal medical adviser of the Corporation a number of medical men in daily association with the poorest of the population, especially as these medical men are also Registrars of deaths.

It might be expected that under such a system much valuable information could be collected by the Medical Officers of Health regarding influences affecting the health of their districts, regarding the sickness prevailing at one

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* The system in England and Wales differs considerably from the above. Every sanitary authority is required to appoint a "fit and proper person" expressly as Medical Officer of Health, but a District Medical Officer, the person who corresponds to the Dispensary Medical Officer in Ireland, can only serve as the Medical Officer of Health with the permission of the Local Government Board.

Apart from this, the sanction of the Board to the appointment of a Medical Officer of Health is not specifically required, unless the local authority desire, as they commonly do, to secure the re-payment of a moiety of the salary, which in England is now payable from the County Fund and not from the Exchequer. All appointments of Medical Officers of Health are now required however to be made subject to the Order of the Board which prescribes their duties and so forth.

In the case of appointments which the Board are asked to sanction, the Board have power, which they have not infrequently exercised, to take into consideration questions other than salary before coming to a decision: but if this decision is adverse, the local authority are at liberty to persist in their own appointment, without re-payment of salary, provided that a District Medical Officer has not been selected by them.

A further difference is that in England and Wales it is the exception for Medical Officers of Health to be appointed permanently, so that they do not possess security of tenure such as they appear to possess in Ireland. In the case of districts in England and Wales with a population of 50,000 or more the Medical Officers of Health must hold a diploma in Sanitary Science, Public Health, or State Medicine.

In Scotland these appointments are regulated by the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, section 54, and the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

The former (sub-section 2) provides that no person shall, after the first day of January, 1893, be appointed the Medical Officer, under the Public Health Act, for a county or district or parish which contained according to the last published census, a population of 30,000 or upwards, unless he is . . . . on the Medical Register as the holder of a diploma in Sanitary Science, Public Health, or State Medicine under Section 21 of the Medical Act, 1886, while the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, provides that no person shall be appointed as the Medical Officer of any borough, or of any district other than a borough, unless he possesses the qualifications set forth in the above quoted section of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889.

time and another among the poor attended by them, and also regarding the all-important returns of mortality in their possession. On the other hand, it might be expected that the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health could collate this information, and guide the district Medical Officers along useful lines of investigation, such as might become evident to one in a position to survey the needs of the city as a whole.

No doubt the aim of the system was something of this sort, but in practice it does not work satisfactorily. In the first place, for reasons which are detailed elsewhere in our Report, no information is given by the Medical Officers of Health regarding their mortality returns, with result that, as already shown, the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health is in complete ignorance of all the useful details of the vital statistics of the city. Moreover, it does not appear, so far as may be judged from the evidence of those who appeared before us, that the Medical Officers of Health themselves make any attempt to learn from their death registers, even for their own information, anything of the most elementary details of the vital statistics of their respective districts. Thus, one of the Medical Officers of Health informed us, that in his opinion, the death-rate of his district was low, but it transpired that he did not know, and, indeed had not calculated, what the death-rate was.

Secondly, no information is given by the Medical Officers of Health regarding sickness in their districts, beyond that which is required of all medical practitioners under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889. Under a special arrangement which has recently been made, they were called upon, in return for slightly increased remuneration, to notify to the Corporation all cases of phthisis under their charge, but as regards such diseases as bronchitis, pneumonia, tubercular diseases (other than phthisis), diarrhœa, heart disease, infectious diseases other than those which are notifiable, ailments of infants and children, and so forth, knowledge of which may be useful to a public health authority, no information is given by the Medical Officers of Health.

Lastly, in connection with their duty to systematically inspect their districts and to ascertain the conditions injuriously affecting health therein, it seemed to us that, in practice, the Medical Officers of Health in Belfast limit themselves merely to reporting such "nuisances" as may come under their observation in the course of their daily work among the poor. This work is no doubt useful, but it scarcely requires, in itself, the services of a medical man, and falls rather within the scope of the sanitary sub-officer.

The system therefore, in practice, falls very far short in Belfast of what, no doubt, was intended. The reasons are not far to seek, and to some extent seem to be inherent in the system itself. Most of the Medical Officers of Health in Belfast are in charge, as Dispensary Medical Officers, of very populous districts, and besides their official work among the sick poor, which is commonly a heavy daily task in itself, most of them are engaged in private practice. So that it is of necessity almost impossible for them to attend to more than relatively trivial matters of public health concern in their districts, or to do anything by way of investigating either the general "conditions affecting the districts injuriously," or their valuable death returns. And, in any event, their duty to the sick must remain their first obligation.

In addition to these defects of working, the question of remuneration is one of essential importance. In Belfast the Medical Officer of Health receives as Dispensary Medical Officer an average of about £110 per annum, as registrar about £150 to £200, and as Medical Officer of Health, £20 to £25. It is but natural that an official should allot his time for the performance of his various duties somewhat in accordance with the relative remunerations attaching to them. Obviously his duties as a Medical Officer of Health cannot appear to him of great importance from this point of view.

It seems to us, therefore, that if this system is to be maintained, its conditions must be modified so that there may be reasonable expectation of its working, in practice, in the way it was intended to work. This would appear

to involve an increase in the number of these officers, because it is plainly useless to look for important public health work from an official hard put to it to find time for such work, whether his remuneration be increased or not.

The only alternative seems to be to abandon the system as unsuitable and unworkable in the case at least of a large city like Belfast, and to utilise the funds expended on it to more useful purpose.

We are of opinion that this alternative course should be adopted, and that re-organisation should be effected so as to bring the Public Health administration into line with that which obtains in the great cities of England and Wales, and Scotland, by making provision for the appointment of a special medical staff for public health work and not dependent on those whose first duty must be to tend the sick.

The whole responsibility of the administration would thus be placed on the central Medical Officer of Health, who should have such assistance as may be deemed necessary.

We understand that there are serious difficulties in the way of carrying out such a recommendation, for not only would it be necessary to repeal the enactment* providing that the Dispensary Medical Officer shall be Medical Officer of Health of his district, but also questions of compensation to existing officers might arise; and furthermore, legislation would be required to enable the Belfast Corporation to appoint one or more Assistant Medical Officers of Health, should they desire to do so.

Nevertheless, we are of opinion that the present system is so unsatisfactory, in practice, that it ought to be displaced in the way we recommend, and in this opinion we find support in the view expressed by the Committee appointed 11 years ago to inquire into the public health and sanitary administration of Dublin.

At the time of our Inquiry the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, Dr. Bailie, had only recently been appointed. He possessed the statutory qualification required, but he was without previous experience of Public Health administration, except such as he had been able to acquire as a member of the Corporation.

In view of the many complaints which for several years had arisen in connection with the work of the Public Health department, it was of primary importance that a man of wide experience in public health administration in other places should have been appointed, and that a salary should have been offered which would have attracted highly qualified and experienced candidates. This view was very strongly urged upon the Corporation by the Local Government Board, but was not adopted.

We consider that a grave mistake was made by the Corporation in not accepting this advice. This office, for a city like Belfast, is always of great importance, and was especially so in the circumstances of the moment; and it must be remembered that the issues at stake concerned the health of a large industrial city, eighth in population in the United Kingdom.

Unfortunately in Belfast it has been customary to fill this position by electing a former member of the Corporation thereto, and it is obvious that, when a comparatively low initial rate of salary is proposed, and it appears probable that local connections will outweigh special qualifications for the discharge of the duties of the office, the choice of candidates is likely to be restricted.

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* Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, Sec. xi.

In investigating the work of the several departments of the Corporation we found our inquiry greatly hindered by the absence of any adequate series of annual reports showing in detail the work accomplished, although individual officers were at all times willing to supply us with whatever information might be compiled from existing records.

Report of the Harrison Committee.

The Belfast Citizens Association furnished to us reprints of a report (known by the name of the Chairman of the Committee, Councillor Harrison, B.L.), presented to the Corporation in October, 1896, by a Committee of their own members, which had been appointed in the preceding August to inquire into the causes of "the high death-rate of Belfast and the unsatisfactory condition of its public health generally."

This report is of importance in relation to the present Inquiry because it expressed the views of a Committee of the Corporation on their own administrative methods.

Moreover, it compensated to some extent a disadvantage under which we were placed by reason of the circumstance that the chief officers of the Public Health Department, viz., the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health and the Executive Sanitary Officer, had but recently been appointed, and were in consequence unfamiliar with the practice of their predecessors at the time to which the report refers.

The report described the grossly insanitary condition of many areas, the prevalence of ashpit privies, the practice of filling up vacant pieces of low-lying ground with the contents of ashpits, the existence of insanitary houses and of unpaved back-passages, and the continued discharge of sewage into certain streams, such as the Blackstaff, Lagan, and Connswater rivers.

It also described the Public Health Administration as being feeble and inefficient, not only because the Public Health Committee were themselves indifferent to their responsibilities, but also because they had not under their control "a sufficient staff of efficient men under proper organisation and discipline."

Control of Infectious Diseases.

Discovery of diseases.

We now propose to consider the methods adopted for discovering the existence of infectious diseases and for their administrative control afterwards. The diseases of this group which are included within the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, are thereby provided for. The Act was only adopted in 1897.

But beyond this, and with special reference to measles and whooping cough, which are not covered by the Act, no system seemed to be in operation by which the actual or threatened prevalence thereof might be ascertained. Domestic visitation and especially the interchange of information with school authorities have in towns elsewhere been the means of affording both sanitary and education authorities valuable information regarding the movement of both diseases. In the figures most recently available (Report of the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health for 1906), 29 deaths are attributed to measles, and yet only 62 cases were known by the sanitary authority to have occurred.

The school system of Belfast is described elsewhere, and we recognise the magnitude of the task involved in arranging a co-operative interchange of information with the managers of nearly 300 independent schools. But

questions of importance both to education and public health are concerned in the prevalence of measles and whooping cough, and the introduction of a column in the Register of each school, in which to insert the fact that each child joining the infant standards has or has not had either of these diseases previously, would supply a ready form of reference by which the number of susceptible children in a given school could be at once ascertained when invasion of these diseases is threatened.

Hospital isolation.

In November, 1906, the Purdysburn Fever Hospital of the Belfast Corporation was opened for the reception of patients. It contains 168 beds, and there is an adjacent hospital of a temporary character, for small-pox, containing 74 beds.

Save that provided for small-pox, this was the first fever hospital owned by the Corporation, such patients as were not eligible for admission to the Union Fever Hospital wards being formerly received by the Royal Hospital, before its reconstruction.

In addition to the accommodation at Purdysburn, 200 beds for the treatment of infectious diseases are provided by the Belfast Board of Guardians in the Union Fever Hospital.

We do not regard this administrative separation as desirable. The Corporation should, in our opinion, frankly accept sole responsibility for dealing with infectious disease within the city, and make adequate provision for such cases as require removal to hospital.

King Kerr, 542.

Even with the present use of beds in the Union Hospital the total provision of hospital accommodation is inadequate.

Partly as the result of the inadequacy of hospital accommodation, a large proportion of the cases of infectious disease in Belfast has been treated at home.

Bailie, 1439.

The Medical Superintendent Officer of Health expressed the opinion that fully half of the cases left at home were inadequately isolated.

Proportion of cases removed to hospital.

Table XXIII., on the next page shows the number of patients, notified as suffering from enteric fever, scarlet fever, and diphtheria, who were treated at home, and the number who were removed to hospital, in each of the years 1901–06. It indicates that during this period an average of 49 per cent. of the cases of enteric fever, about 29 per cent. of the cases of diphtheria, and only about 25 per cent. of the cases of scarlet fever, were removed to hospital. There seems to be no available record to show whether cases notified as "simple continued fever" were removed to hospital or not, but it seems probable that very few of them were so dealt with.

Having regard to the inadequacy of the hospital accommodation for infectious diseases, and the opinion of the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health that fully half of those treated at home were inadequately isolated, it is desirable to consider the degree of supervision exercised over home cases, and particularly those of enteric fever.

At present this supervision is very inadequately performed.

Each case at home should be kept under constant observation by the staff of the Public Health department until it terminates, and such disinfection of clothing, etc., as is required, carried out by these officers as occasion requires.

Bailie, 1597.

The existing system of supervising infectious diseases requires organisation.

Table XXIII., showing Proportion of Cases of Infectious Disease removed to Hospital.

Year.	Typhoid Fever.				Simple Continued Fever.				Scarlet Fever.				Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.			
	Total No. of Cases.	Treated.			Total No. of Cases.	Treated.			Total No. of Cases.	Treated.			Total No of Cases.	Treated.		
		At Home.	In Hospital.			At Home.	In Hospital.			At Home.	In Hospital.			At Home.	In Hospital.	
			No.	% Total.			No.	% Total.			No.	% Total.			No.	% Total.
1901, ...	2,530	1,422	1,108	43·8	1,351	—	—	—	370	299	71	19·2	433	331	102	23·5
1902, ...	1,044	476	568	54·4	730	—	—	—	448	385	63	14·0	432	311	121	28·0
1903, ...	842	375	467	55·4	590	—	—	—	614	479	135	22·1	304	195	109	35·8
1904, ...	530	260	270	50·9	488	—	—	—	635	467	168	26·5	257	170	87	33·8
1905, ...	631	296	335	53·1	569	—	—	—	650	422	228	35·1	234	181	53	22·6
1906, ...	551	276	275	49·9	366	—	—	—	1,193	887	306	25·6	273	189	84	30·7

Bailie, 1879.

The disposal of excreta and disinfection of soiled linen in cases of enteric fever are elementary and obvious considerations, but the latter is left entirely to the discretion of the private medical attendant, and the former, in the case of houses with privies, to the charge of the house cleansing department.

Disinfection.

Any disinfection carried out under the supervision of the Public Health Department during the currency of a case under treatment at home seemed to be limited to the supply of disinfectants, and instructions regarding their use. We consider this insufficient.

Moreover, in our opinion, the methods employed in Belfast with a view to the "disinfection" of premises and persons are both crude and inadequate, and require careful re-consideration.

The Corporation are entirely dependent on an arrangement with the Board of Guardians for the means of disinfecting clothing, and for this they pay £300 annually.

We have already expressed the opinion that the Corporation should accept full responsibility for the hospital accommodation for infectious disease, and this, in our opinion, implies that an equal responsibility rests with them for making adequate provision for the disinfection of clothing. And this disinfection should not be limited to the clothing, which requires to be dealt with on the termination of a given case treated at home, but should cover also whatever is used by the patient during his illness.

The present arrangements for steam disinfection seem to us to be inadequate, and in our opinion the Corporation should provide as soon as possible an efficient disinfecting apparatus of their own.

Sanitary Inspection.

Inspection for nuisances.

From the beginning of this inquiry we utilised every opportunity which occurred for making personal visits of inspection in the several districts of the city, and rapidly satisfied ourselves that the system in operation for the detection of nuisances and for dealing with them was unsatisfactory. We were informed that in many cases nuisances were only dealt with when reported by tenants, and that if they made reports to the City Hall they were liable to receive notice to quit from the house agent.

Bailie, 1050, 1618.
Ward, 11521 *et seq.*

The Medical Superintendent Officer of Health and the Executive Sanitary Officer both stated that the staff of inspectors was insufficient. This opinion the latter officer amplified by stating that, since 1900, the time of the staff had been so completely occupied by supervising the substitution of water-closets for privies that no time was left for the detection of nuisances.

Ward, 11528.
11530.

Some of the sanitary sub-officers were able to "go round" their districts once in two years—some, on the other hand, "had not been round their districts since 1901, that is six years ago." On being asked, specifically, the Executive Sanitary Officer agreed that there was "no effective systematic inspection."

Bailie, 1050.
1052.
1067.

The Medical Superintendent Officer of Health regarded the organisation as satisfactory, but the staff as insufficient. "There were not sufficient officers to carry out the work." House-to-house inspection suffered in consequence.

Here, as in the supervision of infectious disease, the defects in the Public Health department are clearly shown by the evidence of the Corporation witnesses apart from that of other witnesses, whose object, admittedly, was to urge a reform therein.

Articles 14 (3) and 15 (3) of Sanitary Order No. 4 require the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health as regards the County Borough and the Medical Officers of Health as regards their districts, to inform themselves of the conditions affecting health, and to report to the Sanitary Authority. Yet no system of reporting by the latter officers appears to have been in operation "unless they have a complaint to make."

Article 17 (2) of the same Order requires the sanitary sub-officers of districts to keep themselves informed in respect of the nuisances existing therein and requiring abatement, but again the insufficiency of the staff was urged as an explanation of the obvious neglect to give reasonable effect to this. The Executive Sanitary Officer stated that there was no effective systematic inspection of districts for the discovery of nuisances. "The whole organisation of the department requires reconsideration." Bailie, 1598. Ward, 11619.

These are the statements of the responsible officers of the Public Health department, but we were informed that the whole question of its organisation had been under the consideration of the Public Health Committee since the beginning of the year 1907. At the close of our sittings a scheme for such re-organisation was handed in. 11621, &c.

Shortly after Dr. Bailie's appointment additional female inspectors were applied for and sanctioned by the Public Health Committee, partly, it would appear, for the purpose of dealing with infantile mortality.

While not undervaluing work in this direction, it may be said that the foundation on which much health improvement rests is purity of surfaces in and around dwellings. Where structural neglect coincides with defective methods of cleansing, the first requirement of any crusade against the causes of infantile mortality consists in putting these things right. The value of systematic inspection for the detection of nuisances and for their removal has not been sufficiently appreciated.

In our visits of inspection we found many cases of choked water-closets full to the brim, of stopped drains and flooded back yards, of yards strewn with garbage and fæcal matter, of uncovered ashpits, of large ashpits which had not been emptied for months; and it must be remembered that in all cases where there are no back passages these ashpits must necessarily be emptied through the houses. We found several rows of ruinous houses, in some of which the upper rooms only were occupied and the lower rooms open and very filthy, and others where the walls were very wet and the windows and doors broken. In many back passages we found the ashpit doors off, and the contents spread about the unpaved passages by dogs and fowls. In one yard a choked drain had been opened and so left for several weeks; in another a stopped drain had not only flooded the yard but also the house passage, cutting off access to the ashpit and water-closet.

Housing.

The housing of Belfast compares favourably with that of other large industrial centres. With rare exceptions, it may be said that there are no tenement houses, and no houses of the kind known in many English towns as back-to-back houses without back yards. In Belfast the houses are through-houses with back yards, and in the great majority of cases each house is occupied by one family only.

The working-class dwellings are mainly of two types—

(1.) Rows of houses with a back yard to each house, the back yards of one row abutting against those of another row without an intervening back passage. These are the older houses, and they have the great disadvantage that there is no access to the yards for removal of ashpit or privy refuse except through the houses themselves. The inspector of house cleansing stated that there are 21,379 such houses.

(2.) Rows of houses built with a back yard to each house and a passage intervening between the rows of back yards so as to afford access to them for the removal of refuse. In the older houses of this type the passages are narrow and do not allow of the passage of carts. In the newer houses a passage of 9 feet is insisted upon. Many of these passages are, however, unpaved, and in the majority of cases the ashpits have doors to the passage which are a source of much trouble, because the doors are often broken off or unfastened, and, especially where they are on the ground level, dogs and fowls have free access to them and scatter the contents in the back passages. Moreover, they are also open to persons who gain a living by ransacking ashpits.

In the great majority of cases of both types, water-closets have been substituted for privies, but the ashpits remain, are often large and uncovered, and only emptied at long intervals.

Double tenancies.

A serious blot in Belfast housing is that in certain cases, as, for instance, in Lepper-street, Harrison-street, and Hardinge-street, the houses which were built for one family are now double-tenanted; one family occupying the ground floor, and a separate family the upper floor. In these cases the tenant of the upper floor has no access to the yard and conveniences except through the rooms of the lower tenant, and when, as frequently happens, the lower tenant is at work and has locked his rooms, the upper tenant may have, for long periods, no access at all to the conveniences in the day time, while at night such access must be almost impossible. This condition of things is in all respects most unsatisfactory, and leads to fæcal matter being stored in the upper living rooms until an opportunity occurs to carry it to the yard. On the ground that the upper tenancies have in effect no sanitary accommodation, these double tenancies should be sternly abolished, or the provision of an external stairway from the upper rooms to the yard should be insisted upon.

This double-tenancy was not alleged to be necessary even on the ground of poverty of the tenants, yet it has been tolerated for years, although the practice is well known both to the Corporation and to the Public Health department. Houses that are inadequately provided with the primary requirements of a civilised existence should be closed as unfit for habitation. In our opinion the Corporation should spare no effort to put an end to this unsatisfactory condition as to housing in Belfast.*

In Section 107 of the Local Act of 1878 power is given to the Surveyor to attach to his approval of the plans of any dwelling-house proposed to be erected, any restriction as to the number of separate dwellings for which the same may be used.

Insanitary Areas.

For the most part the front streets in Belfast are of ample width, but there are many groups of old houses with narrow front streets and other objectionable features, and some groups of blind courts which, in our opinion, ought to be dealt with as insanitary areas and cleared away. Some clearances of insanitary dwellings have already been carried out by the Corporation with the greatest advantage to the city, and we strongly recommend that this policy should be continued. In some cases the sites could, with great advantage, be left open as play-grounds for children.

* It is worthy of consideration whether bye-laws made under Sec. 100 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, would not usefully deal with cases of this kind.

For the clearance of insanitary areas several Acts of Parliament have been obtained by the Corporation, and the following table, submitted by the assistant Surveyor, gives the number of premises thereby removed, the extent of area, and the estimated population affected.

Name of Improvement.	Number of Premises taken.	Area in square yards.	Estimated Population.
Under Act, 1878.			
Royal-avenue, ...	411	40,716	2,466
King-street, ...	35	5,797	210
Corn Market, ...	12	1,239	60
Ann-street, &c., ...	9	1,618	45
Ormeau-avenue, ..	16	73,224	80
Donegall-quay, ...	2	15,953	10
	485	137,947	2,871
Under Act, 1883.			
Green-street, &c., ..	137	10,222	822
East Bridge-street, ..	145	13,887	870
Arthur-square, ...	12	620	10
Rosemary-street, ..	5	172	5
North-street and Gresham-street.	1	327	1
University-road, ..	10	2,770	5
Sandy-row, ...	15	1,686	30
Mustard-street, &c., ..	21	1,480	126
	346	31,164	1,869
Under Act, 1891.			
Stephen-street, Kent-street, &c., &c.	201	9,250	1,206
Under Provisional Order, 1891.			
North-street, ...	103	16,624	515
Bridge-street, ...	3	1,053	3
Wall-street, ...	15	998	90
Unity-street, ...	41	3,820	246
	162	22,495	854
Under Provisional Order, 1897.			
James'-court, ...	15	2,326	90

From the foregoing it would appear that since 1878, 1,209 houses or other premises, having an estimated population of nearly 7,000 persons have been demolished, for city improvement purposes, under the Acts just referred to, and we were informed that others have been removed by the owners at the request of the Corporation.

House Cleansing.

The Belfast Corporation Act of 1899, Section 43, empowered the Coporation to require owners to substitute water-closets for privies, wherever a supply

Substitution water-closets for privies.

of water for domestic purposes exists, and with commendable promptitude the Corporation began to give effect to this provision, with the following result :—

Year.	Houses with		Total.
	Water Closets.	Privies.	
1897	40,859	26,620	67,479
1902	67,788	10,000	77,788

The number of privies has since been further reduced to 2,300.

This work has been carried out under the direction and supervision of the Public Health department, but, unfortunately, without any addition to the staff, and with the result, as expressed by the present Executive Sanitary Officer, that ordinary inspection for the detection of nuisances has been neglected to a serious extent. In our opinion the staff should have been increased to the extent necessary for the purpose, so that the work of sanitary inspection should not suffer.

For even casual visiting revealed repeated illustrations of surface pollution of the soil from overflowing ashpits, of ashpits defective either because they were uncovered or were without doors, of passages flooded or in need of paving ; but it was frequently difficult accurately to apportion the blame between the departments which were severally responsible for the maintenance of structure and for the removal of refuse, and the tenant who found in the foul atmosphere which surrounded the place an excuse for not attempting to use the ashpit at all.

M'Bride, 11837. It does not appear that the Public Health department were unaware of these things, for it appeared from the evidence of the Inspector of Cleansing that structural defects of the kind just alluded to, observed by the men engaged in emptying ashpits, were duly noted and information forwarded to the Public Health office, although this arrangement was only systematised and a register kept from 17th April, 1907, during our sittings.

It was urged by several witnesses that the want of cleanliness, apparent in many of the districts of the City, was due in large measure to the careless and dirty habits of sections of the people, and we fully recognise the considerable part which undisciplined habits play in adding to the sum of uncleanliness.

House cleansing. But one of the principal functions of a Public Health department is to inculcate cleanliness, and they can best do this by themselves setting the example. In other words, it is of little avail to proclaim the necessity for domestic cleanliness unless this is accompanied by evidence of earnest endeavour on the part of public health authorities to keep the surroundings of houses in a correspondingly clean state. It is more than a coincidence that the dirtiest houses internally should mostly be found in association with the dirtiest back passages and with overflowing ashpits. It was said by several of the official witnesses that complaints as to house cleansing are invariably attended to when received. It is obvious that this is insufficient ; to wait for complaints places the initiative at the wrong end, and tends to bring down the standard of departmental policy to the level of local tolerance.

King Kerr, 832. We were frequently told during our visits of inspection that intervals of about three months occurred between succcessive emptyings of ashpits in several localities. The accumulation of vegetable and organic refuse for long periods in ashpits situated in small and confined back yards in close proximity

to dwelling-houses, constitutes a serious nuisance, and is fraught with grave danger to public health. Effective public and domestic scavenging is of primary importance. Indeed, were it at all necessary to bring the insanitary condition of Belfast within the scope of a general statement, defective methods of cleansing and absence of systematic inspection for the discovery of nuisances, would claim precedence over almost all others.

We are of opinion that no remedial measures regarding ashpits short of their abolition will be satisfactory, and we recommend that the Corporation should take steps to substitute for the present system of built ashpits, one of small ashbins, from which the removal of ashes and house refuse should be regular and frequent.

While a daily service may be regarded as in some circumstances a counsel of perfection, it becomes a necessity in certain districts of most cities, and is in many put into practice.

The removal of refuse, at least twice a week, from small and confined back yards in the poorer and more congested areas of the city is, in our opinion, necessary, and removal of refuse at least once a week in the less congested areas should also be carried out. The additional expense involved by the regular and frequent removal of refuse from the dwellings of the people would be amply repaid by the advantage to the public health of the city.

Having regard to the urgent necessity that exists for improvement in house cleansing in Belfast, no time should be lost in carrying out new arrangements on the lines we have indicated.

We may call attention to the fact that it is provided by Sec. 26 (sub-section 2) of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, that —

> "Where a local sanitary authority themselves undertake or contract for the removal of house refuse, they may make bye-laws imposing on the occupier of any premises duties in connection with such removal, so as to facilitate the work which the local authority undertake or contract for."

Back passages.

Section 44 of the Act of 1878, empowered the Corporation to insist if so advised that "every new street intended as the principal or front access to a continuous line of buildings shall have provided and set out in connection with it one or more back or transverse streets or roads in such manner as to afford access for carts to the back of every house in such continuous line of buildings in the new street," and by Section 6 of the same Act the definition of "street" was expanded to include "passage" (whether a thoroughfare or not) if open to the public, and was made applicable to all existing as well as new streets.

M'Bride, 11893.

Over such passages, therefore, it would appear that the Corporation have powers equal to those which they possess over streets in general.

Many of the back passages, however, even where houses are built on both sides of them, are unpaved, and cannot be effectively cleansed. Moreover, as their primary object is to provide access for the purpose of emptying ashpits, they are exposed to recurring pollution from this operation as well as from defective ashpit doors and the carelessness of tenants. The obvious remedy is to finish them as streets and cleanse them efficiently. But when we inquired why so many were allowed to remain unfinished, no satisfactory reason was advanced. In this state they are, admittedly, objectionable.

The only explanation forthcoming was that the owner is occasionally poor, and this is permitted to outweigh a statutory requirement made in the interest of the public health.

Counsel for the Corporation contended that all back passages, laid out prior to 1878, were private passages. If the existence of a door or other barrier against the entrance of the public to these passages, excludes certain of them from the scope of the Corporation's power over them as streets, they are still within the purview of the Public Health Acts, should nuisance arise.

Vigorous action is required to secure that all back passages built on both sides shall have smoothly paved surfaces, kept in good order, and systematically cleansed.

Separation of house from street cleansing.

We regard it as a defect in the administration that house cleansing should be under a separate department from that which undertakes the cleansing of streets. In our opinion, both functions should be combined in one department.

Refuse Disposal.

Mr. M'Bride, Superintendent of house cleansing, who works under the direction of the Health department, has also under his charge the refuse destructors and tipping grounds.

11820.

The sum expended in cleansing has not increased during the last nine years or so, and this was explained to be due to the substitution of water-closets for privies.

M'Bride, 11958, 11963.

The Superintendent thus stated the distribution of the total refuse for 1905 :—

No. of loads sent by rail direct to farmers in country,	15,067
No. of loads sold to farmers from Stewart-street Depot,	8,805
No. of loads sent to destructor, . . .	11,212
	35,084
No. of loads sent to tipping grounds, . .	66,816
Total, . .	101,900

We were informed that about two-thirds of the total refuse is disposed of by the Corporation in filling up sloblands or tipping grounds within the city; that something less than one-tenth is dealt with by the destructor; and that almost the whole of the privy contents, amounting to over 15,000 loads, is sent direct to farmers, who pay 6*d.* a load for it. This was scarcely consistent with the accumulations observed by us at Stewart-street depôt, which is situated in the centre of the city, and further examination disclosed the fact that, as the farmers cannot take delivery save at two periods of the year, much of the material ultimately to be used by them is stored at Stewart-street in the intervals.

Stewart Street Depot.

Sorting takes place at this depôt, matters unfit for manure being there taken out of the privy refuse, and ultimately removed to the tipping grounds or the destructor.

This storage and sorting of large quantities of offensive refuse in the heart of the city should not be continued. If retained at all, the depot should become a small sorting station whence each day's yield would be despatched before that of the next arrives.

M'Bride, 11972.

It was stated that the material sent to the tipping grounds is "good clean dry ashes," but this did not correspond with the presence of much putrescible matter observed by us on visiting these places, and the Superintendent of cleansing ultimately agreed that "a large part of the matter now sent to the tipping grounds ought to go to the destructor."

11982

Tipping Grounds.

R. M'Bride, 12024.

The tipping grounds are situated at Victoria Park, the sloblands, Ravenhill, also known as London-road, the football ground, Lisburn-road, and the Bog Meadows.

We found some of these in a very offensive condition, and saw children playing on them and picking out matters from the foul rubbish.

The practice of tipping offensive matter on areas within the city, which may, and almost certainly will in due time, be used as building sites, is objectionable.

It would appear that the Corporation, by their own action in filling up these sites with anything which is not either virgin soil or furnace clinker or ashes, are adding to the initial cost of any building which may in the near future be erected upon them, by the sum necessary for the excavation.

For a great many years there have been complaints at Belfast about the building of working-class dwellings on sites, the level of which has been raised by the tipping of ashpit refuse which had not been removed before building.

We are of opinion that this practice should be discontinued.

Increase of destructor plant necessary.

The existing destructor consists of a 12-celled Goddard-Massey and Warner plant. It was erected in 1901, and each cell is capable of dealing with ten tons of material daily. Each may also be fired independently, but none can be repaired without stopping all. Eight only of these cells were in operation when our Inquiry began, but the need for repair became so urgent that, as the summer advanced, all of them had to be thrown out of use, and no destruction of refuse could be undertaken. 12018–21.

The inadequacy of the present installation to deal with the volume of material requiring destruction was admitted, but on the present site no extension is, in the opinion of the Superintendent of cleansing, possible.

We strongly recommend the provision of one or more additional destructors, and consider that this ought not to be delayed.

Clinkers from the destructors, together with clean ashes, could be safely used for levelling up sites. For the reclamation of slobland a less pure material would be permissible, but it should be deposited after a definite system, and the working face restricted within reasonable limits.

All other refuse, except that which can be sold as manure with immediate removal from the city, should be burnt in the destructors.

Section VIII.

MILK SUPPLY.

The distribution of milk in Belfast.

The purity of the milk supply is a matter of extreme importance, and has fitly formed the subject of legislative interference. It is an indispensable article of food, and practically forms the exclusive diet of a large proportion of the most susceptible class of the population, including infants and invalids.

The consumers of milk in Belfast naturally look for protection to the Sanitary Authority, and expect that, so far as the present state of the law allows, it will be made impossible for vendors to distribute milk that may be the medium of conveying disease.

In Belfast a large proportion of the purveyors and small retailers of milk reside in poor localities. Milk is apparently sold in all kinds and conditions of shops, and in very many cases from uncovered milk pans. The contamination of milk exposed under such circumstances is obviously unavoidable. If an uncovered milk pan is exposed to the dusty air of a small provision shop during the day, as we have repeatedly seen, it must necessarily absorb a large amount of dirt, dust, and other deleterious matter.

Dairy shops, properly so-called, where milk and butter products only are sold, are the exception in Belfast.

There are 246 registered cowsheds and dairies in the city, and in no fewer than 70 of these premises pigs are kept, in some places quite close to the cowsheds. In one instance we found pigs in the same building with the milch cows. From a public health point of view this cannot be regarded as satisfactory, and, in view of the fact that every possible care should be taken to ensure the distribution of a clean milk supply to the public, it should not be permitted.

14681-14684.

A large quantity of milk is delivered daily in Belfast from outlying districts, but the Corporation, like other local authorities under similar circumstances, have no control over these sources of supply, except in so far as the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act enables them to take action to prevent the dissemination of notifiable infectious disease in the city. It was estimated by one witness—a purveyor of milk—that 25,000 gallons were consumed each day in Belfast, and that out of this quantity at least 19,000 gallons came from districts outside of the city.

The transit of milk by the Railway Companies to Belfast was also stated to be unsatisfactory. Milk is placed in the same vans with fish, and we had evidence that sheep and dead meat carcases were conveyed in the same railway trucks with milk.

Construction and ventilation of city cowsheds.

Evidence was given by Mr. James Gregg, a Veterinary Surgeon, who is also a member of the Corporation, in reference to the construction of cowsheds in Belfast. His evidence went to show that the construction of many of the cowsheds is of a very inferior character, and that no attention is paid to the question of ventilation. He stated that a great many cow-keepers, in order to force the yield of milk, closed all the means of ventilation. In several instances that came under our notice we found the methods of ventilation insufficient, and the atmosphere of the cowshed close and oppressive. The danger incurred by the consumption of milk from cows so kept is obvious. In one byre we found four cows with an average of 297 cubic feet of air space for each. In another five cows with an average of 448 cubic feet of air space per cow. In a third byre there was an average of 480 cubic feet per cow. The theory that a milch cow kept in a close and foul atmosphere and in the dark is "the better milker" is evidently implicitly believed in by many cow-keepers in Belfast.

It was stated in evidence that hitherto very little attention had been given to the question of the frequent removal of manure, the cleanliness of the milker's hands, and the cleanliness of the cows' teats and udders. It was, however, stated that recently a considerable improvement had been effected in this regard.

It may be desirable here to give an example of a cowshed and dairy premises in Belfast that came under our notice. In this dairy yard and quite close to the byre there was an accumulation of manure estimated at five tons, which apparently had not been disturbed or removed for a considerable time. The flooring of the byre itself was of "cobbles" and was caked with hardened manure. There were two openings on the same side as the door leading into the cow byre. There was no through ventilation, and the lowness of the roof emphasized this defect. There were 39 pigs kept at the end of the byre and under the same roof as the milch cows, which were ten in number. There was no light at this end excepting what came through a small hole in the gable. The dairy premises were surrounded by dwelling houses. The odour from this large number of pigs was most offensive.

In several instances we found cows whose flanks and tails were very filthy, and which had not evidently been groomed or cleaned for several weeks. The production of milk from cows housed under such conditions, and with such marked insanitary surroundings cannot be too strongly condemned, and emphasizes the necessity that exists for a more rigid enforcement of the regulations.

It was made very apparent to us that the regulations in force under the "Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk Shops Order" require to be more strictly administered. Although the regulations state that manure should not be allowed to accumulate on dairy premises for a longer period than two days, we noticed in several cowsheds and dairy yard premises large heaps of manure, evidently the accumulation of very many days.

The regulations as to ventilation and cubic space are also not strictly enforced, and we had evidence of this in several instances where the ventilation was very indifferent, and where the number of cows was in excess of that permitted by the regulations. In some instances we happened to visit dairy premises at milking hour, and the hands of those engaged in milking were not clean. In one or two cases the hands of the milker could only be described as "filthy."

Several of the dairy premises have no adequate provision for the cleansing of milk vessels, and there is an absence of special milk houses or pantries where milk might be kept or stored temporarily for cooling purposes. It is the custom in Belfast when milk is drawn from the cow to immediately strain it in the dairy yard and deliver it to the public without submitting it to a process of cooling. This method cannot be regarded with approval, or as complying with the modern system of dealing with milk supplies intended for daily consumption.

Another custom that cannot be too strongly condemned, but which, apparently, has hitherto been a common one in Belfast, is that of conveying buttermilk barrels on carts laden with manure, as also the custom of collecting feeding refuse for pigs in dairy carts. We were informed that both customs are being discontinued under pressure by the Corporation officials.

So far as structural reforms are required, there already exist the Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk Shops Order, issued by the Local Government Board, which only require stringent application to become effective.*

* Since our sittings closed a most important General Order with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk Shops has been issued by the Local Government Board for Ireland (in pursuance of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 and 1886), in which many important regulations are laid down on questions which formerly were only dealt with at the option of the local sanitary authorities, the majority of whom took no action in the matter. The new order applies to the whole of Ireland, and comes into force on 1st May, 1908, and it may be anticipated that it will be productive of most beneficial results.

Insanitary condition of dairy premises.

The Inspector of cowsheds and dairy yards, who had only been in office for some months, stated that, recognizing the unsuitable conditions of many of the cow-sheds and dairy premises, he had served 160 notices relating thereto. Since his appointment he found many cowsheds in a very bad state. They were not kept clean, and the drainage was very bad. He fully recognized the necessity for more frequent removal of manure.

As further evidence of the insanitary conditions prevailing, he had during his short term of office also found it necessary to institute forty prosecutions for overcrowding of cattle, filthy cowsheds, dirty hands of milkers, and the carriage of refuse in milk carts.

We fully recognise this as praiseworthy activity, but it was made quite apparent to us on the occasion of our visits that a vigorous crusade will be necessary to bring cowsheds and dairy yards in the city to a satisfactory condition.

Return showing the number of Cowsheds and maximum number of Cows in the several Dispensary Districts for the City and County Borough of Belfast.

District.	Cowsheds.	Maximum number of Cows.
1. Dock, ...	2	10
2. Hospital, ...	14	97
3. Shankhill, ...	22	311
4. Workhouse, ...	35	372
5. Millfield, ...	7	198
6. College, ...	21	423
7. Greencastle, ...	6	102
8. Ligoniel, ...	28	407
9. Falls, ...	24	378
10. Woodvale, ...	21	331
11. Ravenhill, ...	44	476
12. Newtownards-road, ...	5	40
13. Ballyhackamore, ...	17	222
Total, ...	246	3,372

Very many of these cowsheds are so situated, in densely populated localities, and immediately surrounded by dwellings, that it is impossible to expect that milk can be produced under hygienic conditions.

The staff employed for the inspection and supervision of the dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops does not appear to us to be adequate having regard to the vitally important questions surrounding the production of a pure milk supply.

Besides the registered cowsheds and dairy yards, there are milkshops of all sorts and conditions, whose number is very great.

For this important branch of the Public Health administration there are two officers, an Inspector of Cowsheds, and an Inspector of Milkshops. This staff is not sufficient to properly supervise the large production and sale of milk in Belfast, which specially require an active and constant supervision in every detail.

Mr. Gregg expressed the opinion that about two per cent. of the milch cows in Belfast suffered from Tubercular disease of the udder, and, that having regard to the fact that the latest return shows that there are about 3,372 cows in the City of Belfast supplying milk to the public, it is obvious that tuberculous milk in no inconsiderable quantity finds its way to the consumers. Tuberculous milk.

If the above opinion be correct, and taking the acknowledged yield of milk from a cow all the year round at five quarts per day, it would appear that, approximately, between 80 and 90 gallons of tuberculous milk is distributed daily in Belfast, exclusive of the milk that comes into Belfast from the rural and outlying districts.

Mr. Jordan, the Veterinary Surgeon to the Corporation (whose appointment is of recent date, April, 1906), from his brief experience expressed the opinion that five per cent. of Belfast cows suffered from generalized tuberculosis.

Dr. M'Caw, Senior Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children, expressed himself strongly in favour of the establishment of "Milk Depôts" in Belfast.

Several medical witnesses—notably, Sir John Byers, Professor Lindsay, Dr. M'Caw, Dr. Dempsey, and Dr. Caldwell—expressed the opinion that the Corporation should at the earliest possible moment take steps to obtain powers of control and supervision over the milk supply coming into Belfast from rural districts.

In its broadest sense this implies that the Corporation of Belfast should accept responsibility for enforcing the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order and the Regulations made thereunder in the district of any local authority from which it obtains any portion of its milk supply.

The argument on which this proposal is based—and it has been advanced elsewhere—is that the consumer of milk should be able to prescribe the conditions under which it is produced, and that if he obtains healthy conditions for, and freedom from disease in, the milch animals stalled within the area of his own local authority, he should be able also to insist upon a reasonable equivalent in the case of the rural cowsheds from which portion of his supply is obtained.

So far the contention is reasonable enough, but the expediency of the method by which it is proposed to give effect to it is, we think, open to serious objection.

One of the most prolific causes of disease, and especially of tuberculous disease in our milch herds, as in man, is the insanitary conditions under which they are housed, and reform in the housing of dairy stock is one of the first requirements of a pure milk supply.

Looked at in this light, the proposal to control the outside sources of supply presents a difficulty at the beginning, for reform in the structure of cowsheds must lie with the local authority in whose district the cowsheds are situated, unless administrative confusion is to arise.

And, in like manner a similar result would follow even where the power of control is confined to the inspection of milch animals, unless this were further restricted to cases where there was reasonable ground for believing that disease was being caused by the milk of a particular herd.

Moreover, it is obviously bad policy to set up machinery for preventing distribution of milk that is pathogenic to man among a given community without making provision to ensure that such milk shall not be distributed amongst some other community. There can be no doubt, and, indeed, there is a consensus of opinion now, that this difficult question requires further general legislation to adequately deal with it, and that one of the chief objects of such legislation should be to ensure the prevention of the distribution *anywhere* of milk that is capable of causing disease in human beings. Meanwhile, there is no reason why the Corporation should not endeavour, in co-operation with the adjoining local authorities, to improve the conditions under which milch cows which supply milk to Belfast are being kept.

Section IX.

THE MEAT SUPPLY.

The greater portion of the cattle and sheep intended for the meat supply to Belfast is killed at a public Abattoir under the supervision of the Corporation. There are still four private cattle slaughter houses and three pig slaughter houses.

22026. The situation of the Abattoir cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Evidence was given that complaints had been made by the butchers using it as to its proximity to the Gas Works and Chemical Works. In view of the present surroundings, and the restricted and insufficient accommodation now available, more especially for the slaughtering of sheep, the Corporation should, at the earliest possible moment, take steps to provide a more modern and commodious Abattoir on a more suitable site.

The number of animals slaughtered at the Abbatoir each year is very large, the totals for the years 1904, 1905, and 1906 having been 50,784, 59,003, and 58,238 respectively.

About 200 butchers use the Abattoir for slaughtering purposes.

Mr. Jordan, the recently appointed Veterinary Surgeon, visits the Abattoir each day, inspects cattle before slaughter, and examines carcases after slaughter.

There are four Meat Inspectors, one being continually on duty at the Abattoir, and the others are on duty in the city. In addition to this staff, there is a Superintendent and Clerk of the Markets, who supervises and controls the work of the Meat Inspectors.

21988. The Corporation have the power to close the private slaughter houses in the city, and they should exercise this power, and thus ensure that the entire meat supply, and the slaughtering of cattle, sheep, and pigs within the city boundary would be under the same supervision.

In connection with the Abattoir there are some firms who are permitted to use private quarters for slaughtering purposes. This is also a custom that should be abolished.

The carcases of cattle and sheep that are slaughtered outside of the city boundaries and intended for sale in the city are brought for inspection to a special market for that purpose. It was stated in evidence that only the carcase is produced for inspection, and that none of the internal organs
22042, are submitted for examination. It will be seen by the following Table that the number of cattle and sheep slaughtered annually outside the city boundary is very large :—

CATTLE AND SHEEP SLAUGHTERED OUTSIDE THE CITY BOUNDARY, AND INSPECTED IN MEAT MARKET

	Cattle	Sheep.	Seized.
1901	1,823	2,082	37
1902	3,803	2,608	48
1903	4,919	2,722	51
1904	1,820	4,565	65
1905	1,172	3,478	35

22114. All imported foreign meat arriving by sea is stated to be inspected, but this inspection does not seem to be very satisfactory, for, according to the evidence, the city authorities have no power to inspect until the carcases have left the Harbour Commissioners' premises and have been dispersed.

Section X.

SCHOOLS.

Much evidence was brought before us as to the unsatisfactory condition of Belfast schools. We ourselves visited a considerable number, and were able to satisfy ourselves that while some are quite creditable and others are good, many are very unsatisfactory indeed.

Professor Lindsay, M.D., speaking from personal experience, described some of them as "filthy dens" and "simply disgraceful," and expressed surprise that a wealthy city should not only permit the use of such schools, but compel the children to attend them. He quoted a report dated 1900 by Dr. Beattie, one of the Inspectors of the National Board of Education, in which he says:—"No other city in the world of the wealth and enterprise of Belfast would tolerate such primitive and unsanitary houses as are many of the Belfast schools."

Sites.

The situation of many of them is quite unsuitable, in narrow streets, hemmed in by dwellings or other buildings, where it is impossible to provide a playground. Often the external aspect is squalid, while the inside is dirty and unwholesome. The sanitary arrangements are often very bad; some were found in a filthy state, while generally the lavatory accommodation is inadequate or wholly absent.

In his report of January, 1906, Mr. P. J. Kelly, Inspector under the National Board of Education, says:—"It is a curious fact that a prosperous and progressive city like Belfast, rivalling as it does the most thriving seats of industry in Great Britain, should, nevertheless, be the most backward part of the British Isles in the matter of school accommodation. I venture to say that the poorest counties of Ireland are better off in this respect."

Professor Lindsay said that 30 per cent. of the schools in Belfast were without playgrounds. The result is that children are mostly turned into the streets for the play hour. Some masters object to this, and do not allow the pupils to go out at all, so that in those cases the children are actually in the schools from 9.30 to 3. Mr. Kelly stated that in his district, that part of the city on the Antrim side of the river, 40 per cent. of these schools were without playgrounds, while 20 per cent. more had inadequate playgrounds.

Class-rooms.

The want of a sufficient number of class-rooms, according to Mr. Kelly, is a specially weak point of Belfast schools. In many there are no class-rooms, or there is only one class-room, while in others, where there are several, they are miserably inadequate in size. Sometimes this is the case where the schoolrooms themselves are of ample size, and often too large. "two to six teachers teaching in the same room under conditions which to him (Mr. Kelly) would be well-nigh intolerable." "They find it so difficult to teach in one room that they try to cram the children into any place. I know of one where children were crammed into the little cloakroom."

Mr. Kelly gave a large number of instances in which he found the number of children much in excess of the proper accommodation, but he also points out that school space is badly distributed in Belfast, and that there are schools where the accommodation is in excess of the local need. This is probably due to the shifting of the population from the centre to the suburbs. He says:—"Allowing 9 square feet per pupil in average attendance, the floor space is inadequate in 25 per cent. of the schools." "The Commissioners now expect that there should be 10 square feet of floor space per unit of the mean between the average attendance and the average on the rolls, and on this basis the percentage of overcrowded schools will be still greater." The average floor space per pupil in attendance is for all Belfast 11·3 sq. ft., and for the County Down side only 9·2. Dublin gives 13·1 sq. ft.; Cork, 13·1; Derry, 12·3; Limerick, 14·7; Waterford, 16·3; and Ireland as a whole, 14·7 sq. ft.

It may be useful to give an extract from Mr. Kelly's evidence in order to show that overcrowding is by no means limited to a few cases, and that many of the class-rooms are either not heated at all or are insufficiently heated, and are also insufficiently ventilated. Where rooms are not heated

it is natural that the windows should be kept carefully closed. (15822.)

"I found forty pupils in a class-room 18 feet 3 inches by 13 feet, and the ventilation was poor. In the same school there were fifty-nine pupils in a room 19 feet by 9 feet, the air being very bad. In this school the average attendance was only about 145, whereas there was accommodation for nearly 200 pupils. The next school I found forty-nine infants in a room 14 feet 6 inches by 10 feet. In another school there were over eighty infants in a class-room 21 feet by 14 feet, though the floor space as a whole was fairly ample. In another school there were two class-rooms, each 12 feet 6 inches by 10 feet, and there were usually from twenty-five to thirty pupils in each. The doors were kept open for ventilation, and neither of the class-rooms was heated. In another school the class-room is a mere garret. There are no windows, just two skylights, and there is no heating of any kind. In another school the class-room is similar to the above, but is heated by an oil stove. The stairs are so steep and narrow and winding that you might imagine you were ascending a round tower. In another school I found sixty-six pupils in a room 16 feet 8 inches by 16 feet 5 inches, and the room not heated. In another school, which is vested in trustees, there were ninety-two infants in a room accommodating forty pupils. In another there were as many as forty-seven fifth standard pupils in a room 16 feet by 11 feet. In the next school I found fifty-seven pupils in a room 14 feet by 11 feet 9 inches. The door and the windows were shut. The windows could not be opened because the wind was too strong. There was no means of heating this room, and the lighting of an adjoining class-room was so dim that the gas had to be kept lit. In this school the average attendance was not quite 100, whereas there was accommodation for 230 pupils.

"In the next school I found as many as fifty-one pupils in a room 17 feet by 8 feet. The three class-rooms were heated by gas stoves. The lighting and ventilation of one was very unsatisfactory, and the door had to be kept open for ventilation. In the next school there were twenty-five pupils in a room 13 feet 2 inches by 11 feet 5 inches, and the ceiling, which was a horizontal one, was 6 feet 11 inches. There was only one window and the lighting was bad. It is used only for one lesson in the day. In this school there is accommodation for about 179 pupils, whereas the average attendance is not quite 100. In the next school I found seventy-eight infants in a room 23 feet 4 inches by 12 feet 6 inches. The ventilation was very bad, so bad that I remained in the room only a few minutes, in the class-room, or, to be more correct, I stood at the open door.

"In the next school there were fifty-four infants in the room, which was 23 feet 4 inches by 12 feet; there were two small windows, opening from the top only. The door had to be kept open for ventilation. In another school I found thirty-five pupils in a room 18 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, only one window, and the ventilation was not at all satisfactory. On the same day I found forty-six in another class-room 18 feet by 10 feet; there were no means of heating it, and the lighting was defective. In the next school there were ninety-six infants in a room 27 feet by 13 feet 4 inches; and 134 infants in a room 27 feet by 26 feet 8 inches. The infants were packed as close as they could be on galleries, which made the congestion much worse than might be inferred from dimensions of the class-room.

"In the last school the average attendance was 225, and there was accommodation for 342. In the next school there were 82 infants in a room 25 feet by 20 feet. In the next school I found 50 pupils in a room 16 feet by 15 feet; there were windows on one side only, and the lighting was defective. In the next school there were 110 pupils in a room 25 feet by 20 feet 8 inches.

"I have a number of cases now—in the first, the accommodation was 22, and 50 present; next, accommodation, 71, and 115 present; next, accommodation 22, present 52; next, accommodation 26, and 48 present; next, accommodation 28, and 60 present; next, accommodation 20, and 50 present; next accommodation 21, and 42 present; next accommodation 24, and 61 present; next accommodation 22, and 78 present; next accommodation 25, and 44 present; next accommodation 47, and 86 present; next accommodation 35, and 78 present."

Heating.

It would seem that in many cases the heating of the schools is at the charge of the teachers, the managers having no funds for the purpose, and that the cost of sweeping and cleaning has in some cases to be borne by them. Even where there are suitable stoves, the want of funds often prevents them from being used except very late in the season.

Mr. Kelly says :—"I have often felt so cold in Belfast schools that I have had to wear my overcoat during the day," and it must be remembered that many of the children have no shoes or stockings.

No organisation.

Thus while some schools are too large for present local needs, others are quite too small for the numbers crowded into them, and while some have ample funds, others are starved. There is no organisation, no unity of action, and no attempt whatever is made to bring it about. There is no local controlling body to consider the educational requirements of the city as a whole, or even the needs of certain sections of the population.

"It should no longer be open to any individual to dump down a school in any quarter of the city, regardless of the real educational needs of the locality, and the best means of supplying them. It is high time to cry 'Halt' to a system of uncontrolled individual action, which has been the bane of education in Belfast."

Central Board of National Education.

There is, indeed, the Central Board of National Education, which pays the salaries of the teachers in all these elementary schools, and which is prepared to advance two-thirds of the initial cost of the buildings and furniture, provided these are vested in the Commissioners of National Education or in trustees, in which case the plans must be submitted and approved by the Commissioners ; but most of the schools are not so vested and are the property of private individuals, or more frequently of Church congregations, who find the money for providing them. In some cases they obtain loans from the Commissioners, which involve some control by them of the plans, but in a great many cases, loans are not sought.

Vested schools.

Mr. Kelly says that in Belfast less than 20 per cent. of the schools are vested, although vested schools, receiving two-thirds of their initial cost from central public funds, may remain under denominational management. "Of 39 schools, 9 are vested in the Commissioners and are under Presbyterian management, and 30 are vested in trustees. Of these, 17 are under Roman Catholic management, 9 under Presbyterian management, and 4 under Methodist management."

Mr. Gray, in his evidence, points out that in Shankill parish (the greater part of Belfast) two schools are under official management, viz., the Model School, at which there is a boys', girls, and infants' school, and the workhouse. Of the others there are lay managers for 51 and clerical managers for 190.

Mr. Kelly attributes the relatively small numbers of vested schools in Belfast, among other reasons, to the desire of the managers to be free from the restriction placed upon the use of vested schools outside of school hours.

These congregational schools are not built solely for education ; they have to serve a double purpose, as schools by day and meeting rooms at night for Boys' Brigades, Bands of Hope, concerts, prayer meetings, &c. In these conditions, with schools provided by private effort, it is inevitable "that everything should be done in a cheeseparing way." They have not the necessary funds to do the work well.

The fact that so many of the schools are erected for congregational purposes, and that each congregation desires a school under its control, leads to the number of the schools being needlessly multiplied. It is common to see several "National schools" in close proximity in one street.

On the other hand, Mr. Gray observes—"The apathy of the public would be disastrous but for the clergy getting up the schools." No one else seems to care to do anything.

Too many schools. There are too many schools in Belfast. Mr. Kelly states:—"We have far more schools in Belfast than we require. In the district between Shankill and Crumlin, I should say that at least a dozen of the schools should be done away with and replaced by central schools."

School age. It may here be incidentally pointed out that the school age of Belfast is between three and fifteen years. Little good can be done with those from three to five years old, but many mothers are employed in mills, the parents are away all day, and the schools, so far as these little ones are concerned, are merely day nurseries. The children go to school earlier and leave earlier than in other places.

Now, what are the responsibilities of the Corporation of Belfast in connection with the schools of the city, their needless multiplication, and the unsatisfactory state of so many of them? There is in Belfast no local controlling body, nor are any powers vested in the Corporation for the control of elementary education such as the Act of 1902 brought about in England.

The Corporation of Belfast are expected to see to the compulsory attendance of the children at school, but have practically no control over the schools to which they compel them to go. The local rates contribute nothing to primary education.

Municipal control. The Corporation have powers under the Technical Instruction Act, and have recently built a splendid technical school.

Their powers of supervision over the elementary schools are limited to those given them by the Public Health and local Acts; and if there is overcrowding or any insanitary condition amounting to nuisance, they can deal with a school as with any other building. We are without evidence that substantial effort has been made by the Corporation to exercise the powers referred to, but it was explained that the Corporation are constantly met with the difficulty that managers of schools say they have but very limited resources, and that to insist on alterations may lead to the closing of the schools.

Since the adoption of building bye-laws by the Corporation, school plans have been submitted to the Surveyor's Department. The local Act of 1878, section 83, provided that "every schoolhouse, or building erected to be used as a school, after the passing of this Act, and every building altered to be so used, shall have a yard or playground of such dimensions as the Corporation shall approve." This seems for many years to have remained a dead letter, but in 1894 the Improvements Committee of the corporation issued a regulation that for schools thereafter to be erected or enlarged, playgrounds should be provided of an area equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the floor space of the school. In his evidence Mr. Munce, the Assistant Surveyor, stated that since this came into force the Corporation have in every case insisted on playgrounds on this scale as a condition to the passing of the plan; so that the schools without playgrounds or with inadequate playgrounds are seen to be those built before 1894.

In regard to these, the Corporation have very little power and are at times discouraged by the laxity of the central department, and it is urged that if the Commissioners of National Education are satisfied the Corporation should not object.

Control by the National Education Board. It would seem that the Commissioners also feel unable to press their own regulations for fear of closing the schools. Mr. Kelly gave a case where, in consequence of the Commissioners instructing him to insist on 6 square feet of floor space per pupil on the rolls, over 100 children had to be sent out of the school into the streets, and he added, "If we acted strictly the number would be nearer 200."

Recommendations It is not for us to say whether the Commissioners of Education should or can be more strict in enforcing their own regulations and refusing annual grants to schools which obviously contravene them. They may have difficulties to contend with owing to the existing law, which permits buildings to be occupied as schools before their approval is obtained.

But we think it in the highest degree desirable for the Corporation to rigorously exercise, in respect of the insanitary conditions at present existing, in the form of defective heating, ventilation, cubic space, latrine accommodation and playgrounds, the powers which they at present possess under the Public Health and Local Acts dealing therewith; and to similarly require that their own regulations shall be observed in all plans of new schools submitted for approval.

It may happen that by this policy some schools would be closed and the erection of some proposed schools be prevented, but such a result might bring about a useful crisis and tend to the new legislation which the evidence shows is so urgently required.

The bad results hitherto obtained appear to have been largely due to a division of responsibility between the Sanitary Authority and the Commissioners of National Education, and the absence of well-considered regulations.

In our opinion no real progress can be made until the ratepayers are called upon to bear a share of the cost of the schools, and powers are vested in the Corporation or other rating body for the control of elementary education.

In this connection we think it useful to make the following further quotation from Mr. Kelly's evidence. He says :—

"I have been acting as Inspector of Schools in Belfast for nearly six years, and as I have been brought into intimate relationship with many phases of the schools question, I shall take advantage of the fact that the occasion is privileged, and give you my opinion for what it may be worth.

"In approaching this problem we have to take cognisance of two important and fundamental facts. The first is that the Roman Catholic managers have a rooted objection to any interference with their powers as managers. The second fact is that many of the Protestant managers, both lay and clerical, would be quite willing to submit to local control, provided adequate facilities were afforded for imparting religious instruction in the schools. I may add that about 25 per cent. of the schools under Protestant management are under lay managers, and no Roman Catholic layman manages a school in Belfast. Now, we must take facts as we find them, and it becomes desirable, therefore, to differentiate in this matter between Roman Catholic and Protestant. I myself am convinced that so far as Protestants at any rate are concerned, school accommodation will never be placed on a satisfactory basis in Belfast until the schools are made a charge on the rates.

"The system that has hitherto prevailed has proved to be inequitable and inefficient. It is inequitable because there are thousands of ratepayers in Belfast who have never given a penny towards the schools, so that the burden of providing and maintaining the schools has fallen upon a section of the community, and that often the section least able to bear it.

"As to the inefficiency of the system, that has now passed beyond the region of controversy; in fact, if my knowledge of the resources of Belfast were limited to what I find in connection with the schools I should imagine that we were living in one of the poorest cities in the British Isles. If I were asked, therefore, whether I should be in favour of striking a rate for providing new school buildings and for improving the existing ones, I should say 'yes, on two conditions—first, that there would be no undue interference with the powers of the Roman Catholic managers, and, second, that adequate facilities be afforded to all religious denominations to receive religious instruction in schools provided in whole or in part out of the rates. By adequate facilities I mean such facilities as are afforded in the Belfast Model School.'"

Mr. Kelly adds that he would give power to the ratepayer to allocate his rates to the religious body of his choice.

Without expressing any opinion on this point, we may add that no system of rating for educational purposes can be carried out without new legislation.

It seems to us that meanwhile the people of Belfast might take useful action in the matter. Seeing that the National Board of Education is ready to advance two-thirds of the cost of building and furniture if the schools are

vested in local trustees, and that in the case of vested schools, the local management can be, and in fact is, left to the denomination, a strong Education Committee might be formed for Belfast, to substitute a few good new schools for many old and unsatisfactory ones.

Or it might be possible to form two such Committees, one for the Catholic schools and one for all others. The Committee or Committees would have to raise one-third of the money required.

The evidence given before us constitutes a serious indictment against the sanitary condition of a large number of Belfast schools and demands the careful attention of the citizens.

In visiting, as we did, the homes of the working classes it was impossible not to be struck with the difficulty which the dirty habits of many of the people place in the way of improvement. If it is well nigh impossible to change the rooted habits of grown men and women, at least it should be attempted in the schools to train a new generation in better ways ; and this can only be done if the schools themselves are models of scrupulous cleanliness and good sanitary arrangements.

We should like to add that systematic medical inspection of the pupils in the National Schools would be of very great value.

Section XI.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

As we have already pointed out, Belfast is the home of the flax and linen industry. About 6,000 men and 28,000 women and children are employed in the mills where the flax is prepared and spun, in the sheds where the yarn is woven into fabrics, and in the workshops, where these are worked into finished articles.

Next in importance is the shipbuilding industry, in which about 15,000 men are employed.

There are engineering shops mainly for the production of textile machinery, several important tobacco factories employing men, women, and children, and some large distilleries.

In addition to these a large number of persons are engaged in various branches of the building trades, and in the shops connected with the distribution of food, clothing, and household requirements; but as the conditions attendant on these branches of employment are common to other towns, it is not necessary to make any special reference to them in connection with Belfast.

Neither is there any peculiar feature connected with engineering and shipbuilding works. At Messrs. Harland and Wolff's works we found in the wood working shops an effective scheme of ventilating pipes, connected with the various machines, through which dust is carried off by means of fans. This system of ventilating wood working shops is also in successful operation in many places in England and elsewhere.

Our observations indeed may properly be limited to the various branches of the flax industry, not only because of the large number of persons, mainly women and children, employed therein, but also because the conditions attending certain processes seem likely enough to affect the health of these workers. We may mention the humidity of the wet spinning rooms; the hot and damp atmosphere which is said to be necessary for certain kinds of weaving, and the dust incident to the processes of hackling and carding.

In recent years the conditions have been greatly improved, and notably in the process of hand hackling, which used to be a very unhealthy employment.

In some of the hand hackling rooms which we visited we found a successful arrangement by which the dust produced was at once drawn away by means of fans through a system of metal pipes or wooden conduits. Where effective ventilation of this kind is applied, the dangers connected with this process may be considered to be practically removed; and the workers themselves testified to its efficiency and utility.

Improvements in hackling machines have also been introduced, providing for the automatic reversal of the holders, so that it is possible to confine the working boys to the feeding side of the machines and to direct the ventilation so as to carry the dust incident to the process away from them.

The supervision exercised under the Factory Acts by His Majesty's Inspectors, and the official Regulations as to temperature and humidity, have also done much to mitigate the evil conditions of weaving sheds and wet spinning rooms, while various modifications in spinning frames have been introduced with the object of preventing, as far as possible, the scattering of water and the escape of steam, and, in many cases, the workers are protected by waterproof aprons.

Little progress, however, seems to have been made in reducing the excessive dust to which the feeders are exposed in the process of carding tow. The condition of the carding rooms remains generally unsatisfactory, although, at the factory of Messrs. J. and T. M. Greeves, Limited, we were shown experiments in ventilation, by which fresh air, warmed in cold weather, was delivered over the head of the feeder, and dust was absorbed by means of fans at the back of the cards. The air currents are thus directed away from the feeder, so that considerable improvement was brought about.

But while some employers have spent considerable sums in improving the conditions of ventilation in their factories, there are many mills which are far from reaching the same standard. No doubt there are many difficulties in the way, such as old-fashioned buildings, and the cost of improvements which all employers are not equally able to bear. We were able to satisfy ourselves that His Majesty's Factory Inspectors are fully alive to the importance of striving to raise the ventilating arrangements of all factories, at least to the standard of the best, while, we believe, there is a general willingness, on the part of factory owners, to adopt such improvements as have been shown to be effective and within possible limits of cost.

One of the evils connected with factory life is the unsatisfactory character of the meals which the workers are able to obtain within the time allowed, especially where, as so often happens, the women are themselves workers, and there is no one left at home to prepare the meals. In a great many cases the workers content themselves with tea, bread and butter, because of the facility of preparation. We were surprised to notice, however, that tea was often actually preferred for the mid-day meal, even in those cases where the employers had provided dining-rooms in which more wholesome and nourishing food was available at cost price. At the York-street Spinning Company's Mills excellent dining-rooms were provided of which comparatively few availed themselves. At Messrs. Philip Johnston and Sons', Jennymount Mills, the "half-timers" were supplied with breakfast and dinner free, the firm considering themselves repaid by the better health and consequent better work of the children.

In another part of this report (see Phthisis, page 31) we have discussed the mortality from Phthisis in Belfast, and have referred to the question how far this may be due to the conditions of employment.

Sir John Byers and Professor Lindsay gave evidence on this point, but their data were admittedly fragmentary. In the regrettable absence of reliable and complete data as to the mortality of Belfast, to which we have already called attention, it is impossible to express any definite opinion upon the effect of factory conditions there, but the special incidence of Phthisis upon women at the ages of 25–45 suggests that industrial employment may have operated in increasing the exceptional mortality from Phthisis among females at these ages.

On the other hand, as we have pointed out in the section already referred to, "Belfast's record as regards Phthisis is not exceptional for Ireland, and even shows signs of improvement which that of Ireland as a whole does not."

As regards infantile mortality, Belfast compares favourably with many important English industrial cities, but the employment of married women in factories, which however is not peculiar to Belfast, is undesirable on the ground that it must often involve the neglect of young children. It may be well to point out also that evidence was given before us that child-bearing women in Belfast continue at their employment in the mills as long as it is possible before confinement, and that they return dangerously soon afterwards. We are certainly of opinion that some change in this respect is required in the interest of both mother and child. It would be a great advantage if employers could facilitate the provision of assistance during the forced period of unemployment in such cases by means of organised sick funds or loans repaid by small instalments from wages.

Section XII.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

For convenience of reference, we proceed to bring together the conclusions and recommendations to which we have been led; although these will be best understood if they are considered in connection with the full Report.

Population and Vital Statistics.

(1.) We estimate the population of Belfast for 1906, at about 380,000. The official estimate of the Registrar-General for Ireland (366,220), is in our opinion too low, and that based on the method employed by the Registrar-General for England and Wales (397,292) is too high.

It is desirable that the methods of framing estimates of population for intercensal years by the Registrars-General for the three divisions of the United Kingdom, should be reconsidered with a view to arriving at such reasonable uniformity as may make possible useful comparisons of vital statistics.

(2.) The Corporation of Belfast, like other local authorities in Ireland, are without information as to the details of deaths occurring in their district, beyond the mere numerical particulars obtained from the Registrar-General's official publications.

Such information is of essential importance, for without it a sanitary authority cannot adequately search for or cope with causes of disease and death.

We cannot urge too strongly the importance of this matter. The most effective and natural way of dealing with it, is to follow the precedent of the English and Scottish Registration Acts, even if such a method involves fresh legislation; and we recommend that this should be done.

The proposal to obtain from the Registrar-General for Ireland returns of the deaths ascribed to epidemic diseases and phthisis only, we consider to be inadequate.

(3.) Our examination of a variety of data indicates that the death-rate from all causes in Belfast is, and has been for several years, about the same as that of Manchester, rather lower than that of Dublin or Liverpool, but not so low as that of other large cities of the United Kingdom. Although the death rate of Belfast *from all causes* is by no means low, we think the allegation that it is, or has been in recent years, excessive, cannot be maintained.

(4.) On the other hand, mortality in Belfast from certain causes, notably from enteric fever and from phthisis, and to a less extent, from diseases of the nervous system, has been excessive.

(5.) Although Belfast holds a not unfavourable place among other large cities in regard to infantile mortality, the death-rate among the other young age groups of the population appears to have been excessive in Belfast. The causes operating to produce this relatively high mortality at these young ages should be thoroughly investigated.

(6.) The mean annual mortality from enteric fever has been so exceptional in Belfast for the last 25 years, that it appears to have no parallel in any other city or large town in the United Kingdom.

Insanitary conditions have no doubt played a very important part in fostering enteric fever in Belfast, but cannot of themselves account for so excessive a mortality from this disease, or for other features of its history.

The water supply cannot account for fever in Belfast, because there has been no relation between the distribution of the disease and the distribution of any one of the three separate sources of water supply. On the contrary, the incidence of fever on different parts of the city has been generally similar and simultaneous, irrespective of water supply or insanitary conditions, and moreover it appears to have almost exclusively affected the working class areas of the city.

Neither can the constant excess of enteric fever in Belfast be attributed to the local and occasional outbreaks which have been traced to infected milk.

On the other hand, the known features of the history of Belfast fever are consistent with an explanation attributing them to the influence, direct and indirect, of shellfish gathered from the grossly contaminated foreshores of Belfast Lough.

(7.) No system of sewage treatment, within practicable limits of cost, will fully safeguard the Lough shellfish ; and we are of opinion that powers should be obtained to prohibit the gathering of these shellfish for human consumption.

(8.) Mortality referred to phthisis and other tuberculous diseases has been and is excessive in Belfast in comparison with English and Scottish cities, but it has not been exceptional for an Irish city. Since 1895 there has been some diminution of it in Belfast.

The age and sex incidence of phthisis mortality in Belfast and Ireland is very different from what it is in Manchester and in England and Wales. It may to some extent be due to differences in disease nomenclature in the two countries. The whole question of phthisis in Ireland seems to us to require further and exhaustive inquiry.

(9.) We have refrained from any recommendations in regard to the notification of phthisis and the provision of sanatoria or dispensaries, as the Local Government Board for Ireland have advised local authorities in recent circulars, and we understand that a Bill on these subjects is about to be introduced by the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Water Supply.

The evidence adduced as well as the inspections made by us showed that, although a great improvement has been effected in the Woodburn and Stoneyford catchment areas by the acquisition of all houses and lands within a distance of from half a mile to threequarters of a mile from the reservoirs, there still remain in these catchment areas sources of pollution which make it imperative that the supply from them should receive long storage and most careful filtration.

Having regard to modern investigations and to the necessity admitted by all the expert witnesses for very careful treatment of the Woodburn and Stoneyford waters, steps should be taken as soon as possible to secure uniformity of working of individual filters, as was recommended more than once by Professor Percy Frankland, by whom the Belfast water supply has been analysed quarterly since 1898. His special reports made from time to time contain much valuable information, and it is to be regretted that the advice they contain was not more fully attended to.

In our opinion it is necessary that in future the filtration works should be managed in full accordance with what modern knowledge shows to be required, including—

(*a*) The use of fine sand of a standard size in the upper layers of the filters for a depth of at least 12 inches.

(*b*) The use at all times of as great an area of sand as can be made available.

(*c*) The prevention of unduly rapid filtration by the use of improved regulating apparatus capable of fine adjustment.

(*d*) The bacteriological control of the results of filtration.

The possibility of the passage of unstored water to the filters and of unfiltered water into the filtered water reservoirs or mains should be excluded.

The question whether or not the Water Commissioners should have abandoned the older catchment areas and developed the Mourne Scheme more rapidly than was at first intended has been carefully considered by us. We are satisfied that this Scheme was not intended to be a substitute for the older waterworks, but merely to supplement them, and we are of opinion that the Commissioners have acted not unwisely in their policy in recent years. Evidently their hands were greatly tied by imperative financial considerations, and in deciding to maintain and improve the older waterworks they were guided by expert advice of the highest kind.

The evidence regarding the Woodburn and Stoneyford supplies does not, in our opinion, justify their condemnation, but it establishes the necessity for very careful treatment of those supplies.

The Mourne Mountains catchment area is an upland gathering ground of the highest class. It is uncultivated, and is free from human habitations. The whole area is owned by the Water Commissioners, with the exception of a small portion in the Annalong valley, where some quarries are being worked, a considerable number of men being daily employed there. There can be no doubt that it is important that this small portion of the catchment area, situated as it is not far from the main Annalong river, should be acquired by the Commissioners, if there is no possibility of diverting the water which flows from it. The early development of the Mourne supply should be the main feature of future policy.

We are of opinion that, although the Water Commissioners have done much excellent work, the water supply of Belfast should be in the hands of the Corporation, and base this opinion on the following grounds :—

(1.) That water supply is essentially a matter which should be administered by the authority responsible for the public health. The experience of Belfast as regards enteric fever furnishes a strong practical reason in favour of this principle. If the Corporation had been fully aware of the distribution of the water, and if the Water Commissioners had been fully aware of the distribution of the disease—in other words, if there had been one body instead of two—it is difficult to believe that serious question could ever have arisen that the water had played a prominent part in the production of enteric fever in the city.

For other practical reasons, also, it should be managed by the authority which controls the streets of the city and the erection of buildings, as with such single control there would be a clearer and less divided responsibility as to sanitary conditions, and a more convenient and economical discharge of official duties, than is now possible, could be secured.

(2.) That while the financial powers of the Water Commissioners are strictly limited the Corporation have wider financial resources.

(3.) The multiplicity of elections leads to reduced interest being taken in them, and increases the difficulty of securing the best men for the direction of public affairs.

It is interesting to note that in connection with the inquiry held in 1859 by a Royal Commission into rating questions at Belfast, the report stated—"We are of opinion that it is desirable that the duty of supplying the town with water and the exercise of the powers necessary for that purpose should be imposed on and entrusted to the Corporation of Belfast." "We recommend that the Water Commissioners should be consolidated with the Corporation of Belfast."

Main Drainage.

(1.) The relief of the main intercepting sewers at times of heavy rainfall, and the prevention of flooding in certain areas of the city, which have for years been subject to it, should be effectively dealt with as soon as possible.

We are of opinion that the proposal to divert a large part of the storm waters of the Blackstaff river by a tunnel carried from a point near the junction of the Blackstaff river and Clowney Water river to the Lagan is a good one, but in addition we consider the weirs in the Blackstaff river and Pound Burn should be removed, and the channels rectified and improved, so as to be as free and easily maintainable as possible. A good form for such stream beds in a city area is a semicircular channel with smooth slopes of concrete or paving rising from the edges of the channel. By Section 24 of the Belfast Improvement Act, 1847, the Corporation is specially empowered to deal with weirs and other obstructions which are likely to prevent good drainage.

(2.) Special care should be taken to remove grounds for complaint as to surface ventilation of sewers—

(*a*) By systematic flushing of all sewers with flat gradients.

(*b*) By the division by flaps of steep sewers into moderate lengths, separately ventilated.

Sewage Disposal.

We approve of the work now proposed and partly carried out by the Corporation, the object of which is to cut off the discharge of sewers to the streams and to the foreshores, and the concentration of the city sewage to the present main outfall and to an outfall on the south of the city at Sydenham.

We think that in view of the responsibilities undertaken by the Corporation in 1898, it is much to be regretted that the withdrawal of suspended matter from the sewage before discharge has not been carried out long ago, and we urge that this should be now completed without delay.

If this be done, and if the discharge of the clarified sewage be strictly limited to the first 3½ hours of the ebb tide, we think it is at least very doubtful if it will be necessary to further treat the sewage, before discharge, by any process of filtration. A complete process of filtration which would reduce to a negligible quantity, the factors which go to feed the *Ulva*, and deal, as we understand is proposed, also with storm waters, must necessarily be very costly, and would not wholly remove the danger of shellfish contamination.

While such a process, if effectively carried out, would no doubt reduce the *Ulva* growth, it might not be productive of important immediate results, because (1) for some years to come the accumulation of sewage mud on the banks will continue to give off ammonia; (2) sources of impurity will still remain in connection with storm overflows, the dirty flow of streams, and the sewage of the population outside the city.

In any case the carrying out of important works for sewage treatment will necessarily require several years, and in our opinion it will be necessary for the Corporation and the Joint Board to continue to remove the accumulations of *Ulva*.

The removal of decaying weed, which to a certain extent has been carried out on the south shore by the Joint Board during the last two years, has admittedly greatly reduced the nuisance, and as the decaying weed produces matters which go to feed a new generation of weed, there can be no doubt that the removal is of the greatest value.

We believe that this removal could be organised in a more efficient way than at present, and that experiment may lead to the utilization of the weed so as to go a long way towards covering the expense of the removal.

We think it well worth consideration whether it would not be cheaper to remove and utilize the weed accumulations, than to carry the treatment of sewage sufficiently far to remove the matters on which the *Ulva* thrives, and whether the whole problem could not be best solved by the action of a Joint Board representing all the sanitary authorities of districts abutting on the Lough.

We strongly recommend that the slob lands in front of the mouth of the Connswater and within the limits of the city should be reclaimed.

Sanitary Administration.

(1.) As far as possible the Public Health Committee should control all the departments most closely concerned with public health matters.

(2.) The existing organisation of a Medical Superintendent Officer of Health and fourteen District Medical Officers of Health has not worked satisfactorily. We are of opinion that the system is unsuitable and unworkable in the case of a city like Belfast, and that re-organisation should be effected so as to bring the Public Health administration into line with that which obtains in the cities of England and Scotland by making provision for the appointment of a special medical staff for public health work and not dependent on those whose first duty must be to tend the sick.

The whole responsibility of the administration would thus be placed on the Medical Officer of Health, who should have such assistance as may be deemed necessary.

A Bacteriologist of experience should be added to his staff, and the Veterinary Surgeon recently appointed should also be placed under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health.

(3.) The number of Sanitary Sub-Officers should be increased, so as to secure systematic and regular inspection of their districts.

(4.) There should be systematic interchange of information with School Managers as to infectious disease.

(5.) The hospital accommodation provided by the Corporation for infectious diseases is inadequate and should be increased, and the Guardians relieved of all responsibility for the treatment of these diseases.

Cases of infectious disease treated at home should be kept under definite supervision until their termination.

The excessive number of cases of simple continued fever should be regularly examined from the point of view of their relationship to enteric fever.

(6.) The Corporation should, as soon as possible, provide an efficient steam disinfecting apparatus in a properly equipped disinfecting station, and should re-organise the methods employed for the disinfection of houses.

(7.) Double tenancy of houses should be prohibited save where suitable water-closet accommodation is provided for each portion of the house let independently.

(8.) Except in suburban houses, all ashpits should be done away with, and ash bins substituted.

(9.) The removal of refuse at least twice a week from small and confined back yards in the more congested areas of the city is, in our opinion, necessary, and removal at least once a week in the less congested areas should be carried out.

(10.) The storage of ashpit refuse at the Stewart-street depot should be discontinued, and that intended for use as manure should at once be sent out of the city.

Additional Destructors should be provided.

The tipping of ashpit refuse upon sites within the city, which may ultimately be built upon, should be discontinued.

The removal of ashpit refuse, and the cleansing of streets should be controlled by one Committee, and by one Superintendent or Inspector.

(11.) Back passages should be frequently and systematically cleansed, and when built on both sides should be paved with smooth material.

(12.) The revision of the Building bye-laws should be pressed forward.

(13.) Certain congested areas with old narrow streets or blind courts should be dealt with as insanitary areas, and cleared. In suitable positions, the sites or parts of them could with advantage be left open as play-grounds for children.

(14.) The codification of the local Acts should be undertaken.

Milk and Meat Supplies.

The Regulations in force under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order should be more stringently administered than hitherto.

We consider that the present staff is not sufficient for this branch of Public Health administration, and should be augmented.

Strict attention should be given to the question of the conveyance of milk and milk products in clean and properly constructed vehicles, either by rail or road.

More careful supervision should be exercised in future as to the class of shop or premises from which milk is retailed.

Having regard to the supreme importance of a pure milk supply, we are of opinion that fresh legislation is urgently needed, with a view to prevent the distribution of milk which is capable of causing disease in man.

Steps should be taken without delay to provide a more modern and commodious Abattoir.

The existing private slaughter houses in the city should be closed.

Schools.

While, no doubt, something could be done by religious bodies, or groups of them, forming committees of management, and accepting Government assistance on the condition of vesting the schools in Trustees, we are of opinion that no effective progress will be made until the ratepayers are called upon to take their share of the burden of education.

Meanwhile we can only advise the Corporation to rigorously enforce the powers they have under the Public Health and local Acts, and to require that their own regulations shall be observed in all plans for new schools submitted to them for approval.

Conditions of Employment.

The evidence available on this subject is only fragmentary, and does not warrant the expression of any definite opinion. On the one hand the special incidence of phthisis mortality on women at the ages 25–45, suggests the possible influence of occupation; but, on the other hand, Belfast's record as regards phthisis mortality at all ages and for both sexes is not exceptional for Ireland, and indeed shows signs of improvement which that of Ireland as a whole does not.

We have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

T. WALTER HARDING.
A. K. CHALMERS.
L. W. DARRA MAIR.
P. C. COWAN.
D. EDGAR FLINN.

T. P. NOLAN, *Secretary.*
10*th April*, 1908.

ADDENDUM

TO THE

REPORT OF THE BELFAST HEALTH COMMISSION.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER IN BELFAST,

By Dr. L. W. Darra Mair.

It has been shown in our Report (page 17) that during the three years 1900, 1901 and 1902, the death-rate from enteric fever in Belfast (·72 per 1,000) was excessive as compared with Dublin (·34), Manchester (·13), and England and Wales (·15).

This excess of enteric fever in Belfast has not, however, been confined to the three years in question; on the contrary, it has been a striking feature of Belfast vital statistics for very many years.

In order to show how excessive the incidence of this disease has been in Belfast, the following table, which has been prepared from data published in the decennial supplements of the Registrars-General for Ireland, England and Wales, and Scotland, compares the Belfast record with that of other big towns.

Table I.—Showing, for certain Registration Areas comprising large cities as regards particular decennia and for the cities themselves in the five years 1901-1905, mean annual death-rates per 1,000 living from enteric and simple continued fevers :—

—	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1901-1905.
Belfast, ...	**·50**	**·76**	**·53**
Dublin, ...	·50	·48	·25
Cork, ...	·27	·19	·09
Liverpool, ...	·27	·29	·21
Manchester, ...	·27	·22	·13
Leeds, ...	·32	·20	·15
Sheffield, ...	·22	·28	·15
Bristol, ...	·16	·10	·09
Birmingham, ...	·17	·19	·18
Glasgow (City), ...	·27	·22	·15

From this table it appears that in the earlier decennium (1881-1890), mortality from fever was practically twice as great in Belfast as in any other of these towns, with the exception of Dublin; that in the later decennium (1891-1900)

this already high mortality from fever increased in Belfast by as much as 50 per cent., while in the other towns, with the exception of Sheffield, perhaps, the rate fell or remained about stationary; and that in the most recent period, the quinquennium 1901–5, Belfast fever mortality, though diminished, was still more than twice as great as that in any of these towns. Moreover, if the records of towns in England and Wales having a population of 50,000 or more be examined, it will be found that in no single case did the mortality from enteric fever during the decennium 1891-1900 approach the high figure of Belfast, the highest rates being found in certain manufacturing towns of Lancashire, Durham, and South Wales, where they ranged from ·40 to ·49 per 1,000.

Excessive mortality from enteric fever in Belfast without parallel in other towns of the United Kingdom.

It thus appears that the mortality from this disease in Belfast has been not only great, but excessively great, and that over series of years no other town of the United Kingdom equals or even approaches it in this respect. There is not occasion for surprise therefore that the public mind in Belfast has been filled with anxiety in respect of this matter, and that desire should have arisen to ascertain why a disease which, by reason of its generally accepted source in human excremental filth, should be easily preventable, has nevertheless prevailed there so severely. Nor is it matter for surprise that the public authorities of Belfast have been reproached—the Corporation for alleged neglect of the sanitation of the city, the Water Commissioners for having possibly supplied impure water—and that a large amount of evidence was tendered on the subject. Also no doubt, it was hoped that the information thus placed before the Health Commission, and the investigations the Commission would be led to make in consequence, might result in some light being thrown on the general problem of the conditions which have specially conduced to this undue maintenance of enteric fever.

Importance of the problem of its causation.

In view of these considerations, and in view also of the manifest importance of the bearing which elucidation of the problem may have on public expenditure in Belfast, it is necessary to treat the matter in detail.

Records of mortality from enteric fever.

The officially published records of mortality from enteric fever in the city of Belfast commence with the year 1881, but those for the Belfast Registration District date back to 1872. It has been explained in our Report that the records of the Registration District are more trustworthy than those of the city, in consequence of the fact that the former are not issued until they have been carefully scrutinised by the Registrar-General, whereas the latter are issued on the responsibility of the local registrars only; and that for this reason, as also because the city boundaries have changed so much, it is necessary to rely mainly on the figures of the Registration District. But in the annexed table, the number of deaths registered in each year from enteric fever and from simple continued fever since the records commenced, is shown for both the Registration District and the City itself, together with the corresponding death-rates, calculated on the assumption that the ratio of increase of population has been uniform from census year to census year (geometrical method).

It may be noted here that although various methods of estimating population are of material importance in considering death-rates from all causes, they make but little actual difference when individual diseases are being dealt with.

TABLE II.—Showing the Annual Number of Deaths registered, with Death-rates per 1,000 living, from Enteric Fever and from Simple Continued Fever in the Belfast Registration District and in the City of Belfast.

—	Registration District.		City.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate
1872, ..	164	·79	—	—
1873, ..	146	·69	—	—
1874, ..	146	·68	—	—
1875, ..	126	·58	—	—
1876, ..	122	·55	—	—
1877, ..	137	·61	—	—
1878, ..	145	·63	—	—
1879, ..	144	·62	—	—
1880, ..	166	·70	—	—
1881, ..	111	·46	94	·45
1882, ..	124	·51	82	·38
1883, ..	93	·37	81	·37
1884, ..	71	·28	63	·28
1885, ..	72	·28	75	·33
1886, ..	117	·44	121	·52
1887, ..	106	·39	115	·49
1888, ..	109	·40	111	·46
1889, ..	245	·87	241	·98
1890, ..	193	·67	193	·77
1891, ..	158	·54	160	·62
1892, ..	119	·40	134	·51
1893, ..	133	·43	132	·49
1894, ..	169	·54	166	·60
1895, ..	199	·62	213	·74
1896, ..	164	·50	155	·53
1897, ..	402	1·19	370	1·23
1898, ..	664	1·93	662	2·03
1899, ..	286	·81	273	·82
1900, ..	278	·77	269	·78
1901, ..	372	1·00	367	1·04
1902, ..	176	·46	181	·50
1903, ..	151	·39	154	·42
1904, ..	122	·31	119	·32
1905, ..	141	·35	134	·35
1906, ..	104	·25	99	·25

Necessity of including simple continued fever.

The deaths ascribed to "simple continued fever" are included in the above figures, for the reason that there is little room for doubt that in Belfast many of the deaths ascribed to this cause are due to enteric fever. In the weekly mortality returns for Belfast city alone the proportion of such deaths is considerable, though less now than formerly, but in the case of the Registration District the number of such deaths is trifling, one effect no doubt of the Registrar-General's scrutiny.

It will be observed that there are certain discrepancies in the two sets of figures in the table—sometimes, for instance, the number of deaths in the city is greater than that in the Registration District. This again is likely to be due to the absence of the Registrar-General's scrutiny in the former case, although it may also be partly explained by the fact that the city records are for periods of 52 or 53 weeks, while the records of the Registration District are for calendar years.

Mortality from enteric fever excessive in almost every year.

But the figures in spite of these discrepancies tell but one story. They indicate, firstly, that the mortality from enteric fever in Belfast has been excessive, not in one, or two, or three years only, but in almost every year throughout the whole period of 34 years covered by the records. The death-rate was high in the 'seventies,' and though in the early 'eighties' it fell to a comparatively low figure, towards the end of this decennium it increased again and remained at a high level until 1897, during which year and the following four years the mean fever death-rate was higher than ever before. Since 1901 the fever death-rate has fallen considerably, though it cannot be said to have become low, if the experience of other great towns be taken into account, as shown by Table I. Even if the records of the last five years, 1902-6, be compared, so as to leave out of account the exceptional fever mortality of 1901 in Belfast, there is much the same result. During these five years it will be found that the average annual death-rate from fever in Belfast was ·37 per 1,000, as compared with ·18 in Liverpool, ·15 in Manchester and Leeds, ·11 in Sheffield and Birmingham, ·10 in Bristol, ·08 in London, and ·12 in Glasgow during the same five years.

Such, then, is the general history of enteric fever in Belfast, and it is now necessary to discuss the causation of the excess of mortality there from this disease.

It may be said that, broadly, there are three factors which may be thought of as likely to be responsible for excessive amount of enteric fever in a community. They are as follows :—

1. General insanitary conditions ;
2. Water supply ;
3. Food supply.

Importance of distribution of the disease.

In order to determine whether, in any given prevalence of the disease, one or other of these factors has been at work, either predominantly or partly, it is obviously necessary to ascertain first of all whether the distribution of the disease has or has not coincided with the opportunities for operation of that factor.

For instance, in order to establish a connection between general insanitary conditions and a given prevalence of fever, it is clearly necessary to show in the first place that the areas affected by the fever and the areas presenting, in exceptional degree, general insanitary conditions correspond more or less closely, and the same necessity applies to the case of a suspected water supply or food supply. From these remarks it might appear to be a comparatively simple matter to determine the main cause of excessive prevalence of enteric fever, but, unfortunately, it is frequently far from being so. For example, the exact range and potentiality for harm of general insanitary conditions is difficult to estimate, especially in a great city such as Belfast. Again, water supplies of large cities, and this applies particularly to Belfast, are commonly complex in their arrangements ; and as to food supply it is difficult and may be impossible to determine with any precision the range and the limitations in the distribution of particular foodstuffs.

It may, therefore, prove very difficult after all to show with which among the above possible factors, the manifestations of the disease coincide or in the main correspond. But it is at least clear that before any attempt can be made to demonstrate anything of this sort, there must be exact knowledge of the distribution of the disease and of the manner of its incidence—that is to say, knowledge of where it occurred, when it occurred, whether or not it occurred in sudden outbursts, whom it attacked, and so forth.

And this knowledge is necessary not only for the purpose of ascertaining relation between the disease and any particular set of circumstances, but also for another reason. Experience has shown that the manifestations of this disease vary considerably according to the different agencies which have been mainly responsible for its spread, and that much may be gleaned from what may be called the behaviour of the disease, as illustrated by the manner of its incidence, as well as from its distribution, in elucidating the problem of its causation.

Knowledge of the distribution of the disease in Belfast defective.

Full knowledge, therefore, of the foregoing kind is evidently a primary necessity. Unfortunately, however, in Belfast this knowledge is fragmentary except in recent years. It has been explained in our Report how information from the death returns is incomplete. Further, the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, under the provisions of which knowledge as to the occurrence of *cases* of infectious disease is usually obtainable in detail, was not adopted by the Belfast Corporation until March, 1897, though opportunity to adopt it had continued since the Act was passed in 1889.

As a consequence, detailed information as to sickness from fever, is only available since the early part of 1897, and therefore minute examination of the distribution and behaviour of the disease is only possible since that date. Unfortunately even this information is incomplete in important respects; no record has been kept, for instance, prior to 1907 of the ages of the persons suffering from fever or of the occupations in which these persons were engaged.

Exact knowledge of distribution obtainable since 1897 only.

The Corporation have, however, supplied the number of notifications of enteric fever and of simple continued fever which have been received in every week since the commencement of notification in Belfast, from each of the dispensary or registration districts into which the city is divided; and certain "spot maps," which will be referred to later on, have also been prepared.

This information, incomplete though it be, is very valuable, especially as it so happens that during the period since 1897, Belfast has suffered very severely indeed from fever—particularly in the years 1897, 1898, and 1901, when the death-rate from this disease alone ranged from as much as 1 to about 2 per 1,000 of the population.

Professor Lorrain Smith's reports on the subject of enteric fever in Belfast.

It was during the occurrence of the very heavy fever mortality of these years that the Belfast Corporation sought the advice of Professor Lorrain Smith, M.A., M.D., then Professor of Pathology at Queen's College, Belfast, and now Professor of Pathology at Manchester University; and it may be convenient at this stage to refer to the two reports which he submitted on the subject. They were laid before the Commission, and Professor Lorrain Smith himself appeared before them as a witness in support of them.

In both of these reports he formulated the conclusion that in the conditions of the water supply of the city was to be found the "primary cause of the excessive amount of typhoid fever"; in particular in the conditions of the water supplied from the Stoneyford source.

In his first report he based this conclusion on three principal grounds;—

(1.) That cases of typhoid fever had occurred among dwellers on the Stoneyford gathering ground;

(2.) That although the *bacillus typhosus* had not been found in samples of water supplied to consumers in the city, there was present in these samples many varieties of *bacillus coli communis*, a micro-organism which is invariably associated with fœcal matter;

(3.) That a large proportion of these coli micro-organisms was found to give a positive "clumping" reaction with blood-serum derived from sufferers from typhoid fever in the city, in much the same manner as did samples of *B. coli* which had been actually obtained from the organs of such sufferers.

Professor Lorrain Smith's contention on these facts seems to have been that a positive "clumping" reaction of *B. coli* derived from the organs of typhoid fever patients to typhoid fever blood-serum is proof that these micro-organisms were "directly concerned in the infection of the disease"; and that the like reaction of *B. coli* found in the water supplied to the city is proof that they also were "directly concerned in the infection of the disease"; and hence he concluded that water containing these micro-organisms was as matter of fact disseminating the disease, the suggestion being, of course, that the source of the infecting micro-organisms was to be found in the sufferers from typhoid fever on the gathering ground.

It is obvious that this line of reasoning depends entirely on the nature of the deduction that may properly be drawn from the "clumping" reaction given by the *B. coli* and typhoid blood-serum, and it may suffice here to point out that bacteriologists are not agreed on this point. Dr. Houston, for instance, in his evidence, disputed the soundness of Professor Lorrain Smith's deduction (see Appendix).

But apart from this, it is to be noted that Professor Lorrain Smith in this report did not show that the distribution of enteric fever in the city corresponded with the distribution of the water which he supposed to be infected from the particular gathering ground. Indeed, he not only did not do so, but he expressly stated that in his bacteriological examinations of water samples, he had not discriminated between the two sources—Stoneyford and Woodburn—from which the water supply of the city was at that time being derived. From this statement, and from the fact that many of the water samples examined by him were obtained from his own laboratory, which was within the Woodburn area of supply, it would seem, though it is not clearly stated in the report, that his incriminatory *B. coli* were found not only in water derived from Stoneyford, where enteric fever existed, but also in water derived from Woodburn, on the gathering ground of which the disease was supposed not to exist.

In Professor Lorrain Smith's second report there is likewise no serious attempt to ascertain whether any relation existed between the distribution of fever and the distribution of the Stoneyford water. Nevertheless he again declared this water suspect, arriving at this conclusion partly by a process of exclusion of other possible factors of fever. He rejected milk and shellfish, regarding them as not, in the circumstances, possible or probable causes of excessive fever; and further by an important investigation and argument he excluded not only general insanitary conditions from main responsibility for disseminating the disease, but denied also the possibility that the soil of the city in the neighbourhood of dwellings had favoured the growth and persistence of *B. typhosus*. As regards water supply he found confirmation of his first hypothesis regarding the Stoneyford supply in the continued occurrence of solitary cases of enteric fever in dwellings on the Stoneyford gathering ground, and also, it would appear, in the supposition that the majority of enteric fever prevalences in the past, especially in foreign countries, had been caused by polluted drinking water.

Supposition that Stoneyford water was introduced into Belfast in 1888.

But also he found confirmation of this hypothesis in another way. The records of fever mortality in Belfast which Professor Lorrain Smith possessed were those of the city alone, dating only from 1881, and he presented a table similar to the second part of Table II., giving the death-rate year by year from enteric fever in the city. From this table he showed, what is quite correct, that there had been a large increase of mortality from this disease in 1889, and further, what was also correct according to his table, that, from that year onwards to 1903, the date of his second report, the death-rate from enteric fever had always remained higher than it had been before 1889. And he endorsed this demonstration with the statement that this increase in the mortality from the disease had been coincident with the introduction of Stoneyford water into the city in 1888, a coincidence which he naturally

regarded as very strong confirmation indeed of his conclusion that Stoneyford water had been the "primary cause of the excessive amount of fever in the city."

Reference, however, to the first part of Table II., in which the death-rates from enteric fever in the Belfast Registration District are given year by year since 1872, will show that, though it be true that there was a large increase of fever mortality in 1889 as compared with the immediately preceding years, it is not also true that the death-rate after that year remained at a higher level than it had been before that year. The table indicates, indeed, that it is not the rise of fever mortality which began in 1889 that is striking, so much as the diminution of this mortality which occurred in the preceding six or seven years.

Stoneyford water not introduced until 1890.

But there is yet graver objection to the foregoing argument of Professor Lorrain Smith. It has turned out that he was misled in his assumption that the water from Stoneyford came into use in the city in the year 1888. Evidence submitted by the Water Commissioners established the important fact that the water from Stoneyford was not delivered at all to consumers in the city until the early months of 1890; that it was then only delivered in small amounts; and that not until the middle of that year was it fully used. It may be added that this fact was publicly announced, by the Chairman of the Water Commissioners, at a meeting of that body, and was reported in the local press immediately after the appearance of Professor Lorrain Smith's report in 1903.

It is clear, therefore, that the confirmation based by Professor Lorrain Smith on the date of introduction of the Stoneyford water into Belfast breaks down.

Severity of fever in Belfast suggestive of causation by water service.

Nevertheless, the hypothesis that the water supply of the city may have been largely responsible for fever cannot be dismissed in consequence. The very severity of the incidence of the disease in Belfast is in itself enough to arouse grave suspicion that the water supply was actually at fault. When as many as two in every 1,000 of a great population die of enteric fever in the space of a single year, as was the case in Belfast in 1898, it cannot fail to give rise to the view that the most likely cause lies in the water supply.

It is inevitable, indeed, that inquiry into the causation of Belfast fever should, in the circumstances, be approached with a bias, so to speak, against Belfast water—in other words, that it should be approached with an expectation of finding the facts fit in with a theory of water dissemination, rather than with a disposition to reject such a hypothesis simply because at first sight the facts do not appear to fit in. Such expectation is necessarily enhanced by the fact that enteric fever has occurred from time to time among the population resident on one at least of the gathering grounds.

It is clearly necessary, therefore, to inquire closely into the available evidence for and against the water, but before doing so it may be convenient to consider the responsibility for the fever of insanitary conditions of general sort—by which is meant the responsibility of defective housing, defective sewering and draining, defective refuse and excrement disposal, and the like.

INSANITARY CONDITIONS IN RELATION TO FEVER IN BELFAST.

Severity of fever in Belfast too great to suggest causation mainly by insanitary conditions.

In connection with this it must be confessed at the outset that just as the very heavy incidence of fever is *à priori* suggestive of water causation, so is it *à priori* opposed to causation by general insanitary conditions; and this for the reason that in no case do the occurrences of enteric fever recorded in other towns of large or moderately large size in the whole of the United Kingdom approach in severity those of Belfast in the last decennium or probably even in the last fifteen years.

If in Belfast insanitary conditions of general sort have been mainly responsible for this unparalleled excess of fever, it should appear that in Belfast these conditions are of a much worse description than they are in other towns, or, possibly, that their potentiality for fostering fever is much greater. There is no valid reason for falling back on the latter alternative; and as to the former, although, as is shown in our Report, there have been and still are many serious sanitary shortcomings in Belfast, and the system of scavenging of privies and ashpits even now is exceedingly defective, it cannot be contended that in a sanitary sense Belfast is on an altogether lower plane than other cities and towns in the United Kingdom. In fact, there can be no doubt that in some respects the evidence points the other way.

For instance, Belfast is, as is shown in our Report, a town of rapid modern development—that is to say, it is a new town—consisting largely of wide streets lined by rows of comparatively modern dwellings, the vast majority of which are self-contained, so that there is an almost complete absence of antiquated courts, alleys, and common yards such as may be seen in Dublin and Cork, and also in many of the older seaport towns in England and Wales. "Slums"—to use the word in this sense—are rare in Belfast. Likewise, overcrowding of persons in houses in Belfast may be said to be almost negligible in amount, judging from the last census returns. Indeed much evidence was tendered to the Commission which went to show that in the matter of housing, both in respect of room accommodation and in respect of the scale of charges for rent, Belfast is greatly favoured in comparison with other towns.

Improvement of insanitary conditions coincident with increase of enteric fever in Belfast.

Moreover, it can be shown that for many years improvement of "insanitary" conditions in Belfast, coincided not with reduction but with an increase in the amount of fever. Professor Lorrain Smith showed this in his second report. Thus, he recounts how in the years from 1870 onwards the sanitary conditions and the sanitary administration of the city were improved in various ways. For instance, the scavenging of privies and ashpits was undertaken free of charge by the Corporation in 1892; an immense main drainage system was carried out between 1889 and 1895, involving the removal of practically all sewage hitherto discharged into the River Lagan in its course through the centre of the city; more care was exercised in the construction of house drains; the keeping of pigs in back yards was largely put an end to; since 1880, privies, which were then almost universal in relation with working class houses, had been gradually replaced by water-closets, so that in 1899, when special powers were obtained to expedite this conversion, only about one-third of the total houses remained still provided with privies; extensive clearances of insanitary dwellings had been made; and so forth.

Professor Lorrain Smith then shows that during these years there was a decline not only in the general death-rate but also in the "zymotic" death-rate, from which he makes the deduction that the reforms so effected had been not without success in improving the health of Belfast.

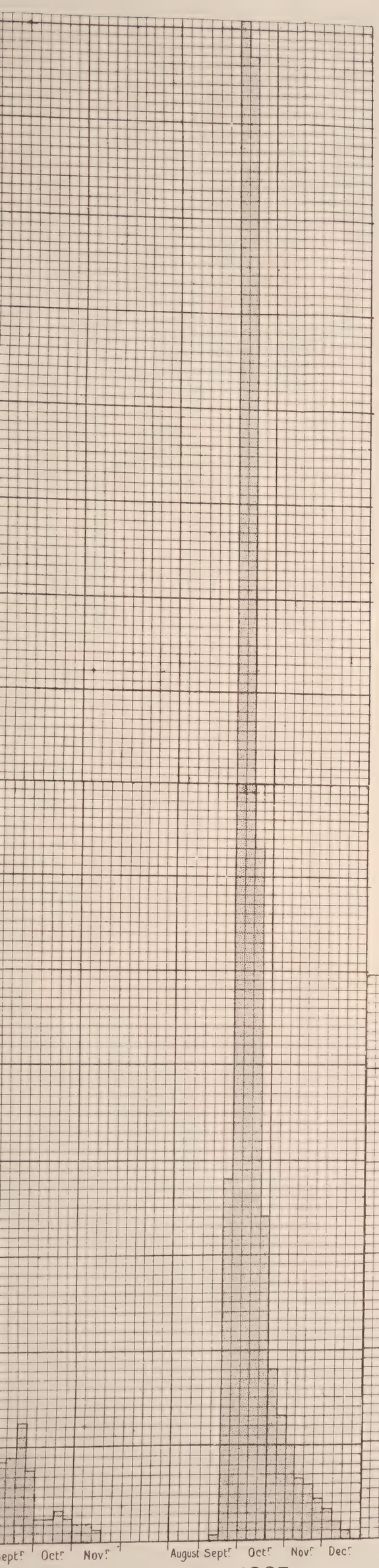
And lastly, he shows that notwithstanding these sanitary improvements and the associated improvement of the general health, mortality from enteric fever in Belfast not only did not diminish but that it actually increased.

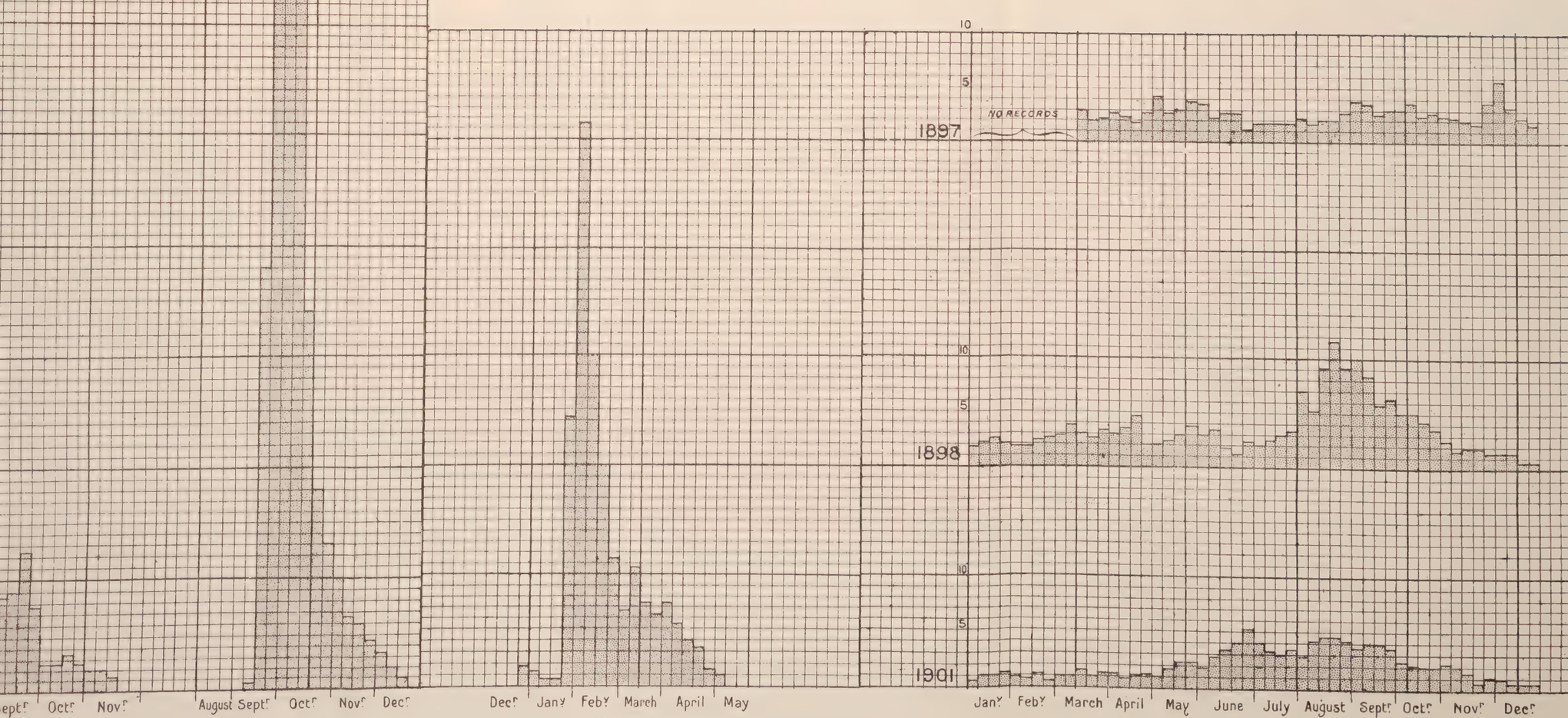
ENTERIC FEVER IN BELFAST.

DIAGRAM I.

Showing the approximate Weekly attack-rates from fever in Belfast during the worst fever years, and in Worthing, Maidstone, and Lincoln, during epidemics of water-borne fever which occurred in these towns.

The Diagram represents the proportion per 10,000 of the population in each case, of notifications of enteric fever and simple continued fever received week by week in Belfast, during 1897, 1898, and 1901; and of notifications of enteric fever received week by week in Worthing, Maidstone, and Lincoln, during parts of 1893, 1897, and 1905 respectively.





1897.

5,300)

MAIDSTONE (33,830)

1904-5

LINCOLN (51,400)

BELFAST.

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There can be no question of this latter proposition as may be seen from the following table :—

TABLE III.—Showing mean annual death-rates from All Causes, from Enteric and Simple Continued Fevers, and from the Principal Zymotic Diseases, in the Belfast Registration District, during certain periods of years.

Period.	Fever.	Zymotic Diseases.	All Causes.
Four years—1872-1875, ..	·70	5·0	25·0
Quinquennia—			
1875-1880, ...	·64	3·7	24·5
1881-1885, ...	·40	3·7	25·0
1886-1890, ...	·60	3·4	25·1
1891-1895, ...	·50	3·4	24·0
1896-1900, ...	·97	3·3	21·6
1901-1905, ...	·50	2·6	20·3
Nine years, 1872-1880, ..	·67	4·3	24·8
Decennia—			
1881-1890, ...	·50	3·6	25·0
1891-1900, ...	·76	3·4	22·8

General facts relating to fever in Belfast not explained by influence of insanitary conditions.

These facts clearly point to the inference that the influence of insanitary conditions cannot satisfactorily explain the general manifestations of Belfast fever, and that whatever share they had in fostering it some other factor in addition must have been in operation. To put it in Professor Lorrain Smith's own words, the facts indicate that there has been a "cause of typhoid at work which has not been affected by these sanitary reforms."

Facts relating to distribution of fever in Belfast point to same conclusion.

Study of the distribution of the disease confirms this inference. Professor Lorrain Smith dealt with this aspect of the matter in his second report in connection with sanitary conditions. The method he adopted was to make a detailed examination of five selected areas in the city which were "chosen with a view of ascertaining the sanitary conditions existing in situations differing from each other as widely as possible."

Thus, the elevations of the selected areas ranged from 3 feet to 160 feet; in some the streets were wide and in others narrow; in some the houses were very old and without back passages, while in others the houses were quite modern; the proportion of houses provided with privies ranged from as low as 7 per cent. to as high as 61 per cent.; the condition of the drains and sewers in the areas also varied widely; and lastly, a special feature of one of the areas was that it had been built "entirely on made-up ground, filled in with road scrapings, ashpit and town refuse."

Professor Lorrain Smith then proceeded to show, from the evidence of the incidence of enteric fever on these areas during the years 1900, 1901, and 1902, that there was no discoverable relationship between these several sanitary conditions and the fever witnessed in these areas. For instance, he found that the area built on made-up ground suffered, if anything, less than the average of the city; that the area which examination showed to be the worst of all from a sanitary point of view—with narrow streets, the largest proportion of privies, few back streets or passages, and one of the worst as regards sewers and house drains—had less fever than other areas better favoured in these respects; and so forth.

Cases of simple continued fever, however, were not taken into account in making these observations, an omission which, as will appear later, may have accentuated some of the apparent vagaries of fever incidence noted in these areas. Also, it was not explained that some of these vagaries

may have been in part explicable by variations in the degrees of susceptibility of the populations of these areas, due to differences in their age-constitution. The last census returns showed, indeed, that the fourteen registration districts of Belfast differed widely in this respect. It is probable, therefore, that the selected areas also differed widely, and that the effect of these differences may have had important bearing in regard to the liability of the populations concerned to attack by enteric fever.

Nevertheless, it is clear that there were striking differences in the amount of fever in these areas, and that in those which were relatively sanitary, as well as in those which were relatively insanitary, there was an excessive incidence of the disease. There seems to be little doubt, therefore, of the substantial accuracy of Professor Lorrain Smith's conclusion, from his investigation of these areas, that though such sanitary defects as were found in these areas might all contribute to excess of fever, "there is no evidence to show that the peculiar burden of typhoid which is laid upon the city is due in the first instance to these defects."

Great reduction of privies in Belfast since 1899.

There is, however, another aspect of this matter which has become prominent since the date of Professor Lorrain Smith's last report. In the last five or six years there has been a marked diminution of fever in Belfast, and, likewise, there has been a great reduction in the number of privies in the city. The Corporation obtained powers, in the Belfast Corporation Act, 1899, to compel owners to convert privies into water closets, and although prior to this date many privies had been so converted, it was only subsequent to that date that progress in this great reform became at all rapid. Thus, in 1897 the number of houses with privies was 26,620 in a total of 67,479 houses, and in 1902 the number was reduced to 10,000 in a total of 77,788 houses, while at the present time it is said that the number of privies still remaining in the city does not much exceed 2,000.

No doubt if these two facts, viz., the reduction of privies and the coincident reduction of fever, stood alone, it might be a fair inference that they were connected as cause and effect, and that in the existence of these privies was to be found the main cause of the excessive fever which formerly prevailed; an inference, moreover, which seems at first sight to get support from comparison of the "spot maps," to be referred to presently, with maps showing the extent to which conversion of privies into water closets has been carried.

But these two facts do not stand alone. Close examination of the maps referred to reveal that there are many exceptions to the association of fever with privies. A notable exception was related in Professor Lorrain Smith's second report, and other notable exceptions are to be found in the neighbourhood known as Ballymacarrett and elsewhere. The Health Commission received considerable evidence also to the effect that fever frequently prevailed in areas in which privies and indeed other gross insanitary circumstances were absent.

Moreover, Belfast is not the only community which has had, or even has now, a large proportion of its houses provided with privies; yet, as already shown, it is the only town in the United Kingdom which has suffered, in recent times, from such large excess of enteric fever year after year. And, as has also been shown, the mortality from this disease actually increased by 50 per cent. in the last decennium (1891-1900), although sanitary improvements, including better scavenging and the conversion of privies, had been effected, which this mortality had been at almost the lowest level ever recorded in Belfast during the preceding decennium (1881-1890), before many of these improvements had been commenced. Furthermore, notwithstanding the immense progress which has been made since 1899 in reducing the number of privies, fever mortality in Belfast, though much reduced since 1901, has nevertheless persisted in remaining much higher than in cities of similar size (see Table, I.). It will also be shown later on that the distribution of this fever in recent years has continued to resemble closely its distribution during the years when it was more abundant.

It is obvious, therefore, that a conclusion which involves explanation for the diminution of fever in the eighties, for the increase of fever during the decennium 1891-1900, and likewise for the diminution of fever during the last five or six years by the effect of insanitary conditions in general, and by privies in particular, is not consistent with the facts.

Conclusion that reduction of fever since 1901 is due to reduction of privies not consistent with the facts.

The evidence as a whole strongly points to the operation of some additional fever agency in explanation of the experience of the decennium 1891-1900, particularly of its latter half, and not least that of the year 1901, by which time a considerable reduction of the number of privies had been effected. Consequently the real question becomes; what of such extra or additional fever agency in recent years? Has it, for instance, remained in operation, as before, so that, notwithstanding the enormous reduction of privies amounting now relatively to their abolition almost, it is still capable of causing fever to remain excessive in Belfast? Or, has the diminution of fever, which has taken place since 1901, been due in the main to a diminished potency of that extra agency, and has the association of that reduction of fever with reduction of privies been merely accidental or, at most, secondary?

Operation of additional factor required to explain the facts.

WATER SUPPLY.

It will now be convenient to discuss the matter in relation to the water supply of the city, and to consider whether the agency of fever may be found there.

In this connection, perhaps the most important consideration at the outset is the characteristic "behaviour" of enteric fever when disseminated by public water service. There can be no doubt that the commonest features of a prevalence of fever due to contamination of a public water supply at its source are the suddenness with which it appears, its wide diffusion within the limits of the supply, and the rapidity with which it attains its acme. Indeed, so abrupt is this onset, and so rapid is the rate at which the amount of fever in the community affected increases to its maximum, and so large is that amount, that such a manifestation has often been termed an "explosion" of enteric fever. This explosive feature was well exemplified in the three largest town epidemics of this disease of recent years in which the evidence of a water causation was very strong, viz., in those which occurred at Worthing, Maidstone, and Lincoln.

Behaviour of enteric fever when disseminated by public water supply.

It is useful therefore to ascertain whether the behaviour of fever in Belfast has resembled in any way the behaviour of enteric fever in these places. This can be done by examining the notification records of the three outbreaks in question, as set forth in the official reports* concerning them, and comparing them with the Belfast notification records supplied by the Corporation. Such examination serves to show that Belfast, in the period covered by the latter records, has not suffered from any such "explosion" of fever as occurred at Worthing, Maidstone, and Lincoln. The annexed Diagram I. indicates this in graphic form very clearly as regards Belfast's worst years of fever. It has been prepared by calculating, from the notification records referred to, the attack-rate from enteric fever per 10,000 of the population in each week of the outbreaks in question, and the attack-rate from fever per 10,000 in Belfast in each week of the years 1897, 1898 and 1901.

Comparison of Belfast with Worthing, Maidstone, and Lincoln.

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* Dr. Theodore Thomson's Report to the Local Government Board on an Epidemic of Enteric Fever in the Borough of Worthing, and in the villages of Broadwater and West Tarring, 1894. [No. 78].

Borough of Maidstone. Report to the Local Government Board on the Epidemic of Typhoid Fever, 1897.

Dr. R. J. Reece's Report to the Local Government Board on the Epidemic of Enteric Fever in the City of Lincoln, 1904–5 [No. 226 .

But although Belfast as a whole is thus shown not to have suffered from any definite "explosion" of fever, it does not necessarily follow that certain parts of the city did not do so, an important consideration in view of the fact that there is more than one water supply. Diagram II. has been prepared, therefore, to show the weekly attack-rates from fever per 10,000 in four of the registration districts of the city which were the most heavily affected in the three worst years. One of these districts is entirely within the area of the Stoneyford water supply, and the others are entirely, or almost entirely, within that of the Woodburn supply.

No evidence of explosive outbursts of fever in Belfast.

These diagrams show that neither in Belfast as a whole, nor in parts of Belfast situated within different areas of water supply, has enteric fever in these worst years behaved in the "explosive" manner which was a characteristic feature of its behaviour in Worthing, Maidstone, and Lincoln, and which is one of the commonest features of "water outbreaks" of this disease. In years other than these worst years the difference between the behaviour of fever in Belfast and in its sub-districts and its behaviour in these three places was even more striking.

The question arises, however, whether prior to 1897, that is, before the Belfast notification records commenced, the behaviour of fever in this city may not have partaken of the nature of an explosive outbreak. The only available sources of information on this point are the Registrar-General's periodical mortality returns, and these have been examined carefully—both the weekly returns relating to the city, and the quarterly returns relating to the registration district. It is perhaps unnecessary to state in detail the results of this examination; it should be enough to say that careful scrutiny of these records has failed to reveal evidence that Belfast as a whole, or any one of its sub-divisions, has suffered on any occasion from an "explosion" of fever such as the diagram indicates to have occurred in Worthing, Maidstone, and Lincoln.

It cannot be doubted that this evidence as to non-explosive behaviour of fever in Belfast tends to weaken suspicion that in the sources of the water supply is to be found the main cause of that fever, even in the years of 1897, 1898, and 1901, when it was especially abundant.

Nevertheless, this evidence cannot be regarded as conclusive in negation of such causation. The Water Commissioners appeared to be of the opinion, as expressed in their Counsel's final representations, that so long as fever in Belfast behaved in an "endemic" manner, without evidence of explosive outbreaks, it could not concern them, and that in such circumstances it was unnecessary to discuss whether the water supply was responsible.

There does not, however, appear to be sufficient warrant for this contention. There seems to be no substantial reason why, under certain conditions, a public water supply should not be capable of leading to prolonged and repeated prevalences of fever, each of them small in amount, instead of sudden and brief outbreaks of startling magnitude. It has only to be assumed that in the former case the amount of infective material reaching the water is small, and that it has been finding its way there more or less continuously over a long period, to infer that such an outcome is by no means impossible. In fact, the conditions described in Professor Lorrain Smith's reports as having existed on the Stoneyford gathering ground, namely, the occurrence of solitary cases of fever among the inhabitants over a period of several years, often not more than one case occurring in a year, sometimes as many as seven, seem to be the sort of conditions that might be thought of as competent to lead to slight but more or less sustained infection of the water supply.

But, however this may be, it is undoubted that, whether the behaviour of the disease be "explosive" or whether it be "endemic," the issue for or against the water supply must rest mainly on whether or not there has been correlation between distribution of the disease and distribution of the water. It is obvious that, in either case, a given water cannot be held accountable for fever among those by whom it is not consumed.

ENTERIC FEVER IN BELFAST,

DIAGRAM II.

Woodburn Water Supply

Stoneyford do. do.

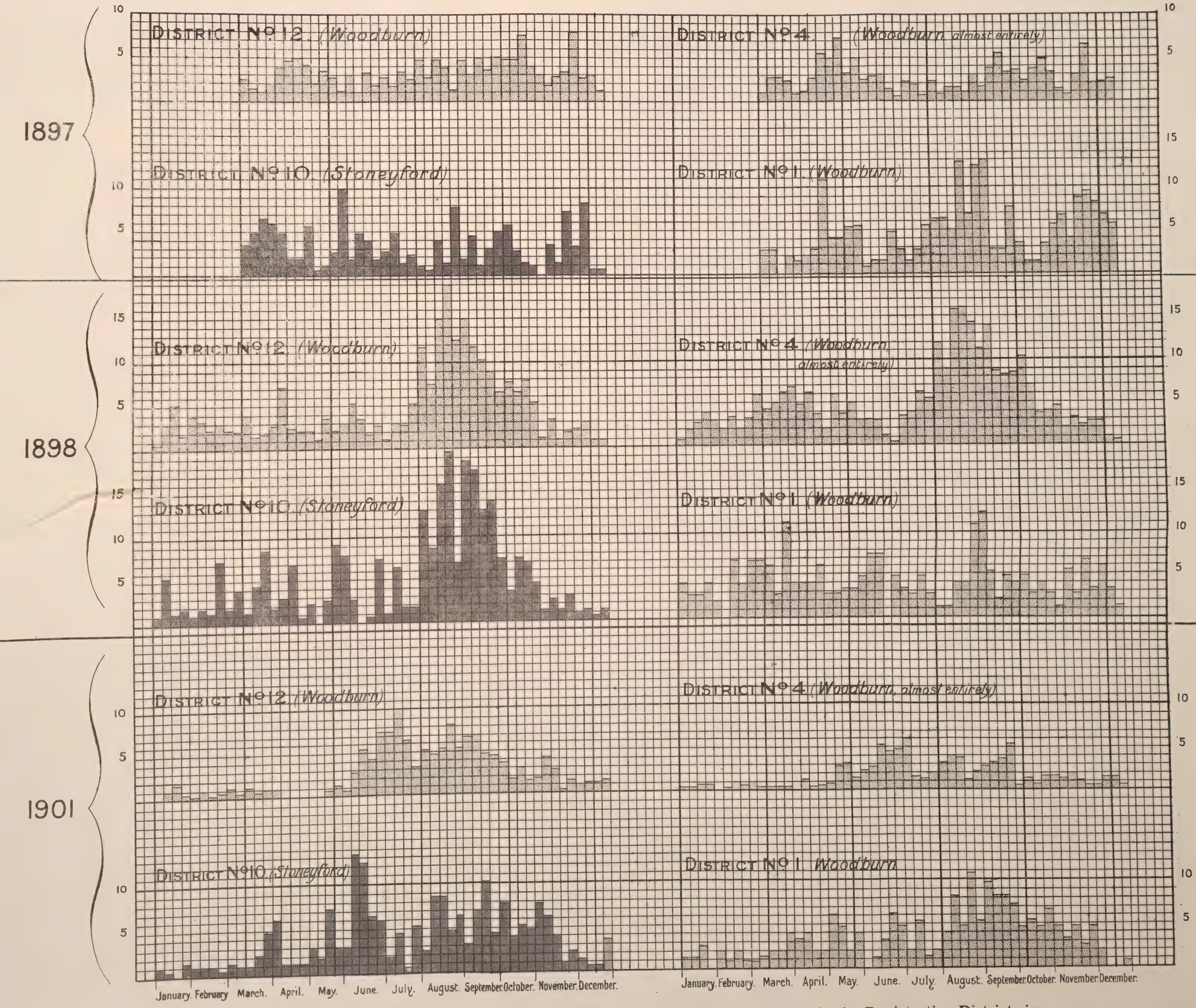
1897
DISTRICT No. 12. (Woodburn)
DISTRICT No. 4. (Woodburn almost entirely)
DISTRICT No. 10. (Stoneyford)
DISTRICT No. 1. (Woodburn)
1898
DISTRICT No. 12. (Woodburn)
DISTRICT No. 4. (Woodburn almost entirely)
DISTRICT No. 10. (Stoneyford)
DISTRICT No. 1. (Woodburn)
1901
DISTRICT No. 12. (Woodburn)
DISTRICT No. 4. (Woodburn almost entirely)
DISTRICT No. 10. (Stoneyford)
DISTRICT No. 1. Woodburn
January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.

DIAGRAM II.—Showing the approximate Weekly attack-rates from fever in the Registration Districts in Belfast which were most affected in the worst fever years, as represented by the proportion, per 10,000 of the population in each case, of notifications of enteric fever and simple continued fever received week by week, during 1897, 1898, and 1901.

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Distribution of Water in Belfast.

Distribution of water in Belfast.

It so happens that the distribution of water in Belfast is and for several years has been somewhat complex. A description of it appears on pp. 40 and 41 of our Report, but it is desirable to set out here those details which are of importance in the present connection.

For twenty years prior to 1890, Belfast was supplied with water entirely from Woodburn, with the exception of an area of insignificant size and population, supplied from local (Whitewell) springs. It follows from this that if fever in Belfast prior to 1890 was disseminated by the public water supply, it must have been disseminated by this Woodburn supply.

During the first half of 1890, water from Stoneyford was introduced into the city. Its introduction was due not only to the fact that the needs of the increasing population were outgrowing the capacity of the Woodburn supply, but also because there was difficulty in supplying the latter to the higher portions of the city which were at that time being rapidly built upon.

Stoneyford water supplied to two areas east and west of Belfast.

This Stoneyford water thus came to be used for two widely separated portions of the city—an elevated area in County Down to the east, and an elevated area in County Antrim to the west of the city; while the Woodburn water continued to supply the portion of the city lying between these two areas.

Ten years prior to this, however, the difficulty of supplying the higher areas on the west of the city had been met by the construction of a small high service reservoir at Ballyaghagan. This had been supplied at first with water from the Whitewell springs, but for six years prior to 1890 it had been supplied by pumping Woodburn water into it. Soon after the introduction of the Stoneyford water, *i.e.*, in September, 1890, the latter arrangement ceased and the pumping plant was dismantled, but the reservoir itself continued in use, supplied thereafter by gravitation with water from Stoneyford.

The areas of the city served by these two supplies—Woodburn and Stoneyford—as they existed up to the summer of 1900, are shown on the first of the two "spot maps" reproduced.

Ligoniel.

In August, 1900, a further modification took effect by which a high area to the extreme north-west of the city, known as Ligoniel, which is too elevated to be served from Stoneyford by gravitation, came to be a detached portion of the Woodburn area of supply. This was rendered possible by the construction of a new pumping station near the Woodburn service reservoirs, and of a new small high service reservoir near a place called Ballysillan. The water mains laid for this new service at Ligoniel are not connected with those of the remainder of the city. Prior to this introduction of Woodburn water, Ligoniel had been dependent for its supply on local wells.

Introduction of Mourne Mountains water in 1901.

Lastly, in September, 1901, another very important departure was made, namely, the introduction of water derived from the Mourne Mountains. This water displaced the Stoneyford water from the area to the east of the city in County Down, and since that date, this old Stoneyford eastern area has become, with but little alteration, the permanent Mourne water area; but Mourne water is also allowed, when it is plentiful enough, to pass into the Woodburn mains, so that on frequent occasions the Woodburn area of supply proper has been receiving, since the end of 1901, as much as 50 per cent. of Mourne water more or less intimately mixed in the mains with Woodburn water.

The various areas of water supply in the city, as they have existed since 1901, are shown on the third "spot map." It will be seen from this that now the

Stoneyford water supplies the area to the west of the city, the Mourne water that to the east, while the Woodburn water (mixed at times with Mourne water) supplies the intervening area, and also, but in this case unmixed with Mourne water, the detached area of Ligoniel on the north-west.

The populations of these areas of water supply have been estimated by the Water Commissioners to be as follows :—

Stoneyford Area, ...	93,000
Mourne Area, ...	37,000
Woodburn Area, ...	258,000

Distribution of Enteric Fever in Belfast.

Spot maps showing distribution of enteric fever.

One of the best ways of delineating the distribution of a disease in a community is by means of "spot maps"; maps, that is, on which are marked by means of dots, the situation of the dwellings in which cases of the disease are known to have occurred. Several maps of this sort showing the distribution of enteric fever have been prepared by the Belfast Corporation, at a cost, it is to be feared, of very considerable labour, for nothing of the sort had been previously attempted. The value of them for the present purpose, however, can hardly be over-estimated. Four maps for 1898, the worst fever year, have been prepared, one for each quarter, as well as separate maps for each of the years 1901, 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906.

Three of these "spot maps" are reproduced, namely, those for the first and third quarters of 1898, and that for the year 1904. On these maps are also marked the areas of distribution of different sections of the water supply, as well as the boundaries of the various dispensary or registration districts into which the city is divided. It should be explained that the spots on the 1898 maps indicate the location of houses invaded with enteric fever, multiple cases in houses not being shown; while those on the 1904 map indicate the latter also. In all three maps cases notified as enteric fever only are spotted, and cases notified as "simple continued fever" are not included.*

Distribution of fever in Belfast similar year by year.

Scrutiny of these maps will show that in both 1898 and 1904 the distribution of enteric fever was very widespread, and that although the disease was clearly much more abundant in 1898, its distribution in the two years was generally identical. These two features stand out prominently, not only in the "spot maps" reproduced of these two years, but also in all the "spot maps" which have been prepared for the Commission.

Enteric fever not restricted to one or other of the water areas.

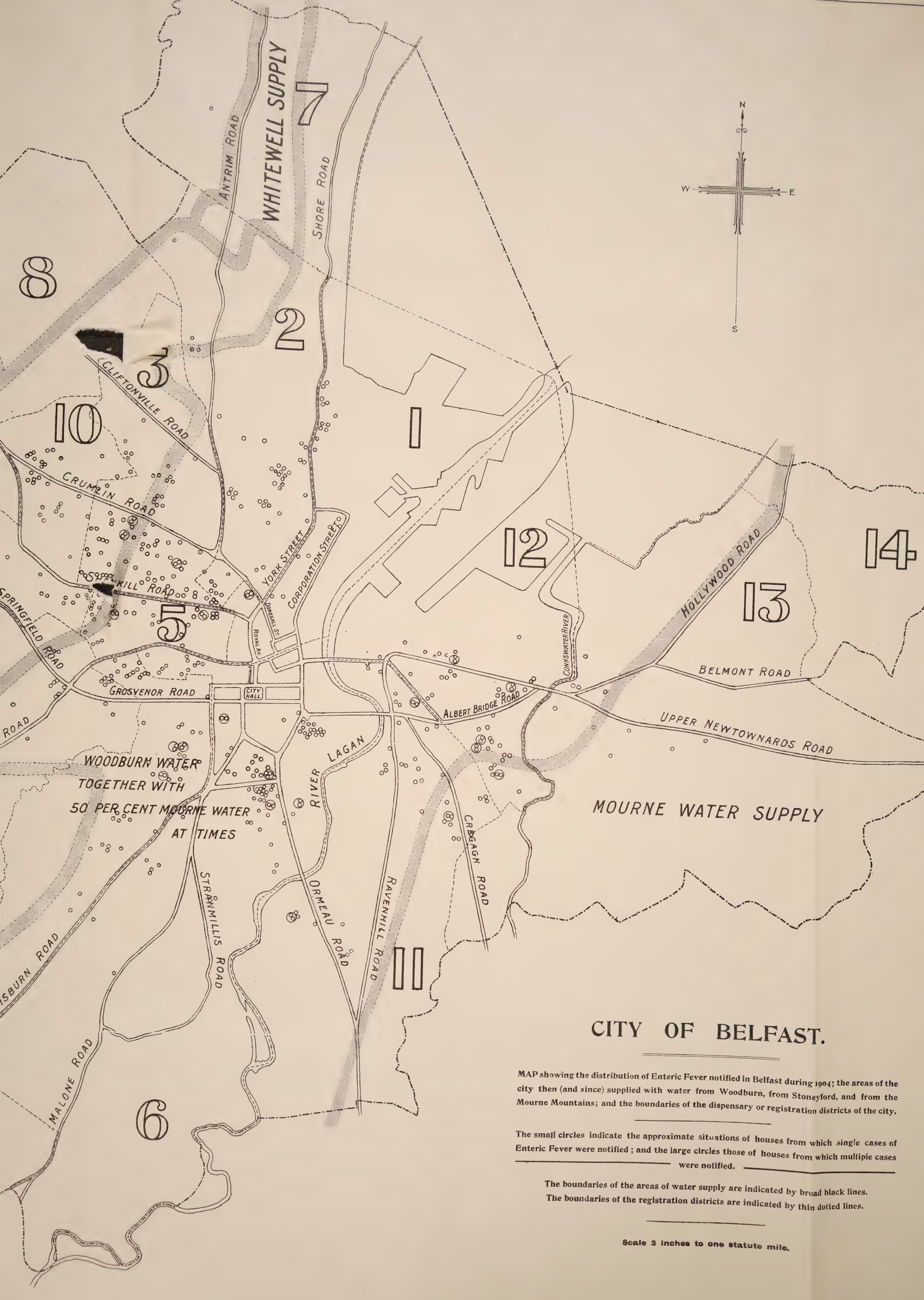
Further scrutiny of the maps reproduced will also show that the distribution of enteric fever is not restricted to one or other of the water areas marked on the maps; rather that the disease appears to have been distributed among them without any sort of relation to their boundaries. This likewise is a marked feature of all the "spot maps" other than those reproduced.

It is manifestly desirable to check the inferences indicated by these "spot maps" by statistical data, but although the populations of the different water areas have been estimated by the Water Commissioners, there is no trustworthy record of the number of cases of fever notified from or the number of houses invaded in each of these areas.

Approximate attack-rates from fever in different sub-districts of the city.

If, on the other hand, attempt be made to ascertain the fever attack-rates for each registration district year by year, two difficulties arise, namely, that the water areas do not correspond with the registration districts; and that, as has been explained in our Report, the popu-

* A map on which cases so notified in 1898, the worst year, have been "spotted" indicates that the distribution of these cases resembled closely that of cases of enteric fever.



CITY OF BELFAST.

MAP showing the distribution of Enteric Fever notified in Belfast during 1904; the areas of the city then (and since) supplied with water from Woodburn, from Stoneyford, and from the Mourne Mountains; and the boundaries of the dispensary or registration districts of the city.

The small circles indicate the approximate situations of houses from which single cases of Enteric Fever were notified; and the large circles those of houses from which multiple cases were notified.

The boundaries of the areas of water supply are indicated by broad black lines.
The boundaries of the registration districts are indicated by thin dotted lines.

Scale 3 inches to one statute mile.

CITY OF BELFAST.

MAP showing the distribution of Enteric Fever notified in Belfast during July, August and September, 1898; the areas of the city then supplied with water from Woodburn and from Stoneyford (area of Whitewell supply also shown); and the boundaries of the dispensary or registration districts of the city.

The spots indicate the approximate situations of houses in which Enteric Fever occurred.

The boundaries of the areas of water supply are indicated by broad black lines.

The boundaries of the registration districts are indicated by thin dotted lines.

Scale 3 inches to one statute mile.

lations of these districts are so difficult to estimate that the Registrar-General has abandoned the attempt. Nevertheless, since it is eminently desirable to obtain at least an approximate idea of these fever attack-rates, they have been calculated on the assumption that the populations of the registration districts throughout the period (1897-1906) covered by the notifications, have been the same as the 1901 census showed them to be. It is to be noted that this assumption is not so unlikely as at first it might appear to be, for it has been shown in our Report that it is since 1898 that the population of the city has remained relatively stationary.

TABLE IV.—Showing the number of *notifications* of Enteric Fever and of Simple Continued Fever received in each of the years 1897-1906 from each Registration District in Belfast, together with the population of each District at the 1901 Census, exclusive of certain Institutions :—

District.	Population, 1901.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Enteric Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Total.
1	14,734, ..	299	334	197	200	276	*116	100	62	81	50	662	1,053	1,715
2	46,743,* ..	534	595	297	415	636	214	176	147	202	104	1,882	1,438	3,320
3	47,214, ..	540	772	269	491	637	215	196	129	212	175	2,739	897	3,636
4	37,386,† ..	425	1,031	272	238	336	257	161	109	165	147	2,219	922	3,141
5	17,387, ..	172	312	116	100	226	83	67	48	40	36	967	233	1,200
6	48,122, ..	351	754	358	257	389	217	189	202	126	105	1,924	1,024	2,948
7	1,524, ..	4	16	10	13	24	10	6	5	10	7	61	44	105
8	5,060, ..	7	80	39	13	36	17	7	5	13	3	208	12	220
9	18,823,‡ ..	153	357	145	111	129	63	47	38	40	34	978	139	1,117
10	23,064, ..	312	612	186	270	458	126	107	73	140	84	2,037	331	2,368
11	34,802, ..	338	585	146	168	184	148	114	66	47	58	1,554	300	1,854
12	33,588, ..	464	826	200	240	461	234	218	110	85	96	2,150	784	2,934
13	15,006, ..	8	168	55	70	88	74	44	24	39	18	477	111	588
14	240, ..	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
Total,	343,693 *†‡	3,607	6,442	2,290	2,587	3,884	1,774	1,432	1,018	1,200	917	17,862	7,289	25,151

* Exclusive of Barracks—(1,216).
† Exclusive of Workhouse—(3,525).
‡ Exclusive of Asylum—(746).

High proportion of cases notified as "simple continued fever."

It is desirable to draw attention to a prominent feature of this table, namely, the variations which exist in the different districts in the proportions of enteric fever and continued fever and to the generally high proportion of the latter. Thus, to take a few examples—in District 1, out of a total of 1,715 cases, 1,053, or over 60 per cent., were notified as continued fever; in District 11, out of 1,854 cases, 300, or only 16 per cent., were those of continued fever; while in District 10 the proportion was a little less, namely, 14 per cent. Taking the city as a whole, out of a total of 25,151 cases notified, 7,289 were notified as continued fever, or nearly 30 per cent.

It has already been explained why, in an investigation regarding enteric fever in a community, it is necessary to take into account cases designated as simple continued fever, on the ground that a very large proportion of such cases are probably enteric fever.* But the proportion of these cases in Belfast is so large—in this respect it is probably unique—that the fact itself necessarily attracts attention. The explanation may be that it is more the custom or fashion of medical practitioners in Belfast, or of

* In the latest nomenclature issued by the Royal College of Physicians, London, it is declared that the term "simple continued fever" should no longer be used.

some of them, to notify cases as continued fever than it is in other places, and the fact that the variations are so wide in the different districts rather points to this. Evidence given by one of the Medical Officers of Health, Dr. Manley, as to his custom of notifying suspicious cases as continued fever, before the development of definite symptoms, in order to secure early removal to hospital, also suggests a similar explanation. But it is possible that there is another and, perhaps, a more important explanation, namely, that the cases of continued fever represent, in the main, anomalous departures in one way and another from typical enteric fever. If this is so, the inference would be that the prevalence of enteric fever in Belfast has been associated with an unusually large proportion of this anomalous fever, and this more so in some districts than in others.

The next table shows the attack-rates from enteric fever and simple continued fever, calculated in the manner explained, per 1,000 of the population in each sub-district. It indicates also in which water area each of these districts is situated.

TABLE V.—Showing for each Registration District in Belfast in each year since 1897 the proportion of notifications of Enteric Fever and of Simple Continued Fever per 1,000 of the 1901 population, as well as the area or areas of water supply in which each Registration District is situated:—

District.	Area of Water Supply.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Annual Average
1	Woodburn, ..	20·3	22·7	13·4	13·6	18·7	7·9	6·8	4·2	5·5	3·4	11·
2	Almost entirely Woodburn.	11·4	12·7	6·4	8·9	13·6	4·6	3·8	3·1	4·3	2·2	7·
3	Half Woodburn, half Stonyford.	11·4	16·3	5·7	10·4	13·5	4·6	4·2	2·7	4·5	3·7	7·
4	Almost entirely Woodburn.	11·4	27·6	7·3	6·4	9·0	6·9	4·3	2·9	4·4	3·9	8·
5	Almost entirely Woodburn.	9·9	17·9	6·7	5·8	13·0	4·8	3·9	2·8	2·3	2·1	6·
6	Woodburn, ..	7·3	15·7	7·4	5·3	8·1	4·5	3·9	4·2	2·6	2·2	6·
7	Whitewell and Woodburn.	2·6	10·5	6·6	8·5	15·7	6·6	3·9	3·3	6·6	4·6	6·
8	Mostly local wells before, and mostly Woodburn after 1900 (Ligoniel).	1·4	15·8	7·7	2·6	7·1	3·4	1·4	1·0	2·6	0·6	4·
9	Woodburn & Stoneyford.	8·1	19·0	7·7	5·9	6·9	3·3	2·5	2·0	2·1	1·8	5·
10	Stoneyford, ..	13·5	26·5	8·2	11·7	19·9	5·5	4·6	3·2	6·1	3·6	10·
11	Woodburn, ..	9·7	16·8	4·2	4·8	5·3	4·3	3·3	1·9	1·4	1·7	5·
12	Woodburn, ..	13·8	24·6	5·9	7·1	13·7	7·0	6·5	3·3	2·5	2·9	8·
13	Stoneyford; Mourne since September, 1901.	0·5	11·2	3·7	4·7	5·9	4·9	2·9	1·6	2·6	1·2	3·
14	Do., ..	—	—	—	4·2	16·7	—	—	—	—	—	2·
	City of Belfast, ..	10·5	18·7	6·7	7·5	11·3	5·2	4·2	3·0	3·5	2·7	7·

This table shows that, in 1898, Belfast's worst year of fever, the highest attack-rates were in District No. 4 (27·6), which is situated within the Woodburn water area, No. 10 (26·5) within the Stoneyford water area, No. 12 (24·6) within the Woodburn area, and No. 1 (22·7) also within the Woodburn area; while the lowest attack-rates were (exclusive of the very small districts, 7, 8, and 14) in No. 13 (11·2) within the Stoneyford area, and in No. 2 (12·7) situated almost entirely within the Woodburn area.

In 1901, another year of exceptional fever, the highest rates were—in No. 10 (19·9) within the Stoneyford area, and in No. 1 (18·7) within the Woodburn area, while the lowest were in No. 11 (5·3) within the Woodburn area, and in No. 13 (5·9) within the Stoneyford area.

Lastly, taking the averages for the whole period, it shows that the highest average attack-rates have been in No. 1 District (11·6) which is within the Woodburn area of supply, and in No. 10 (10·3) within the Stoneyford area: while the lowest average rates have been in No. 11 (5·3) within the Woodburn area, and in No. 13 (3·9) which, prior to September, 1901, was within the Stoneyford area, and since that date has been within the Mourne area.

No relationship between distribution of fever and areas of water supply.

It is, of course, obvious from these and other figures in the above tables, as well as from the evidence of the spot maps, that the proposition that the excessive amount of fever in 1898 or 1901, or, indeed, in any other year covered by these records, has been due to the water supply, is not one easy to be entertained.

Difficulty in accepting such a proposition is increased if detailed study of the behaviour of the disease in the various districts week by week be undertaken. A very good example of an important result of this study is shown in the Diagram II., in which the weekly attack-rates of some of the registration districts are depicted. Diagram III., facing the next page, shows the weekly attack-rate in each of the registration districts in Belfast in 1898, the year of heaviest incidence of fever, while Diagram IV. shows the monthly attack-rate in four of the largest of the districts throughout the whole period which has elapsed since notification commenced.*

Diagrams illustrate essential feature of Belfast fever.

These diagrams, apart from emphasising the absence of relationship between water supply and fever, bring out one of the most important and essential facts in connection with fever in Belfast. They show, firstly, that there was a broad resemblance in each year between the total behaviour of the disease in these districts, even in those which are widely separated from one another and are situated within different areas of water supply, and secondly, that the modifications which took place within the year in this behaviour were nearly always simultaneous in all districts—that is to say, when the attack-rate rose in a particular week in one district, it likewise rose, more often than not, in the same week in the other districts, and similarly a fall, when it occurred, was practically simultaneous in all.

Consequently, in order to maintain a proposition implicatory of the Belfast Water Supply, it is necessary that thereby should be explained, not only why incidence of fever on parts of the city within the Woodburn area of supply was equally heavy, or approximately so, as on parts within the Stoneyford area of supply, or *vice versa*, but also why changes which occurred, week by week, or month by month, in the incidence of the disease generally affected diverse parts of the city *similarly*, and, above all, *simultaneously*.

Difficulty of making general facts of distribution and behaviour of fever fit in with causation by water supply.

It must be confessed that, so unlikely does it seem that any such proposition could be successfully maintained in the circumstances which have been detailed, that were the case an ordinary one, it would be permissible to dismiss the possibility of a water causation at this stage. But, plainly, the problem is not an ordinary one. On the contrary, it was laid down, at the outset of this addendum, that such a heavy incidence of fever as Belfast has suffered, so far encourages expectation that the facts will fit a theory of water causation, as to demand further means of ascertaining whether such facts cannot be made to fit in with a water causation, before dismissing such theory from consideration. It is necessary, therefore, to pursue the matter further, especially in view of the importance of the issue to Belfast.

The problem may be approached in another way, namely, by starting with an assumption that one or other of the water supplies, taking each in turn, has actually been disseminating fever, and ascertaining whether it is possible to make the facts fit in with the assumption. From this point of view, the Mourne Mountains water is obviously out of the question, since its introduction into the city has been associated with a general reduction of fever. Thus, the only supplies which need consideration in this sense are the Stoneyford and Woodburn supplies.

* All the diagrams of weekly attack-rates, whether of Belfast as a whole, of individual registration districts of Belfast, or of Maidstone, Worthing, or Lincoln, are drawn to exactly the same scale. The diagram of monthly attack-rates is drawn to one-half this scale.

The Stoneyford Supply.

Consideration first of the case of the Stoneyford supply in this way naturally suggests itself, since this supply has been mainly subject to suspicion in Belfast.

Enteric fever on Stoneyford gathering ground.

There can be no doubt that the occurrence of cases of enteric fever on the gathering ground of this supply affords presumption that the Stoneyford water may have become an agency in distributing this disease; or, to put it inversely, if it be assumed that the Stoneyford water was in fact such a distributing medium of fever, the occurrence of these cases of fever at its source might suffice to explain why it became so.

Stoneyford water could not have been responsible before 1890.

On the other hand, it is manifest that this Stoneyford water cannot have been responsible for fever in Belfast prior to 1890, the date when it was first introduced into the city; and that, consequently, even if the facts subsequent to that date can be made to fit an assumption that this supply was at fault, it would still be necessary to find some other explanation of the excessive incidence of fever before that date on what is now the Stoneyford area of supply, as well as on other parts of the city, and not least of the increase of fever which occurred in 1889.

Assuming, however, that this water was capable of disseminating fever from the date of its introduction into the city, the question first arises as to the most likely way that such an event would have been indicated. It must be remembered that the water was distributed not to Belfast generally, but to two widely separated areas of the city—one on its extreme west, the other on its extreme east. Undoubtedly, therefore, the introduction of this water into the city should have been marked, on the assumption in question, not by an increase of fever throughout Belfast, but by an increase confined to these two widely separated areas.

No evidence of increase of fever in Stoneyford areas of supply after introduction of Stoneyford water.

The Water Commissioners contended that the effect of the introduction of Stoneyford water was to reduce the mortality in the city from enteric fever, and that this reduction was maintained for some years. There can be no doubt of the truth of this contention so far as diminution of fever is concerned, if comparison be made with the year (1889) immediately preceding its introduction, as may be seen by reference to Table II. It could be contended, however, that behind this reduction of fever in Belfast as a whole, there might lie concealed an actual increase of fever in the newly-formed Stoneyford areas of supply. As to this, study of the quarterly official mortality returns of the different registration sub-districts into which the Belfast Registration District was then divided does not reveal evidence of any such increase of fever on these areas of supply.*

It might be held, however, that enteric fever had not by that time made its appearance on the Stoneyford gathering ground, and that, consequently, the Stoneyford water was not yet acting as distributing agency of the disease.

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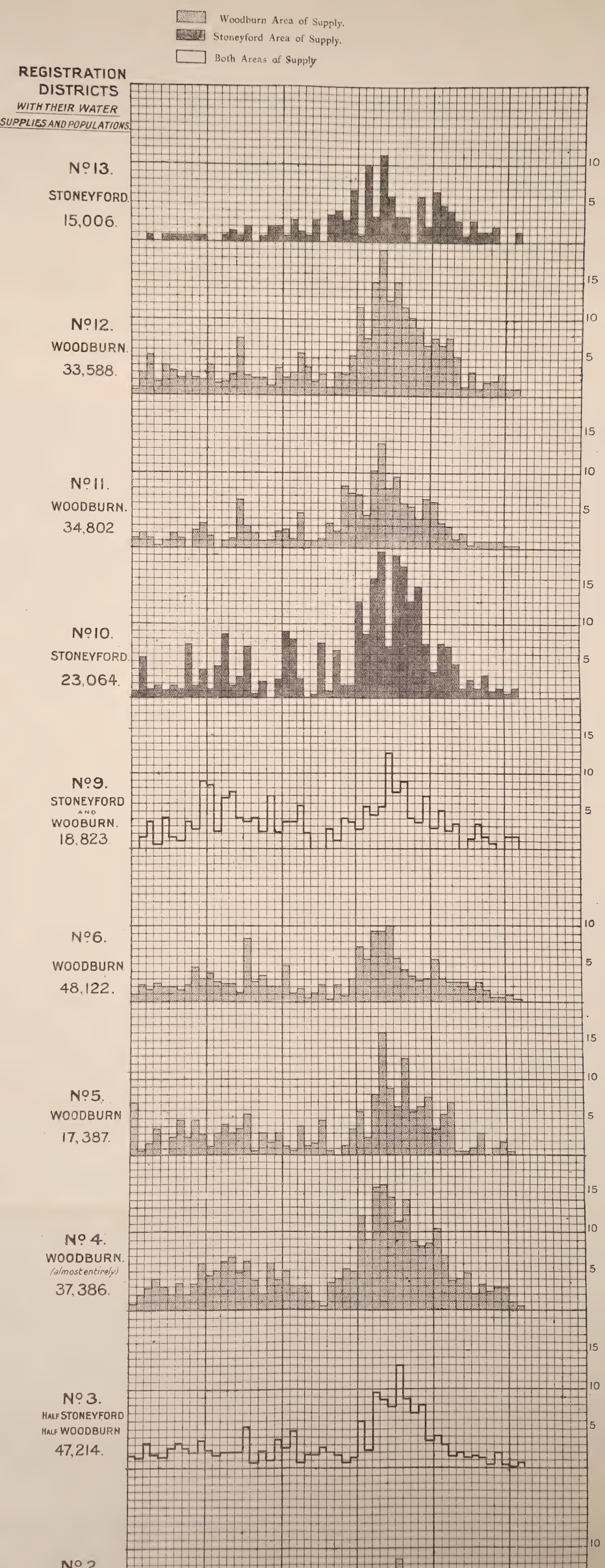
* At this period registration district No. 3 included the present districts Nos. 3 and 10, and was therefore the district most likely to be affected, one way or the other, by the introduction of Stoneyford water. It appears from the quarterly mortality returns of the Registrar-General, that in the four years (*i.e.* 1886–1889) *preceding* the introduction of Stoneyford water the deaths ascribed to enteric and continued fever in this district No. 3 numbered 26, 23, 17, and 37, an annual average of 26; while in the four years (*i.e.* 1890–1893) *succeeding* the introduction of this water they numbered 23, 34, 15, and 23, an annual average of 24.

It is true that these returns are not corrected for deaths in institutions, but making allowance for this defect, there is nothing in the figures quoted to indicate that there was a marked increase of fever in the newly formed western Stoneyford water area such as was to be looked for on the hypothesis in question in the text. Neither, it may be noted, do these figures indicate a decline of fever in this new Stoneyford water area such as would have been expected had Woodburn water been mainly responsible for excess of fever in Belfast (see page 125). The figures indicate, indeed, that the introduction of Stoneyford water had no influence at all, one way or the other, on the prevalence of fever in Belfast at that time.

ENTERIC FEVER IN BELFAST.

DIAGRAM III.



It is to be noted, however, that although, for Belfast as a whole, there was a reduction of fever mortality in 1890 and subsequent years, as compared with 1889, this mortality nevertheless remained excessive; so that acceptance of the above argument would, obviously, involve the necessity of finding some other explanation for such excess.

But, putting aside this dilemma, and coming to more recent years, it may be considered whether the details of fever distribution disclosed by the notification returns, especially as regards the extra abundance of fever which began about 1897, and which was sustained more or less until 1902, can be accounted for on the supposition that the Stoneyford service had meanwhile become an agency in distributing the disease.

Increase of fever after water was filtered.

It cannot be denied that on general grounds this was somewhat unlikely. By this time, an important additional safeguard against the possibility of such an event had been established by the construction of filter beds in 1892; so that not only was all the water from the Stoneyford source subjected, as before, to settlement in vast storage reservoirs holding many months' supply, but, after that year, was also subjected to filtration.

But assuming that, nevertheless, this water became and remained capable of disseminating fever in Belfast, the question is whether it could, even so, have accounted for all the known facts of the distribution of that fever, notwithstanding what is so clearly indicated by the "spot-maps," as well as by the table of attack-rates (Table V.), and by the diagrams, namely that there has not been any of that limitation of fever to the Stoneyford areas of water supply, such as was to be expected to result from dissemination of infection by Stoneyford water.

Difference between the attack-rates from fever in the eastern and western Stoneyford water areas.

This is not all, however, for even if it were possible to explain by the influence of Stoneyford water the heavy incidence of fever in the Woodburn areas of supply, there is a notable difference between the incidence of the disease in the western Stoneyford area of supply and that in the eastern (County Down) Stoneyford area of supply which would still have to be accounted for. In 1898 the attack-rate in District No. 10 (western Stoneyford area) was 26·5 per 1,000, and in District No. 13 (eastern Stoneyford area) only 11·2, while in 1901 the attack-rates were 19·9 and 5·9 respectively In each of the other years also, the difference between the attack-rates was considerable.

This difference is certainly remarkable, and is one, moreover, which cannot be explained away by supposing that Woodburn water, and not Stoneyford water as alleged, went into the eastern Stoneyford area, for the reason that the levels rendered this impossible.

It is possible, of course, that the difference, striking though it be, may be capable of some explanation. For, although with water-borne fever the common experience is that no considerable part of the community to which the responsible water has access is spared from attack, it is not unusual to find some inequalities in the extent to which particular sub-divisions of the community suffer. These inequalities are, no doubt, due to differences in the susceptibility of the populations concerned, to differences in their age-constitution, to interruptions in the water service, and to other accidental circumstances, particularly such as may be thought of as likely to interfere with the absolutely uniform circulation of solid particles of matter which are in suspension, as micro-organisms are, and not in solution in the water.

It needs to be pointed out, however, that the age constitution of District No. 13 at the 1901 census does not appear to satisfactorily account for the relatively small amount of fever in this district. On the contrary, it might reasonably be contended that the age constitution of its inhabitants rather favoured invasion of that district by enteric fever.

Moreover, the arrangement by which Stoneyford water was conveyed to the eastern side of the city was not, apparently, of a nature to account for the relatively small incidence observed there; this arrangement comprising, as it did, an isolated main 2½ miles or more in length which traversed the city from west to east and passed through low levels *en route*. With a constant service of water, which Belfast has had for many years, and with water under considerable pressure as in this case, it is difficult to understand how such a length of main could have sufficed to impede the transmission of infective material towards the eastern Stoneyford area.

It is difficult, therefore, to see what explanation, on the supposition that Stoneyford water was disseminating fever, there can be of the remarkable differences as regards amount of fever in these Stoneyford areas of supply, west and east of Belfast. Let it be assumed, however, that they can be accounted for in some way, in order that it may be considered whether the remaining known facts as to fever distribution can be accounted for on the supposition in question.

It must be remembered that these facts, since 1897, are such that it will not suffice to show that the Stoneyford water could have caused fever solely in its own water area and to find other explanation of the fever elsewhere; for, as already indicated, and as shown by the diagrams, the behaviour of the disease was, on the whole, so similar, and the changes in this behaviour were, on the whole, so simultaneous in the various divisions of the city, whether supplied with water from Woodburn or with water from Stoneyford, that it is an essential part of the problem to find a satisfactory explanation of these coincidences.

In these circumstances, it is quite plain that, in order to make the facts fit in with a theory of causation of fever by Stoneyford water, it is necessary to show that this water was habitually supplied, not only to its own accredited water areas in the city, but elsewhere also.

Connections between Stoneyford and Woodburn distributing mains.

The Water Commissioners admitted that the Stoneyford distributing mains are connected at many places in the city with the Woodburn mains, and that on occasions one or other of these connections are opened so as to permit Stoneyford water to pass into Woodburn mains; but they maintained that this had never been done except in times of emergency, such as might be brought about by the bursting of a main or by the necessity for repairing or relaying a main. No detailed records, however, have been kept of the occasions when these connections between the two systems of water mains have been opened.

The Water Commissioners also maintained that the long Stoneyford main which traversed the city from west to east was an absolutely isolated main, that is to say, that although connections with Woodburn mains existed in many places in its course (it had been a Woodburn main before the introduction of Stoneyford water and has become a Woodburn main again since the introduction of the Mourne supply), as matter of fact none of these connections had been opened except those at either end.

Impracticable for Stoneyford water to be supplied habitually to Woodburn water areas.

And, lastly, they not only maintained that on no occasion had Stoneyford water been supplied to the whole city, but also that, so far from there being any probability of the whole, or even a large part of the Woodburn areas having been supplied habitually with Stoneyford water, the possibility of such occurrence was quite out of the question, for the reason that the amount of water available from this Stoneyford source (3 million gallons per day) was altogether inadequate for such habitual service.

Stoneyford water insufficient to permit of this.

It must be admitted that there can be no question as to this latter contention. Stoneyford water, besides being limited in quantity, was, before 1901, the only high pressure water available for the supply of the city, and consequently the Water Commissioners had every reason to be careful of its use, lest their sole means of supplying the higher areas of the city should

become deranged, such as might have happened if it had been usual to allow this water to pass in considerable quantities into the Woodburn area of supply, where 9 million gallons constitutes the daily consumption.

The possibility of the habitual supply of Stoneyford water to the Woodburn area of supply can therefore be excluded.

Possibility of Stoneyford water being supplied occasionally to Woodburn areas.

On the other hand, in the absence of records as to the opening of connections between the Stoneyford and Woodburn mains, it is permissible perhaps to suppose, without questioning the good faith of the witnesses who spoke to the contrary, that Stoneyford water may have passed to one or other portions of the Woodburn area of supply on occasions more frequent than the Water Commissioners' officers were able to recollect; or even to surmise that this water may have been supplied, if not to the whole, at least to the greater portion of the city on some particular occasion or occasions of brief duration. At all events, the possibility of such occasional occurrences cannot be excluded, in the way that the possibility of the *habitual* supply of Stoneyford water to Woodburn areas can be.

The question might arise, therefore, whether the facts as to fever in the Woodburn areas of supply can possibly be accounted for by assuming that Stoneyford water, though not habitually supplied, did, as matter of fact, occasionally pass for brief periods of time, and more frequently than is believed, to large sections of the Woodburn areas.

In this connection the behaviour of the disease in these Woodburn areas, as apart from its precise distribution, becomes of the highest importance. If, for instance, the features of the problem to be solved had been comprised of an explosive outburst of fever affecting the Stoneyford areas of supply primarily, and, in immediate sequence or even simultaneously, the greater part of the Woodburn area, it might have been possible to account for such outburst by fixing responsibility on Stoneyford water, on the assumption that the outburst had coincided in point of time with one of the brief occasions of Stoneyford water being supplied to Woodburn areas.

On the other hand, if there had been, habitually, a strikingly smaller incidence of fever on the Woodburn areas of supply generally than on the Stoneyford areas of supply, together with occasional localised increases of fever in the former, it might also have been possible to attribute such manifestations primarily to Stoneyford water. In such circumstances, the habitually small incidence of fever on the Woodburn areas might have been ascribed to the occurrence therein of only "secondary" cases of the disease, while the occasional localised increases of fever might have been associated with the occasional passage of infected Stoneyford water into Woodburn water mains.

But the essential conditions of the problem which has to be solved are totally different from those hypothetically stated. As matter of fact, parts of the Stoneyford areas of supply and parts of the Woodburn areas of supply were both heavily affected from at least 1897 to 1902; both suffered to much the same extent; both exhibited not only broad similarity, but also simultaneity in their response to the disease; and all this not for a brief period only, or even for one or two brief periods, but for a very prolonged period.

The actual facts, indeed, are such that the only conceivable way to account for them, on the assumption that Stoneyford water was responsible, is to suppose that this water passed into the Woodburn mains, not occasionally but constantly, or more or less habitually, throughout this long period, and also that it so passed in no inconsiderable quantities.

It is quite clear that this is a supposition which cannot be seriously entertained.

Belfast fever cannot be explained by dissemination by Stoneyford water.

The conclusion is inevitable, therefore, that the facts of the case, so far as they are known, cannot be made to fit in with a theory that Stoneyford water disseminated fever in Belfast, and that, consequently, this section of the water supply cannot be held responsible for that fever.

This conclusion is strengthened by certain other features of the problem which have not been alluded to, and which it is now perhaps needless to discuss. But it is desirable to note that even if it had been possible to explain the general incidence of fever in Belfast by holding Stoneyford water responsible, it would have been none the less necessary to explain why the small town of Dunmurry, which lies to the south-west of and outside the city boundaries, escaped, notwithstanding the fact that Stoneyford water has been supplied to it since 1900, and the circumstance that this water passes into this area of supply *before* it reaches Belfast.

Summary of facts relating to Stoneyford supply.

It may be convenient to summarise the case in regard to the Stoneyford supply by setting out in parallel columns the actual history of Belfast fever, and what it might have been expected to be had Stoneyford water been its main agency from the date of its introduction—had this water been capable, that is, of disseminating fever more or less persistently, but not to such an extent as to cause an explosive epidemic.

A. History of Belfast fever, as it should have been, had Stoneyford water been its main agency.	B. Actual history of Belfast fever.
1. Absence of fever in abnormal amount in Belfast until July, 1890.	1. Presence of fever in abnormal amount in Belfast from 1872 onwards, and especially in 1889.
2. Undue fever after July, 1890, but mainly limited to the Stoneyford areas of water-supply.	2. Reduction of fever for some years after 1889, and no evidence of special incidence of fever on the Stoneyford areas of water-supply.
3. Similarity of incidence of fever on various sections of Stoneyford areas of supply.	3. Great dissimilarity of incidence of fever on various sections of Stoneyford areas of supply.
4. So little fever in the Woodburn areas of water-supply that such could reasonably be accounted for as due to secondary causes.	4. Evidence that Woodburn areas of water-supply suffered as heavily as Stoneyford areas, of water supply, even before 1897, since which date the notification records prove that they have done so.
5. Occasional tendency of fever in Woodburn areas of supply to increase for brief periods in localised areas, owing to the occasional opening of connections, here and there, between Stoneyford and Woodburn mains.	5. Marked tendency of fever in Woodburn areas to increase simultaneously with increase in Stoneyford areas, and generally to the same extent.
6. Marked reduction of fever in Stoneyford areas after 1892, when filtration of this water was commenced.	6. Great increase of fever affecting both Stoneyford and Woodburn areas subsequent to 1892.
7. Increase of fever in the village of Dunmurry after introduction of Stoneyford water in 1900.	7. No increase of fever in the village of Dunmurry—reduction rather after 1900.

The Woodburn Supply.

It is now necessary to discuss the matter on the assumption that Woodburn water has been capable of disseminating the disease.

Woodburn supply has had opportunity of disseminating fever for upwards of 30 years.

The first consideration which arises from this point of view is that if any water supply has disseminated fever in Belfast, this one, assuming its ability, had the completer opportunity of doing so.

For twenty years or more prior to 1890, the date of introduction of the Stoneyford water, the Woodburn water-works practically served all of the inhabitants, and after that date until the end of 1901 they continued to serve the vast majority of them, so that if water has been disseminating fever at all, this Woodburn supply, and this supply alone, has had opportunity of doing so at any time during the whole period of upwards of thirty years in which the disease has been so excessive.

Deterioration of Woodburn gathering grounds after 1871.

Moreover, there are certain circumstances in connection with this Woodburn supply which may at least be regarded as possibly tending to render it a fever agency. Thus it might be held that the "deterioration" of the Woodburn gathering ground which took place in the decennium 1871-1880, as result of a part of this area being "broken up" into farms with consequent increase of population on the catchment area, might possibly furnish explanation of the excessive amount of fever in Belfast in that decennium, and even its subsequent increase in 1889 ; while the improvement of this gathering ground which has taken place since 1901 in consequence of the purchase and clearance by the Water Commissioners of many farms, might be held to account for the diminution of fever which has taken place in Belfast since that date.

Defective conduit from Woodburn to Belfast.

Again, since the conduit which conveys this water from the gathering ground to the filter beds in Belfast, a distance of nine miles, has required repair on several occasions on account mainly of the nature of the ground in which it is laid, possibilities of pollution reaching the water in its course through this channel might be thought of as furnishing other not unlikely explanation of a fever distributing capability of this service. The Commission were told in evidence that certain streams which passed above this conduit had been diverted from time to time partly because they were regarded as possible sources of pollution of the water flowing through it. Furthermore, it was also admitted that a certain, though small, amount of water might enter the conduit from the gathering ground without passing through any of the great storage reservoirs which are such a prominent feature of both this and the Stoneyford systems.

No evidence of enteric fever on gathering grounds.

Moreover, although cases of enteric fever are not known to have occurred among the inhabitants of the Woodburn gathering grounds, it is possible that cases of unrecognised enteric fever may have occurred there, or that infected town manure may have been used either on the gathering grounds or in the neighbourhood of the conduit, and that specific infection of this water might be thus explained.

Reduction of fever in Belfast after 1889, but not especially in Stoneyford water areas.

On the other hand, it becomes difficult to understand how it happened that the introduction of Stoneyford water caused no marked improvement in the areas of the city where it displaced the Woodburn supply. Obviously, if Woodburn water had been at that time disseminating fever in Belfast, there should have been a great improvement after 1890 in the new Stoneyford areas of supply ; but although, as has been shown, the introduction of this water coincided with some reduction of fever mortality in Belfast as a whole, it does not seem to be the case, as far as may be judged from the quarterly mortality returns of the period, that there was any appreciable reduction of mortality in these new Stoneyford areas of supply.*

Increase of fever after water was filtered.

Furthermore, it also becomes difficult to understand why, if Woodburn water was distributing fever, no improvement took place, in at least the Woodburn areas of supply, subsequent to the date—February, 1894—after which all this water was filtered before being delivered to consumers. Moreover, there is no evidence in the daily records of the filter works that there had been at any time any interruption of filtering operations of a sort likely to arouse suspicion that it had been necessary to utilise unfiltered

* See footnote on page 120.

water. Nevertheless, the amount of fever increased after the above date very largely indeed, this increase affecting, it is to be noted, not only the Woodburn areas of supply but the Stoneyford areas of supply as well.

But, putting aside these obvious difficulties in the way of connecting Belfast fever of the past with this Woodburn supply, it may be considered whether the facts relating to the distribution and manner of incidence of fever in Belfast since 1897, when the notification data became available, can be made to fit the theory that Woodburn water was responsible for that fever.

Incidence of fever on Woodburn water areas very great.

Apparent effect of introducing Woodburn water into Ligoniel.

It has been shown that the incidence of fever on the Woodburn area of supply has been very heavy. In 1898, indeed, one of the districts (No. 4) in this water area suffered more heavily than any other district in the city; and in 1901 another of these districts (No. 1) was also one of those most affected. Again, the effect of introducing Woodburn water in 1900 into Ligoniel (District 8), in the extreme north-west of the city, might be adduced in confirmation of the suspicion that this water was responsible for fever. In 1898 this district, supplied then by local wells, suffered from fever like the remainder of the city, and it was supposed that the water yielded by these wells had been responsible for the prevalence in this outlying district. But in 1900 Woodburn water was introduced, an event which was followed in 1901 by a large increase of fever there. (See Table V.)

On the other hand, it is obvious from the "spot maps," the details of attack-rates in Table V., and the diagrams, that there has not been, since 1897, any limitation of fever to the Woodburn areas of water supply, such as was to be expected to result from the dissemination of fever by Woodburn water.

Differences of incidence of fever on different sections of the Woodburn area of supply.

Moreover, the table of attack-rates shows that there were differences in the incidence of fever on the various sections of the Woodburn area of supply, which were quite as striking as they were in the case of the Stoneyford areas of supply. Notable examples of these differences are to be found in District 1 and 2 which adjoin one another, and in Districts 11 and 12 which also adjoin one another.

Adequate explanation of these differences, on the supposition that Woodburn was mainly responsible for Belfast fever, is just as difficult as it proved to be in the case of the differences of incidence on the Stoneyford areas of supply, when discussing the possible responsibility of Stoneyford water.

If it be assumed, however, that they can be explained in some way, it would still remain necessary to ascertain whether there is any possibility of holding Woodburn water responsible for the fever witnessed outside the Woodburn areas of supply, and particularly for its excessive incidence on the western Stoneyford area of supply.

Difference between fever in east and west Stoneyford water areas.

Can fever in west Stoneyford area be accounted for by Woodburn water?

In this connection the striking difference, already referred to, between the attack-rate from fever in the eastern Stoneyford area of supply and that in the populous part of the western Stoneyford area (District No. 10) might suggest as a possible explanation that the incidence of the disease in the eastern Stoneyford area reflected truly the minor effect of Stoneyford water, and that the incidence on the western area was really the result of the influence of Woodburn water. From this point of view, therefore, the question is whether the incidence of fever in this western Stoneyford area can be explained on the supposition that Woodburn water caused it; whether, that is, although District No. 10 is said to be within the Stoneyford area of supply, it is possible that it has actually been supplied habitually with Woodburn water. It will be remembered that this district was so supplied before the introduction of Stoneyford water.

But the Water Commissioners showed clearly that the levels of this district are such that Woodburn water cannot reach it, except by means of the Ballyaghagan reservoir into which it used to be pumped for that purpose prior to the introduction of Stoneyford water. Further, they not only showed that shortly after the Stoneyford water became available, this reservoir was used solely for Stoneyford water, but also that it then became physically impossible to send Woodburn water into it for the reason that the necessary pumps were dismantled. The possibility of Woodburn water reaching this district *viâ* the reservoir which now supplies the still higher district of Ligoniel is also excluded, because the Ligoniel mains have no connection with those in the remainder of the city.

Impossibility of supplying west Stoneyford water area with Woodburn water after 1890.

It is clear, therefore, that incidence of fever on No. 10 District after 1890 cannot be explained by consumption of Woodburn water in that district.

Had this been the only reason for excluding Woodburn water as an agency of Belfast fever, the question might have arisen whether it was possible to account for fever in No. 10 District by a supposition that the sufferers, resident in that district, contracted the malady by consuming Woodburn water outside the district.

The very heavy incidence of fever on this district—in 1901 it was the worst district of all, and in 1898 it was one of the worst (see Table V.)—obviously makes such an explanation very unlikely. On the other hand such an explanation seemed to be just possible, because it appeared that a considerable number of persons resident in No. 10 District actually work in other districts where the only supply of water is that from Woodburn. Further inquiry, however, revealed that nearly all of these outside workers are men engaged in the shipbuilding industry; while it also appeared that a very large number of residents in No. 10 District, probably the majority, work within the district, and that most of these are women engaged in the flax-spinning industry.

The notification records supplied by the Corporation do not include data as to the occupations or ages of the sufferers—and this affords a striking example of how important it is to have such data—but it is possible to ascertain from figures, which have been supplied, regarding the sex of those notified as suffering from fever in this district, that both in 1898 and 1901 females in this district suffered very heavily indeed from fever, though, as is usual according to experience, not so heavily as males.*

Heavy incidence of fever on females working in District No. 10 as well as on males working outside.

The figures in question are as follows :—(Population of No. 10 District in 1901—males, 10,452 ; females, 12,612).

	Notifications of Enteric and Simple Continued Fever.		Attack-rate per 1,000 living.	
	1898.	1901.	1898.	1901.
Males, ...	323	219	31	21
Females, ...	289	239	23	19

These figures, while not inconsistent with both sexes having been subjected to one and the same cause of infection within the area in which they reside, are certainly not consistent with males only having been subjected to a cause of infection outside the district.

There is, therefore, no means of explaining the manifestation of fever in No. 10 District in these worst years by the influence of Woodburn water, although, clearly, if Woodburn water had been responsible for Belfast fever,

Woodburn water cannot be made to account for fever in Belfast.

* The enteric fever attack-rate is usually higher among males than females. Thus, in the Lincoln epidemic the attack-rate for males was 22·8 per 1,000, and that for females 16·6 per 1,000, or 27 per cent. less. In London, 1905, the female attack-rate (·28 per 1,000) was 26 per cent. less than the male attack-rate (·38 per 1,000). Data as to incidence on sex in the Worthing and Maidstone epidemics are not available, but in a large epidemic at Newport, Isle of Wight, the attack-rate on males and females was 44 and 39 per 1,000 respectively.

this feature of its distribution should have been readily explicable. Also, there seems to be no means of explaining the manifestation of fever in Belfast, after the introduction of Stoneyford water, by the supposition that Woodburn water was responsible for disseminating the disease. Having regard therefore to these facts, as well as those previously detailed, relating to the general behaviour of the disease, namely its broad similarity and simultaneity in the various sub-divisions of the city, and the necessity of finding a satisfactory explanation of these features, the conclusion cannot be avoided that the theory of dissemination of infective material by Woodburn water cannot be made to explain the distribution of fever in Belfast.

This conclusion gets support from a consideration not yet alluded to, viz., that the town of Carrickfergus, some eight miles east of Belfast, has escaped serious invasion of fever, although at least half of its population has been served for many years with water from Woodburn, and moreover with unfiltered Woodburn water.

It has now been shown that neither in the case of the Woodburn supply, nor in the case of the Stoneyford supply, can the facts as to the distribution of fever in Belfast be made to fit in with a theory that either of these supplies was disseminating the disease from their sources, and, that, consequently, their responsibility, individually, for fever in Belfast must be set aside.

But, undoubted as this conclusion seems to be from the facts of the case so far presented, it would appear that yet another and most important obstacle to acceptance of a theory of either public water supply as the main agency of fever year after year in Belfast has to be considered.

Fever in Belfast has not affected all classes of society.

It has already been explained that the common experience of fever waterborne by a public service has been, as may be readily understood, that no large sections of the community served by the implicated water are spared. Fever so caused has not respected different grades of society. In Belfast, however, it would seem that although the fever was widespread and abundant, it by no means universally affected all classes. This may be seen on comparing the "spot maps" with the copy (reproduced) of a map, furnished by the Belfast Corporation, on which is indicated the distribution of population in Belfast, the locations of the working class population being distinguished from those of other classes.

Fever has been mainly limited to the working classes.

From these maps it is evident that the fever areas are limited, almost entirely, to the quarters of the city occupied by the working classes: and that other classes of the population enjoyed relatively complete freedom from the disease. The limitation thus indicated by these maps, is, it may be added, one which applies also to the distribution of fever in every year for which spot maps are available. For reasons already explained, there are no statistical data obtainable in confirmation of the evidence supplied by these maps, but it seems to be sufficiently striking without such data.* Confirmation is, however, obtained, if such be needed, from the evidence submitted to the Commission of the immunity enjoyed by the population resident in institutions, by persons living in the residential quarters of the town, and by the Jewish community. This evidence, though not of much weight perhaps in individual instances, becomes of great interest in the light of the facts demonstrated by the maps.

Water service could not account for fever so limited even if it had been derived from one source.

Such absence of a universal incidence of fever on all classes of the community would have been practically conclusive against a thesis of water causation, even if Belfast had been served with water from one source only; for it would have been out of the question to accept such a thesis, and at the same time to believe that the water had been able to discriminate, year after year, between the working classes and other sections of the population. Obviously, it is also conclusive with water supply coming from two sources even on the extreme assumption that both water supplies disseminated the disease simultaneously.

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* It may be added that as result of a special visit to Belfast, the indications of these maps were found to be remarkably accurate.

ENTERIC FEVER IN BELFAST.

DIAGRAM IV.

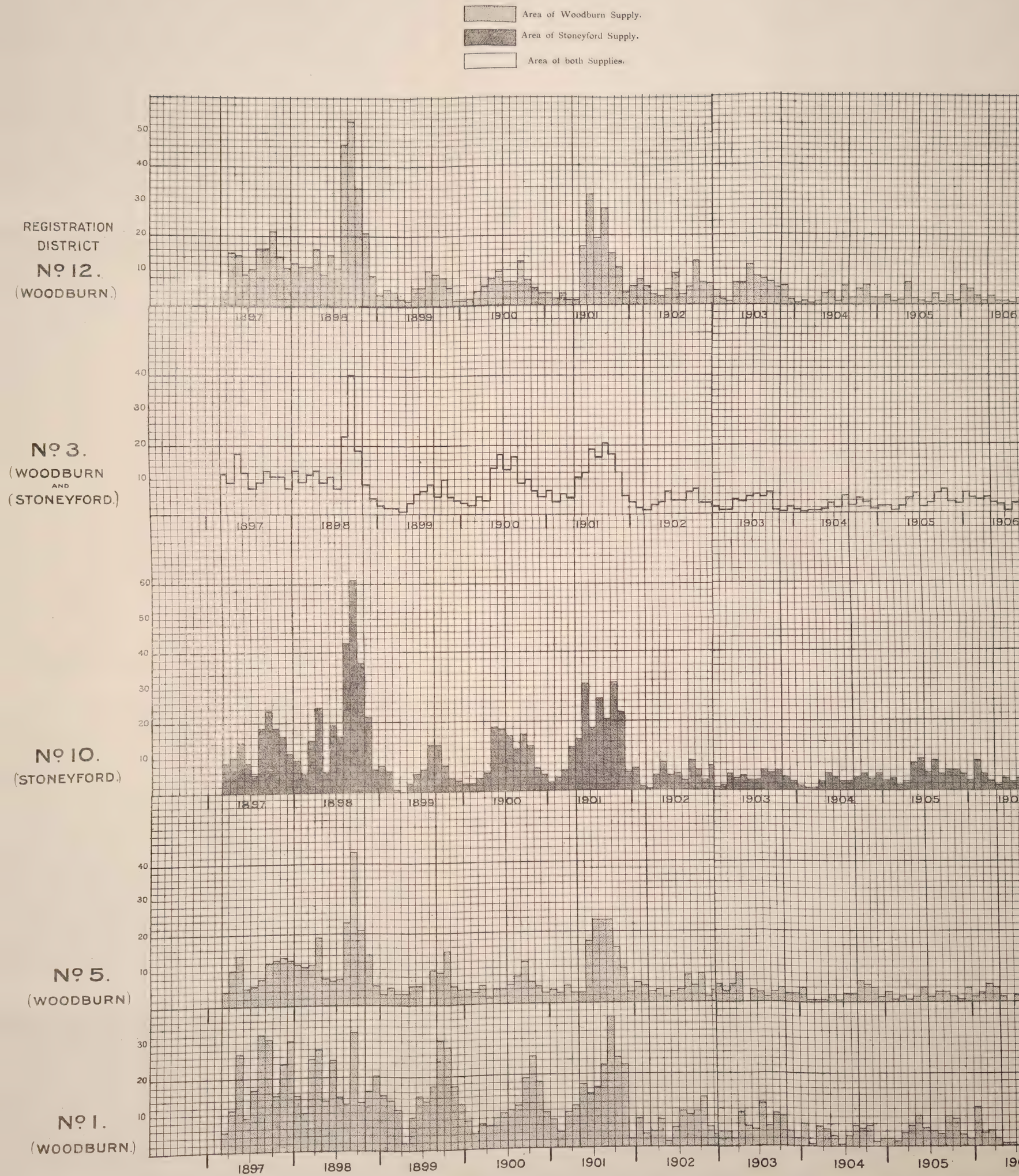

DIAGRAM IV.—Showing for certain of the Registration Districts of Belfast, the approximate monthly attack-rates from FEVER (enteric and simple continued), per 10,000 of the 1901 population in each case, in each year since the commencement of notification in Belfast.

The diagram illustrates the general similarity of the behaviour of fever in various districts of Belfast throughout the period, irrespective of water-supply and other local conditions.

(The scale of this diagram is one-half that of diagrams I, II, and III.)

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Before leaving the subject of water supply it is perhaps desirable to point out that the apparent effect of the introduction of Mourne water in reducing fever in Belfast as a whole is open to question. Many people in Belfast appear to have entertained the belief that the reduction of fever which has followed the introduction of Mourne water has been due to the influence of this water, and that it, therefore, points at least to the dissemination of fever previously by the older supplies. But clearly if the introduction of Mourne water had been the cause of this reduction of fever, it should have been most manifest in what has been called the eastern Stoneyford area of supply, which, since September, 1901, has been served with Mourne water only. As matter of fact, however, the reduction of fever in that area since the Mourne water became available has been relatively less than in other districts—indeed reference to Table V will show that in District No. 13 there was even a slight increase of fever in 1902, the first complete year in which it was supplied from the Mourne Mountains as compared with 1900, the last complete year in which it was supplied from Stoneyford.

Apparent effect of introduction of Mourne water in reducing fever in Belfast.

The following table compares the records, not for individual years, but for two periods of years, viz. :—1899–1901 and 1902-1904, in District No. 13, supplied since the end of 1901 with Mourne water; in District No. 10 supplied in both periods with Stoneyford water; and in Districts Nos. 1, 4, and 12 supplied in both periods with Woodburn water, but largely mixed with Mourne water in the second period :—

Effect not real; apparent only.

District.	Water Supply.	Approximate mean annual attack-rate per 1,000 from fever during—		Reduction percentage in second period.
		1899–1901.	1902–1904.	
No. 13,	Stoneyford in 1st period, Mourne in 2nd period,	4·7	3·1	34
No. 1,	Woodburn in both periods. Mixed with Mourne in 2nd period.	15·2	6·3	59
No. 4,		7·5	4·7	37
No. 12,		8·9	5·5	38
No. 10,	Stoneyford in both periods,	13·2	4·4	67

It is thus seen that the reduction effected in the district supplied entirely with Mourne water in the second period was the least, and that the reduction effected in the district (No. 10) to which no Mourne water has been supplied was the greatest, while the districts supplied during the second period with Woodburn water mixed with Mourne water occupy an intermediate position.

It is clear from these figures that it is extremely difficult to maintain a proposition attributing the reduction of fever, which has occurred in Belfast since 1901, to the introduction of the Mourne water.

Introduction of Mourne water cannot account for reduction of fever.

It may be convenient at this stage to briefly recapitulate. It has been shown that explanation of the excessive amount of fever in Belfast on the score of insanitary conditions, is not consistent with the facts; and that there must have been some other dominant agency of fever operating by itself, or in addition to the effect produced by these insanitary conditions. This conclusion was arrived at partly because it was found that the distribution of fever did not coincide with areas exhibiting those insanitary conditions, but involved other and comparatively sanitary areas as well; partly because the amount

Recapitulation

of fever largely increased at a time when, in view of the considerable improvements in a sanitary sense which had been effected in Belfast, and of the associated improvement not only in the general health of the city but also in the incidence of zymotic maladies other than this particular disease, it should have evinced instead a tendency to diminish; partly because fever in Belfast was at almost its lowest level more than 20 years ago; and partly because Belfast suffered from fever more severely, over series of years, than any other town in the United Kingdom.

It has also been shown that to attribute Belfast fever to the water supply of the city is likewise not consistent with the facts; this conclusion having been arrived at, because, since 1897, the distribution of fever did not and could not be made to correspond with the distribution of water of either section of the public water supply, and also because the disease does not appear to have affected all classes of the population, having been limited instead mainly to the working classes. Prior to 1897, there is no evidence that the behaviour of Belfast fever differed materially from its behaviour since that date, while the introduction of Stoneyford water appears to have had no appreciable effect on that behaviour in the areas of the city which it was supplied.

It may be inferred from this brief recapitulation that two of the most striking features of the recent history of fever in Belfast are :—

(*a*) Its large increase at a time when, instead, its diminution was to be looked for; and

(*b*) Its limitation mainly to the working classes;

and it is obvious that an agency must be looked for which can explain both of these features.

Thus, if the problem be approached with these two features in view, it becomes clear that the second cannot be explained by a theory of water causation, whatever view might be held as to the possibility of explaining the first on this basis.

Likewise it becomes clear that the first feature cannot be explained by a theory of causation mainly by insanitary conditions, whatever view might be held as to the possibility of explaining the second feature in this way.

Relation of milk supply to fever in Belfast.

In the same way the milk supply of the city can be excluded, for not only can it not explain the above special features, but also, in consequence of the diversity of sources from which it is derived, it cannot be thought of as at all likely to furnish any explanation of other prominent features of the problem. It may be surmised, however, that here and there localised outbreaks have depended on dissemination by milk; indeed, it was given in evidence that several "milk outbreaks" of fever have been known to have occurred from time to time.

The Windsor milk outbreak in Belfast in 1906.

In this connection reference may be made to a prevalence of enteric fever in 1906, which mainly affected a residential district in the south of Belfast known as Windsor, and which was regarded as having been disseminated by a particular milk supply. It is desirable to refer to this prevalence for two reasons—first, because it formed a notable exception to the prevailing limitation of fever to the working classes; and, secondly, because the Corporation claimed that their experience of it revealed a defect in the provision expressly made by Parliament—Section 4, Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890—to enable local authorities to prohibit the sale of milk causing or likely to cause (notifiable) infectious disease. The facts of the prevalence were briefly as follows :—

A localised group of cases of fever were notified in Belfast in a period of two months commencing in August, 1906, among the customers of a certain milk purveyor, whose place of business was outside the city, and during the same period cases occurred outside the city also among this purveyor's customers.

Suspicion having been aroused by the restriction of fever to the customers of a particular milk purveyor, the Corporation at an early stage availed themselves of their power, under the provision of the statute above referred to, to cause examination to be made of the purveyor's place of business; of the cows from which the milk in question was derived; and of a sample of the milk itself; as well as to direct inquiry into the health of the persons who were concerned in the milk business. The result of this action was in the first instance negative on all points. Thus it was

stated that the premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition ; that the cows showed no symptom of disease or ill-health ; and that the sample of milk failed to reveal the presence of *Bacillus typhosus* or even of micro-organisms indicative of fæcal contamination, so that the bacteriologist, Professor Symmers, was led to declare that "this milk could not communicate typhoid fever to those drinking it"; while, lastly, assurance was received from the Medical Officer of Health of the district, who happened also to be the medical attendant of the milk purveyor, that he was not aware of "any case of sickness that has occurred recently" among the occupants of the purveyor's premises, and that no infectious disease had occurred there for at least ten years.

In consequence of the negative results of these investigations, the Corporation did not take steps to prohibit the sale of the suspected milk in the city in the manner laid down by the statute, and they contended that legally they were powerless to do so. The basis of this contention was, briefly, that such steps cannot be taken unless, as result of the "inspection" authorised by the first sentences of the provision of the statute, actual proof, or something approaching actual proof, is forthcoming that the source of the suspected infection of the milk has been discovered ; and that this inability to take such action remains so long as such proof is absent, no matter how strong may be the proof from circumstantial evidence that the disease is being disseminated by the milk.

As cases of enteric fever continued to occur among the customers of the implicated milk business, further inquiries were made by the officers of the Corporation assisted by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Dr. King Kerr, and the sequel is instructive. It appeared that one of the milkers employed by the purveyor had suffered from an illness some three months previously, a circumstance which had been forgotten by the local Medical Officer of Health (though he himself had been the medical attendant) when he stated, in response to the earlier inquiries, that there had not been any recent sickness among the persons concerned in this milk business. The illness in question had not been of a severe nature, and had not disclosed in its symptoms any resemblance to enteric fever,* but it was now discovered that a sample of blood obtained from this person yielded a positive "Widal" reaction with cultures of *B. typhosus*

Soon after this discovery, the distribution of the implicated milk in Belfast was stopped voluntarily, though under protest, by the vendor ; but some two months had then elapsed after suspicion had been first directed to it. The localised fever outbreak thereafter ceased.

It must be left to lawyers to determine whether the Belfast Corporation were correct in their interpretation of the law upon which they abstained from action at a time when the actual source of mischief was not apparent. But assuming that they were, it would seem that the circumstances of this particular case, so far from disclosing of necessity a defect in the law, really provide a very forcible illustration of the need for exhaustive and minute inquiries in outbreaks of disease suspected to be disseminated by milk. It is clear, as, indeed, subsequent events proved, that it would have been possible to discover the real bearing of the milker's illness at an early stage of the investigation, if the inquiries had been sufficiently exhaustive, just as it became possible to do so at a late stage ; and that, although it may be conceded that, for the failure to do this at an early stage, the Corporation officers were scarcely in the circumstances to blame, it certainly cannot be contended that such failure was attributable to any defect in the law. If, in fact, the illness in question, and its real bearing had been discovered at an early stage, question as to the ability of the Corporation to take action would not have arisen.

Windsor outbreak emphasises the limitation of fever in the main to the working classes.

This milk outbreak serves, however, another useful purpose, since, owing to its incidence mainly on a residential part of the city, it formed a notable exception to, and thereby emphasises, the limitation of fever in the main to the working classes in Belfast. Furthermore, it shows that, given the opportunity, all classes of the population, the wealthy as well as the poor, are as liable to attack by enteric fever in Belfast as elsewhere.†

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* The Medical Attendant states that he visited the patient on six occasions in a period of about sixteen days, and that his diagnosis was "Influenza, bronchitis, jaundice." He adds in a letter to the Corporation on the subject : "My recollections of the case are that she suffered very much from severe cough and dyspepsia ; there was some congestion (fine crepitation) at the base of both lungs. This improved greatly in about a week or so, and then I recollect going back and finding her suffering from severe pain on gall bladder and constipation, jaundice supervening about a day afterwards. I consider the attack was most probably due to the passage of a small gall stone. The jaundice disappeared in a few days, and I found her sitting up when I went back. There was nothing in the attack that would lead me to suspect that there was anything in the case otherwise than what I have described. I regret that I quite forgot about her case when replying to your former letter."

† It is interesting to note that, according to information given by Sir Otto Jaffé since the taking of evidence closed, the only cases of enteric fever which have occurred among the Jewish community in Belfast during the last ten years or more occurred in connection with the Windsor milk outbreak referred to above.

Proneness to fever among working classes general in Belfast.

It is obvious, therefore, that this limitation of fever in Belfast in the main to the working class population is a not unimportant element of the problem under consideration; and it becomes all the more important when it is not that, according to the evidence of the "spot maps," the disease was not merely limited to the working classes, but also that it appears to have involved the working classes more or less generally.

When, in addition to this, it is recalled that, as has been previously shown, one of the most essential features of fever in Belfast has been the way in which it has affected diverse parts of the city more or less similarly in each year and on the whole simultaneously, it seems clear that an agency of fever requires to be found which can be shown to be capable of affecting the working classes not only almost exclusively, similarly, and simultaneously, but also generally; capable, that is, of affecting them simultaneously, whether they live in the central or in the outlying parts of the city; in low-lying or in elevated situations; in new houses or in old houses; among grossly insanitary surroundings or under conditions more conducive to health; and, presumably, irrespective also of the occupations engaged in by them.

SHELLFISH.

With the issue narrowed in this way, the question of necessity arises whether in shellfish there may not be found a factor capable of explaining this proneness to fever of the Belfast working classes. It is well-known that in Belfast the working classes generally are consumers of this article of food, and that they are practically the only consumers of certain kinds of shellfish, namely, those which are obtainable in abundance in Belfast Lough almost at their very doors. The shellfish thus locally obtainable are periwinkles, mussels, and cockles, but not oysters. Oysters have been practically extinct in the Lough for many years.

Two considerations are involved—first, whether the consumption of these shellfish by the working classes in Belfast is or has been large; and, secondly, whether the shellfish so consumed are liable to be exposed to such contamination as would be likely to cause them to become an agency of fever.

Very large consumption of shellfish by Belfast working classes.

As to the first consideration, there is much evidence to the effect that the consumption of shellfish by the working classes in Belfast has been very large indeed. A witness, himself engaged in the shellfish trade, informed the Commission that the gathering of shellfish from the shores of the Lough by professional gatherers had been an important Belfast industry for "more than half a century." There has been a considerable export* of periwinkles and mussels, for use as human food, to seaport and inland towns in England, even to London in the case of periwinkles; and also a large export of mussels for use as fish bait to various other places. Cockles, on the other hand, have not been largely exported, but have been almost entirely consumed locally. The witness referred to stated that the local trade in cockles, and to a less extent that in mussels and periwinkles also, had been very large. Speaking of a few years ago, he said that there were 20 or more professional gatherers who once a day at least collected cockles from the shores of the Lough, unrestricted by any close time or licence, and who every evening hawked them for sale in the working class streets of the city. He estimated that some 700 to 800 quarts of cockles were sold in this way every evening throughout the year.

Other persons also spoke of the large consumption of this shellfish by the working classes in Belfast and of the rapidity with which stocks of the food were disposed of in the streets, even very young children purchasing them in exchange for rags and so on. Moreover, the Commission were also told that over and above this professional trade, many persons gathered the shellfish from the shores of the Lough for their own consumption.

* Returns published by the Belfast Harbour Commissioners state that the export of shellfish and mussels from Belfast amounted to 382 tons in 1905, to 461 tons in 1906, and to 466 in 1907.

There can be no doubt, therefore, that the consumption of periwinkles, mussels and cockles, particularly the latter, by the working classes in Belfast, has been very large; a matter not to be wondered at, indeed, in the circumstances, seeing that they are so near at hand and so abundant, that they can be obtained from gathering grounds without licence or restriction, and that they are a very cheap article of food.

Cockles and probably mussels also nearly always eaten raw in Belfast.

Moreover, the manner in which these shellfish are eaten in Belfast is important. It appears that periwinkles are almost invariably cooked before sale, but that mussels and cockles are sold uncooked and are almost invariably eaten raw, as oysters usually are. There can thus be no chance of destruction of any micro-organisms that may be in the cockles and mussels, such as may be brought about by cooking.

Shellfish gathered from Belfast Lough exposed to gross sewage contamination.

It is important, therefore, to consider the second question, namely, whether these shellfish are liable to contamination by human excremental matter. Anyone who is familiar with the conditions of the head of Belfast Lough, from which the shellfish in question are gathered, cannot doubt that they are liable to such contamination, or, indeed, that they must have been so liable probably ever since the time when population first settled on the shores of the Lough. From the brief topographical description of Belfast which has been given in our Report, it will be gathered that the Lough forms the sole drainage outlet not only to the watershed of the River Lagan but also to the shores of the Lough on either side, and that it has necessarily provided the only receptacle for the sewage of Belfast and of the scattered communities on its shores, ever since Belfast and those communities have been there. And such is the case at the present time. Not only does all the sewage of Belfast find its way into the Lough, but also that of such places, to mention some near its head, as Greencastle, Whitehouse, and Whiteabbey on the northern (Antrim) shore, and Sydenham, Tillysburn, Holywood, and Cultra on the southern (Down) shore.

Moreover, it is to be borne in mind that the very features of the head of this arm of the sea, particularly its immense area of foreshores, are probably an outcome of the topography referred to above, the foreshores having been formed largely as result of the washing down of alluvial matters and mud from the Lagan and tributary streams. Consequently, it may be inferred that there is a natural tendency for solid matters, which would include, of course, those contained in sewage discharged into these streams, to pass to and to accumulate specially on these foreshore areas or "slob-lands," as they are locally termed. It is from these foreshore areas on both sides of the Lough, or those portions of them which are readily accessible at low water, that the shellfish in question are obtained.

The tidal currents at the head of this Lough are extremely sluggish, and Professor Letts has expressed the opinion as result of his own experiments, that there is a zone of permanent pollution involving the head waters over an area extending some $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the mouth of the River Lagan.

It is not surprising, therefore, that there is evidence of serious sewage contamination in the areas from which the shellfish are obtained, as, indeed, the Commission had the opportunity of seeing for themselves. Not only is the sand from which cockles, for instance, are principally gathered, viz., near Greencastle, almost black and evil-smelling, with marked sewage odour, but the shells of the cockles themselves also are deeply stained; while bacteriological evidence of sewage contamination has frequently been found in samples of shellfish gathered from the head of the Lough by all those who have examined them in this way. Professor M'Weeney, Professor Lorrain Smith, and Professor Symmers* have done so on several occasions, with results that have been published in various official reports.

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* Professor Symmers in 1906 found a bacillus in some of these cockles which, in his opinion, was the paratyphoid bacillus.

Shellfish from Belfast Lough undoubted possible agency of fever.

The foregoing considerations make it manifest that in these shellfish under the conditions in which they are grown, gathered, distributed, and, as regards mussels and cockles, eaten uncooked in Belfast, there is undoubtedly a possible agency of fever; and the question arises whether this possible agency has been an important agency, that is to say, whether it can have played a large part in the production or maintenance of fever in Belfast. If it has so played a large part, it is likely that the fact would show itself by some sort of correspondence between the behaviour of fever in Belfast and the opportunities, or lack of opportunities, for the operation of this factor.

It has just been shown, for instance, that, assuming that shellfish have been an important factor, explanation is apparent for the limitation of fever mainly to the working classes, and also for the tendency to undue amount of fever which has been exhibited by Belfast for at least as long a period as the records cover. It is important, therefore, to ascertain whether there are any other facts pointing in the same direction.

Is it possible, for example, to throw light, from the point of view of shellfish, on one of the most striking features in the history of Belfast fever, namely, its large increase during the decennium 1891–1900, and especially during its latter portion from the beginning of 1897 onwards; on that feature, that is to say, which made it so difficult to accept a thesis laying the responsibility on insanitary conditions, and which could not be explained by a thesis implicating the water supply?

Alteration of disposal of sewage in Belfast in 1893.

In order to deal with this question it is necessary to allude once more to the disposal of Belfast sewage. It has been shown in our Report that, prior to the commencement in 1889 of the new main drainage system, the bulk of Belfast sewage was discharged into the River Lagan at various places, with the result that this river was then an evil-smelling stream, owing to the deposit and putrefaction of much of the solid matters of the sewage in the river itself before it emptied into the Lough. By the operation of the main drainage system all these discharges of sewage into the Lagan were abolished, except that from some shipbuilding yards, and diverted to one new outfall in the Lough itself.

The actual point of discharge of this new outfall was at the end of a wooden sewer or "shoot," as it is called, stretching about a mile along the foreshore of the Lough from the outfall pumping station, and situated more than 2½ miles seawards from the old principal discharges into the Lagan. The professed object of this long "shoot" was to ensure the discharge of sewage at a point whence it would flow rapidly into deep water.

This change effected, of course, a radical purification of the River Lagan. Also, it resulted in the direct access to the head waters of the Lough of an enormous volume, estimated now at 15 million gallons a day, of fresh undiluted sewage, together with all its suspended solid matters. Under the superseded arrangement the sewage had been at least diluted by the waters of the river, and largely deprived of its suspended solids by sedimentation in the river before it ultimately reached the Lough at the mouth of the river.

Increased pollution of head of the Lough as result of alteration of sewage disposal

Not only, however, did this change thus greatly increase the direct pollution of the head waters of the Lough, but it also brought the point of discharge of this immense volume of sewage much nearer to the shellfish grounds—within about half a mile, indeed, of the nearest part of the principal cockle grounds, near Greencastle, on the Antrim shore. It seems obvious enough, therefore, that the chances of pollution in serious amount reaching these cockle grounds in particular must have been increased to a very large extent by the changed method of sewage disposal, though it is probable that at the outset they were greatly safeguarded by the operation of the "shoot" which has been referred to.

Shellfish safeguarded at first by operation of "shoot."

There seems to be no reason to doubt that, in accordance with the intention of the designers of the system, the bulk of the sewage, and especially of its suspended solids, at first found its way rapidly into deep water, viz., the "Whitehouse Roads," in a direction away from the cockle beds. This safeguard was probably helped by adherence to a provision of the Belfast Main

Drainage Act which prohibited discharge of sewage from the new outfall into the Lough "except between the commencement of ebb tide and thirty minutes after half ebb tide at the point of discharge."

The breakdown of "shoot"; first ascertained to have occurred early in 1897.

But it was not long before this safeguard disappeared. The "shoot" became blocked, and finally broke down in a number of places, with result that sewage, instead of finding its way mainly into deep water as intended, was discharged from breaches in the "shoot," and, as has been indicated in our Report, was distributed, so far at least as regards its suspended solids, mainly along the foreshore on the Antrim side. So much so, indeed, was this the case, that according to the evidence given the level of this foreshore has been materially raised. To aggravate matters, the volume of sewage to be disposed of increased to such an extent that it became admittedly necessary to discharge it into the Lough outside the times permitted by Parliament.

It remains to be added that sewage was first discharged from the new outfall *viâ* the "shoot" into the Lough in October, 1893, and that it first became definitely known early in 1897 that the "shoot" had broken down.

Difficulty of explaining increase of fever in Belfast in 1897 onwards disappears, if shellfish be regarded as an important agency of its spread.

If, therefore, it may be believed, as indeed it seems impossible not to believe, that this changed method of sewage disposal, especially after the breakdown of the "shoot," must have enormously increased the opportunities of gross sewage contamination reaching at least the principal cockle beds on the Antrim shore; and if, at the same time, it be assumed that the consumption of these shellfish was capable of taking an important part in the maintenance of fever in Belfast, it clearly follows from the dates given above that, so far as coincidence in point of time is concerned, the difficulty of explaining the increase of fever in Belfast in the latter portion of the decennium 1891-1900, and especially from 1897 onwards, disappears. To put it inversely, it may be said that the fact that the exceptional increase of fever referred to followed so closely upon the increased opportunities of gross contamination of the principal sources of shellfish by vast volumes of sewage, together with the fact that there is an absence of other adequate explanation of this increase of fever, affords in itself presumption that Lough shellfish did take an important part in the maintenance of fever in Belfast.

It thus appears possible to explain three important features of the Belfast fever by the influence of shellfish derived from Belfast Lough without being inconsistent with the facts—namely, the tendency exhibited by Belfast to excess of fever year after year for very many years; the limitation of that fever, at least since notification commenced, principally to the working classes; and the increase of that fever in the later years of the 1891-1900 decennium.

It is clearly important, therefore, to ascertain if there are any other facts confirmatory of this chain of presumptive evidence.

Similarity of the behaviour of the disease in various districts likewise explicable

As to this it cannot fail to be recognised that what has been shown to be one of the most essential features of Belfast fever since 1897, and one hitherto difficult of explanation, namely, the broad similarity and simultaneity in each year of the behaviour of the disease in diverse parts of the city, presents no difficulty at all in connection with shellfish. It is, in fact, precisely in accordance with what might have been expected.

Likewise decrease of fever since 1901.

Question may next arise whether another important feature of Belfast fever, namely, its diminution since 1901, can be accounted for from the point of view of shellfish. There seems to be no doubt that the sale of shellfish, and particularly that of cockles obtained from the beds at Greencastle, has greatly diminished in Belfast in recent years. Thus, a witness informed the Commission that whereas twenty or more professional gatherers had been engaged daily in collecting cockles at Greencastle for sale, he now knew of not more than three who were still so engaged. Other witnesses spoke also to the same effect.

It appears that in 1902, owing doubtless to a suspicion that Lough shellfish had played some part during the prevalence of fever in Belfast in 1901 and

previous years, the Corporation began to take steps, by means of warning notices displayed upon the foreshores, to indicate that the shellfish there were unwholesome. More recently the Corporation's officers have from time to time seized, and threatened to seize, stocks of shellfish offered for sale in the city, which indicated from their appearance that they had been exposed to gross sewage contamination. It may be almost suspected, too, that the very appearance of the shells of the Greencastle cockles, almost coal-black as they are, must have led to a diminished sale of them, amongst at least the older members of the community.

It is probable, therefore, that there has actually been a diminished consumption of Lough shellfish by the population of Belfast in recent years. Although no interference has been possible to prevent persons from gathering shellfish from the foreshores for their own use, and, as a matter of fact, many persons do still so collect cockles even at Greencastle, there can be little doubt that a diminution in their systematic distribution through the streets on sale must have had a great effect on the total amount consumed by the population. Nevertheless, it is also probable that the total consumption is still considerable.

Consequently, from the point of view of Lough shellfish, not only is it not difficult to account for the diminution of fever in Belfast since 1901, but also it becomes possible to account for the undue amount of fever which still remains.

There is, however, another question in connection with this diminution of fever since 1901, and it arises from a consideration of the fact that 1901 was the fifth year in succession in which there had been an excess of fever abnormal even for Belfast. For this suggests the view that, after so long a period of such abnormal excess, there may have been but little susceptible material left in the population for further serious attack by fever, especially as only a limited section of the population appears to have been open to attack. This view is strengthened when it is recalled that, as shown in our Report, there is reason to believe that about this time the population of Belfast was relatively stagnant or even perhaps diminishing to some extent. There seems to be no doubt at least that less susceptible material was being newly added to the population about 1901 and succeeding years than must have been the case, for instance, in 1898. Moreover, this relative stagnation of the population seems to have applied particularly to the working classes which the fever was almost exclusively attacking.*

If it may be believed, therefore, that a relative insusceptibility of the population to fever could have been brought about by the quinquennium of very excessive fever, this may have been an important factor in the reduction of fever since 1901. In this event, it seems clear that the effect of this would show itself more particularly in the first few years after that date —at a time, that is, when perhaps it might be questioned whether any important diminution in the consumption of Lough shellfish had yet taken place.

It has now been shown that the principal features of the history of fever in Belfast, namely, its excess for at least 30 years; its limitation in the main to the working classes; its similar and simultaneous behaviour in widely separated parts of the city; its great increase in the latter half of 1891-1900; its diminution since 1901; and, lastly, its remaining in undue amount even now in spite of important sanitary improvements, are all alike consistent with a thesis that Lough shellfish have played an important part in the production and maintenance of that fever. It may next be considered whether any subsidiary features of that history are likewise consistent or not with such a thesis.

The increase of fever in 1889.

For instance, the increase of fever mortality which occurred in 1889, and to which Professor Lorrain Smith directed so much attention, deserves consideration. It has already been noted that it is probable that it is not the increase of fever mortality which began in that year which requires explanation, so much as the diminution which preceded it in the early eighties, as may be seen by referring to the first part of Table II. But in either case

* Thus, according to figures supplied by Mr. Munce, Assistant Surveyor to the Corporation (p. 1988, Minutes of Evidence), the number of artisans' new houses erected in Belfast in the years 1896 to 1901 were 941, 1,207, 1,179, 947, and 548 respectively, an average of 964 per year; while in the years 1902 to 1906 the numbers were 195, 151, 130, 75, and 126 respectively, an average of only 135 per year.

it is obviously not an easy task to find adequate explanation of a fall or rise which occurred some 20 years ago or more, and especially so in the case of an assumed agency of fever of the nature of shellfish. Even if it were unquestionable that shellfish was operating as the predominant factor in the maintenance of fever in a given community, it would be impossible to foretell to what extent in any given year that fever would prevail. The matter does not admit of mathematical calculation, since it must be largely dependent on a diversity of subsidiary factors, such as tides, currents, temperature, wind, and other climatic conditions, susceptibility to fever, and so forth. It certainly does not follow that absence of adequate explanation of the diminution of fever so long ago as the early eighties, and of its subsequent rise in 1889, necessarily shows that such fall and rise were, in fact, inconsistent with a shellfish thesis.

Nevertheless, in this particular instance there seem to be some facts from the shellfish point of view which do help to suggest explanation of this fall and rise. For instance, the Commission were informed that in the early eighties there was considerable interference with the trade of shellfish gathering, owing to the reclamation of a large area of foreshore, so much so that many of the gatherers lost their employment and claimed compensation; with result, no doubt, that for a time less Lough shellfish was sold in Belfast. It would appear that in those days shellfish were collected for sale nearer Belfast than Greencastle, in the neighbourhood in fact of the situation of the present outfall pumping station. The rise of fever mortality in 1889, on the other hand, may have been due, as Table II. indicates, to a reversion to the conditions which prevailed before the fall of fever mortality set in. It is at least suggestive that the dispossessed shellfish gatherers are said to have regained their trade by going to Greencastle to collect their cockles, and that the number of sewers discharging upon the foreshore near Greencastle is said to have been increased about this time.*

Parts of city most affected by fever where shellfish mostly sold.

Another subsidiary feature may be considered. It has been shown that, the distribution of fever since 1897 has corresponded broadly with that of shellfish in the city, in that both corresponded with the distribution of the working classes; but it will be observed, on reference to the 1898 "spot maps," that there is evidence of the disease tending to form three principal groups—one in the neighbourhood known as Ballymacarrett (No. 12 district), another in the neighbourhood of Grosvenor Road, and a third in the area lying between Crumlin Road and Falls Road. In this connection it is of interest to note that the Commission were informed that the principal districts in Belfast in which cockles were hawked for sale every evening were Ballymacarrett, the Smithfield district, and the Crumlin Road area. This reveals a singularly close correspondence with the main fever groups referred to.

Subsidiary features of Belfast fever explicable by influence of shellfish.

There are other circumstances in connection with Belfast fever which become easy of explanation if it be assumed that shellfish was an important factor. Thus the difference between the incidence of fever on the two Stonyford areas of water supply before Mourne water came into the city is easy of explanation in this way, since the western of these areas, or rather that part of it which was heavily invaded with fever, is almost entirely inhabited by the working classes, while the eastern area is very largely residential. Moreover, the differences between the incidence of fever on the various sections of the Woodburn area of supply are probably explicable in the same way. The appearance, too, of fever in the outlying district of Ligoniel, both in 1898 when the water supply was derived from local wells, and in 1901 when the water supply was derived from Woodburn, likewise becomes easy of explanation.†

Immunity of the Jewish community.

Furthermore, the immunity enjoyed by persons in institutions and by the residential neighbourhoods can also be explained in the same way. Lastly, the immunity from fever which appears to have been enjoyed by Jews in Belfast can also be accounted for in this way. This was pointed out by Sir

* It is also suggestive that it was during 1889, that a temporary outfall for the bulk of Belfast sewage came into operation near the head of the Lough, pending the completion of the new outfall referred to on page 135.

† As to this district it is to be noted that fever has diminished there as elsewhere in the city, and this notwithstanding the fact that little or no reduction of privies has been effected there; also that the hawking of cockles used to prevail there and has practically ceased now.

Otto Jaffé, ex-Lord Mayor of the City, in a letter to the medical press in 1902, in which he attributed this immunity to the Jewish prohibition of shellfish as an article of food. The immunity of the Jews has, it appears, been complete, so far as inquiries made by this gentleman can establish such a matter, with one exception, namely, when in 1906 some cases occurred in connection with the Windsor milk outbreak. On the other hand, it is true that the Jewish community in Belfast is a very small one, comprising not more than 700–800 persons. Nevertheless the majority of these are said to belong to the working class, and when it is borne in mind that in 1898 nearly 2 per cent. of the total population of Belfast were attacked by fever, and that the proportion of attacks among the working class population only must have been still higher, it seems probable that the immunity of the Jews in that year at least was an improbability in the absence of special reason. At the same time it is not suggested that this immunity of the Jews, in view of their small numbers in Belfast, is more than confirmatory of other evidence.

Seasonal incidence of fever.

It is manifest also that what is known of the seasonal incidence of fever on Belfast is not inconsistent with the shellfish hypothesis. The diagrams clearly indicate that, for the most part and especially before 1902, there was marked tendency of Belfast fever to increase in the warmer months and to diminish in the colder months of the year. Although there is evidence that in the nineties Lough shellfish were hawked in the streets throughout the year, it is but reasonable to suppose that larger quantities of this food were obtained and consumed in the warmer months than in the colder months. Nevertheless, as will appear later, the influence of shellfish was by no means confined to the warmer months.

Shellfish probably the controlling factor of Belfast fever.

Seemingly, then, not only the principal features of the history of Belfast fever, but also many of its subsidiary features are either capable of explanation by or are not inconsistent with a hypothesis that Lough shellfish have taken an important part in inducing fever in Belfast. It may be convenient to recapitulate those features of Belfast fever which are thus not inconsistent with the shellfish hypothesis. They are as follows :—

1. The excess of fever for as long a period as the records of fever mortality cover.
2. The absence of relation between the distribution of water and the distribution of fever.
3. The similarity and simultaneity of the behaviour of fever in various sections of the city, irrespective of water supply, and in spite of a diversity of local conditions.
4. The great increase of fever in the latter half of the decennium 1891-1900.
5. The diminution of fever since the end of 1901.
6. The undue amount of fever which, nevertheless, still remains.
7. The limitation of fever mainly to the working classes, according to the data obtainable since 1897.
8. The diminution of fever mortality in the early eighties.
9. The increase of fever mortality which began in 1889.
10. The grouping of the main fever areas in the city.
11. The difference between the incidence of fever in the eastern and western Stoneyford areas of water supply, as well as, probably, the differences between the incidence of fever in the various sections of the Woodburn area of supply.
12. The incidence of fever on Ligoniel alike with water derived from local surface wells and with water supplied from Woodburn.
13. The immunity from fever said to have been enjoyed by persons resident in public institutions.
14. The immunity from fever said to have been enjoyed by the Jewish community.
15. The "seasonal" behaviour of fever.

There is thus a very large accumulation of presumptive evidence in support of the shellfish hypothesis, and it seems impossible, therefore, not to conclude that Lough shellfish have been, as matter of fact, a very important factor indeed in the production and maintenance of fever in Belfast.

The facts seem to indicate more than this, however. It has to be borne in mind that the foregoing features of Belfast fever are not only not inconsistent with the shellfish hypothesis, but also that, as has been shown, many of them are inconsistent either with a theory which attributes the fever to the water supply, or with a theory which attributes it to the influence of insanitary conditions.

In other words, the shellfish hypothesis seems to be the only available one which sufficiently fits the known facts. In these circumstances it seems difficult to avoid the conclusion that the main and minor features of Belfast fever have been established specifically as result of the influence of Lough shellfish ; that, therefore, shellfish have been not only a very important agency of fever, but also that this agency has been able, to a great extent, to constitute itself the controlling or governing factor of the excessive fever of Belfast.*

It has long been suspected that the consumption of Lough shellfish has been directly responsible for many cases of fever in Belfast. Dr. Whittaker, the ex-Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, reported in this sense not infrequently, and Dr. Browne, one of the Medical Inspectors of the Local Government Board for Ireland, alludes to this suspicion in his reference to Belfast Lough in his official report on "Shellfish Layings on the Irish Coast." Moreover, in 1906 a special investigation was made by Mr. Reynolds, one of the sanitary sub-officers of the Corporation, regarding a certain group of cases of fever—22 in all—which occurred in February and March of that year, and as a result he ascertained in 15 of these cases a definite history of recent consumption of cockles, and in others a doubtful history.

In this connection it has to be noted that there are many difficulties in the way of obtaining information on this point. The patient, for instance, may be too young to give the necessary information ; he may be too ill ; or he may have been removed to hospital ; but apart from these obvious difficulties it has also to be borne in mind that when the consumption of a given article of food becomes common or even more or less habitual, such as may well have been the case with shellfish in Belfast, little recollection is likely to be had of a particular meal of such food when inquiries come to be made ; especially when, as is usually the case where enteric fever is concerned, such inquiries come to be made after not less than three or four weeks or more have elapsed since the suspected meal was partaken of.

Shellfish not responsible for all cases of fever in Belfast.

Although, therefore, it is extremely probable that many more attacks of fever in Belfast have been directly caused by the ingestion of Lough shellfish than has been suspected, it is quite clear that all, or even nearly all, the attacks of fever, which have occurred there, cannot have been due directly to this cause. Had they been so, it is difficult to believe that it would not have been discovered long ago. In spite of the defects in the sources of information which have been alluded to, and of the fact that the impression regarding the responsibility of the water service tended to obscure other interpretations of the evidence, anything like a universal, or almost universal, direct connection between Lough shellfish and enteric fever would have become too obvious to be overlooked.

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*It is of interest to note that in those portions of the Belfast Registration District which are outside the city, and which adjoin the foreshores of Belfast Lough, fever appears also to have been excessive.

Notification of infectious disease has not been in force in these areas until quite lately, but the data given in the Registrar-General's quarterly mortality returns show that both in district No. 7, which extends along the northern (Antrim) shore of the Lough, and includes Whiteabbey, part of Greencastle, &c., and in district Castlereagh No. 2, which extends along the southern (Down) shore, and includes Holywood, the mean annual death-rate from enteric fever and simple continued fever during the decennium 1891-1900 was about ·30 per 1000. This is a very high fever death-rate for such scattered and largely residential districts as these are, and it is highly probable, moreover, that it is understated. The quarterly mortality returns in question are not corrected for deaths in institutions; that is to say, deaths of persons belonging to these districts which may have occurred from fever in institutions inside Belfast, are not included in them. The water supply of these districts is different from that of Belfast.

The correct interpretation of the indication of the chain of presumptive evidence in this case appears to be that not only have Lough shellfish been the "additional fever agency," referred to on page 113, in the discussion of the influence of insanitary conditions in relation to Belfast fever, but also that this "additional" fever agency has been the means of keeping the disease constantly "alive," as it were, in Belfast; not necessarily in the sense that it has been the direct cause of a greater number of cases than all other agencies put together, but in the sense that it has largely controlled the course of events, by furnishing repeated opportunities for these other agencies to come into operation, and that it has thus given to the history of Belfast fever its chief characteristics.

In other words, the inference to be drawn from the facts appears to be that if this shellfish agency had been absent, the history of fever in Belfast would have been vastly different from what it has been. Instead of this history having been unique, it would have, at the least, approximated that of other towns in the United Kingdom. On the other hand, if the operation of all other agencies of fever could by any possibility have been annulled, and the shellfish agency left alone in operation, the amount of fever in Belfast would also have been much less, although in this hypothetical event the chief characteristics of its history would have remained the same, except as regards amount.

Subordinate factors at work.

The experience of water epidemics may serve to make this point clear. Even in the most explosive of these very many cases occur which cannot be explained adequately by attributing them to the original source of infection. These cases, known as "secondary" cases, occur in the later stages of these prevalences, and their occurrence serves to cause the decline of such prevalences to be much more gradual than their rise to a maximum. This gradual decline is a common feature of these explosive outbreaks, and is well exemplified in the diagram showing the behaviour of the disease at Worthing, Maidstone, and Lincoln (see Diagram 1.).

It may be imagined that something analogous to this has occurred, over and over again, in Belfast—that there have been many cases due directly to infection by Lough shellfish, and also numerous cases due to secondary causes of infection, and again, maybe, other cases due, in turn, indirectly to the effect of these "secondary" cases, and so on in cumulative fashion. But since these cases would not have occurred in the absence of the original agency of fever, just as the secondary cases of a water epidemic would not have occurred in the absence of the epidemic, so it may be said that the original agency of fever is the governing factor in the matter.

In the production of secondary cases in Belfast several agencies have, no doubt, taken part, such as personal infection, occasional infection of individual milk supplies, possibly, also, the insuction of infecting material into water mains and service pipes, and, above all, probably, insanitary conditions, using this term in its widest sense. Indeed, it may be surmised that with an agency of fever like shellfish repeatedly in operation—day after day, at times, as it must have been in Belfast—all "insanitary conditions" must have been provided with every opportunity to operate to the full in fostering the disease, whether they were privies, or defective scavenging of refuse from houses, or storing of such refuse in the centre of the city, or defective paving of back yards and passages, or defective drains, or defective sewers leading to their engorgement and "flooding" from time to time, or whether they were the uncleanly habits of the people themselves, or the defective sanitary administration, as result of which many cases of enteric fever and of continued fever were allowed to be treated at home.

It might be said, of course, that a conclusion such as the foregoing is open to question on the ground that it credits shellfish with a power of disseminating disease greater than has been accorded to it elsewhere. Probably this is true, although it is a fact that for some years suspicion has grown in many places that shellfish may be a much more important factor in the maintenance of enteric fever than had at one time been supposed.

It is noteworthy that one of these places is Dublin, whose experience of enteric fever more nearly approaches that of Belfast than any other large city in the United Kingdom. The following are extracts from a Report on the "Sanitary Circumstances and Administration of the City of Dublin," made by Surgeon-Colonel Flinn in 1906 :—

"It is a question as to the part that shellfish (oysters, cockles, mussels) may have in former years played as one of the causes of enteric fever in Dublin. Shellfish gathered from polluted sources, such as existed, and still exist, in the vicinity of Dublin must be regarded with suspicion, and it seems probable that the ingestion of shellfish from these tainted sources has played no inconsiderable part in the history of enteric fever in Dublin, ... From inquiries that I have made there is but little doubt that cases of enteric fever have occurred, and do occur, in Dublin, due to the eating of oysters and shellfish gathered from polluted areas, but no precise and accurate information is available on this point. Cockles are gathered in very large quantities in the vicinity of Dublin, and a great number of people earn a livelihood by hawking and selling them in the poorer quarters of the city. At low water during the spring, summer, and autumn months, the strands on the southern shores of Dublin Bay are sometimes thickly crowded with cockle gatherers. It is difficult to ascertain accurately the amount of cockles consumed in Dublin ; it is, however, well known that cockles are very largely eaten all the year round in the city, particularly in the summer and autumn months, by the poorer classes. I can only arrive at an approximate estimate of the amount from information that I have received. It is probable that from about fifty to fifty-five thousand quarts of cockles, and probably more, are eaten in Dublin annually.

On the other hand, the fact that the presumptive evidence in Belfast points so strongly, as it does, to the capability of shellfish to act as the governing factor in promoting undue maintenance of fever, may be a matter of great practical importance outside Belfast.

Nevertheless, it needs but little consideration to perceive that in the case of Belfast the circumstances which have led to this exceptional conclusion, if such it be, are themselves very exceptional, involving as they do the following combination :—

Exceptional combination of circumstances favouring influence of shellfish in Belfast.

1. A great city of nearly 400,000 persons comprising a very large proportion of the working classes.

2. The existence of a superabundance of an article of food, popular with the working classes, at the very doors, as it were, of this great population ; and the possibility of obtaining this food, at little or no cost, and with little or no trouble, owing to the easy accessibility of its sources to both professional and private gatherers, without restriction of any kind.

3. The daily discharge of immense volumes of fresh, crude sewage from a single outfall into a shallow sluggish arm of the sea, in the immediate vicinity of the sources of this food.

4. The consumption of this food uncooked.

It is questionable whether a parallel so favourable to the influence of shellfish in producing enteric fever, can be found of this combination of circumstances anywhere in the United Kingdom or, indeed, anywhere else. It can hardly occasion surprise if in such circumstances as these the consumption of the food in question has caused disease on an extensive scale ; it would be occasion for wonder if it had not done so.

There is obviously good reason in this case, therefore, not to reject a conclusion simply because it involves acceptance of an agency of fever which has usually been regarded as a contributory rather than as a dominant factor. On the contrary, the very fact that the available evidence points to a relationship between a manifestation of disease so exceptional that, as pointed out at the outset of this addendum, it has no parallel in the United Kingdom, and a combination of circumstances, likewise seemingly unique, is itself an indication that the trend of that evidence is not far wrong.

L. W. DARRA MAIR.

APPENDICES.

LONDON, 15*th April*, 1907.

THIRD REPORT BY DOCTORS HOUSTON AND GORDON ON THE QUALITY OF THE BELFAST WATER SUPPLY.

In our first report we dealt chiefly with (1) the results of our topographical inspection of the gathering grounds of supply; (2) the negative results of comparisons made between Professor Symmers' microbes and the typhoid bacillus; and (3) our inability, after careful search, to find the typhoid bacillus in the Belfast filtered water.

In our second report we gave, together with our conclusions, the detailed results of our bacteriological tests of the quality of the sources of supply, and of the water both before and after filtration, and also of the water as actually delivered to consumers.

In this our third report we give the result of our detailed comparison of Professor Symmers' microbes with B. typhosus, B. enteritidis (Gärtner), and B. faecalis alkaligenes, respectively.

That we are unable finally to associate Professor Symmers' microbes with any of the above-named micro-organisms will be apparent from the divergency in their characters, as recorded in the diagram accompanying this report, but we may supplement that tabular statement with observations as follows :—

To associate a microbe causally with disease in man, or to infer relationship between one microbe known to be definitely pathogenic to human beings, and another microbe unknown in this respect, on the basis of the agglutination test *per se* is not justifiable (see Appendix), unless merely by way of tentative warning pending the results of a more complete investigation.

Nor can such causal association be accepted, even though a certain number of the tests, besides the agglutination test, may lend support to the hypothesis of pathogenicity.

Unless a suspected microbe conforms absolutely to all the available tests for microbes known to be pathogenic to human beings, its ultimate significance in relation to disease depends solely on the nature of the evidence why it should be regarded either as a true example of known pathogenic micro-organisms, or as a new species of pathogenic microbe hitherto unrecognised.

It is obvious that this evidence must be of a most convincing kind to warrant its acceptance.

It is not difficult to isolate microbes from non-pathogenic sources which will be agglutinated to some extent by the sera of either normal or diseased individuals, or of animals immunised with specific microbes. Though the degree of the response is less, bacteria belonging to the same group are liable to be agglutinated to a certain degree by the sera of animals immunised against other individuals of that group: this general reaction being known as the "group reaction."

It is also easy to isolate microbes from pure or relatively pure sources, which, by reason of their negative characters, simulate certain pathogenic bacteria.

Professor Symmers' microbes belong to an interesting class which, both as regards agglutination, and in respect of negative attributes, simulate, to some extent, microbes known definitely to be pathogenic.

We found that Professor Symmers' microbes were agglutinated in comparatively low dilutions of the serum of an animal immunised against the typhoid bacillus, while this same serum agglutinated the typhoid bacillus in high dilutions.

They also yielded negative results with a number of tests to which B. typhosus gives a negative response. But by the sum of their characters, positive and negative, we had no difficulty in finally differentiating them from the bacillus of typhoid fever. Although we regard Professor Symmers' microbes as of considerable scientific interest, therefore, we cannot on the present evidence, associate them with a pathogenic role, or as specially significant of dangerous pollution. (See Appendix 2). Indeed they seem to us less important in the latter sense than B. coli.

The B. coli test, it must be remembered, has been found both in this country and elsewhere to be the best available index of the presence of excremental pollution. Moreover, by its use the bacteriologist is enabled to measure with reasonable accuracy the *degree* of excremental pollution of water. Whenever practicable, however, the interpretation of the results of the B. coli test, or of any other test of excremental pollution, should be influenced by the results of topographical inspection.

In conclusion, we consider that proof of the significance of a suspected microbe depends on fulfilment of the *sum* of characters possessed by the pathogenic microbe with which it suggests relationship, and that any weakness in the chain of evidence should invalidate its claims to kinship or identity unless accompanied by overruling evidence of a most convincing kind.

A. C. HOUSTON.
M. H. GORDON.

April 15th, 1907.

Biological Attributes of B. Typhosus; B. Gärtner (A); Symmers' Microbe; B. Coli; and B. Faecalis Alkaligenes (Kral).

Description of Microbe.	2 % peptone tinted with litmus + 1 % sugar (2 days at 37° C).															Proskauer and Capaldi's Tests (24 hours at 37° C).		Growth on Potato.	Broth Cultures.	Peptone Water Cultures.	Indol Test Peptone Water.	Neutral Red Broth Cultures.	Litmus Milk Cultures.	Oblique Gelatine Cultures.	Motility.	Remarks.
	Rhamnose.	Glucose.	Laevulose.	Galactose.	Maltose.	Saccharose.	Lactose.	Raffinose.	Inulin.	Dextrin.	Salicin.	Glycol.	Glycerine.	Mannite.	Dulcite.	No. 1.	No. 2.										
B. Typhosus.	No Change	Acid				No Change				Bleached	No Change		Bleached	Acid	No Change	No Visible Growth	Distinct Acid.	Transparent Colourless	Uniform Turbidity		Neg	No Fluorescence	Slight Acid No Clot	White Film	Very Motile	
B. Gärtner (A).	Acid and Gas					No Change				Bleached	No Change		Bleached	Acid and Gas		Growth Acid	Bleached look	Semi-transparent Growth	Uniform Turbidity		Neg	Fluorescence	Acid than Alkali	White Film	Very Motile	
Symmers' Falls 1.	No Change																	Fawn Coloured	Feeble Growth no Scum	Better Growth no Scum.		Neg	Feeble Growth no Fluor	Strong Alkali	White Film	Very Motile	
Symmers' Falls 2.	No Change																	Fawn Coloured	Feeble Growth no Scum	Better Growth no Scum		Neg	Feeble Growth no Fluor	Strong Alkali	White Film	Very Motile	
Symmers' Grosvenor 1.	No Change	Bleached look	No Change							Bleached look	No Change					No Visible Growth		? No Growth	Uniform Turbidity		Neg	? No Growth	Slight Alkali	Filmy Growth	Very Motile	
Symmers' Grosvenor 2.	No Change	Bleached look	No Change	? Bleached	No Change		? Bleached	Bleached look	No Change.		Bleached look		? Bleached	No Change		No Visible Growth		? No Growth	Uniform Turbidity	? Faint Trace		? No Growth	No Change	? Slow Liquefier	Very Motile	
B. Coli (from Water).	Acid and Gas								No Change	Bleached ? Gas	Acid Slight Gas	No Change	Acid and Gas		No Change	Growth Acid	No Definite Acidity	Creamy Growth	Uniform Turbidity		Pos	Fluorescence	Acid and Clot.	White Film	Very Motile	
B. Faecalis Alkaligenes (Kral).	No Change	? Slight Acid	No Change													? Alkali	No Definite Acidity	Fawn Coloured Growth	Well Marked Scum		Neg	No Fluor	Strong Alkali	Characteristic Growth	Very Motile	

The agglutination reactions of Professor Symmers' microbes differed from those of B. typhosus in degree, and they proved to be non-pathogenic when injected intra-peritoneally in large dose into rodents.

APPENDIX I.

Extract from Dr. Rudolf Abel's *Bakteriologisches Taschenbuch* (10th Edition).

The Widal serum reaction has numerous sources of error, more especially the following:—

(*a*) The serum of persons who have had typhoid months or years before, but who at the time being may have another disease, can agglutinate B. typhosus.

The serum of icterus cases also often agglutinates B. typhosus in high dilution.

(*b*) The agglutinating capacity of the serum may not develop in the usual time, and sometimes it does not appear at all. When a negative result as regards agglutination occurs in a case in which, on clinical grounds, there is a suspicion of typhoid infection, it is recommended that the test should be repeated after an interval of a few days.

(*c*) In typhoid infection the blood serum possesses a capacity of agglutinating paratyphoid bacilli and *vice versa*.

In doubtful cases, therefore, it is advisable to test agglutination of high dilutions, such as 1 : 100, 1 : 200, 1 : 500, etc., against both B. typhosus and B paratyphosus. The bacillus causing the disease is agglutinated by a higher dilution than the others which are responding to what is known as the "group reaction."

As support for the clinical diagnosis, Widal's reaction possesses great value when correctly interpreted. Therapeutically, and from the point of view of sanitary administration, both typhoid and paratyphoid are treated similarly.

One should never confine oneself to the statement that Widal's reaction is positive, but should also state the kind of test applied (tube or cover glass), the dilution in which the serum is effective, the time within which agglutination takes place, and the intensity of the reaction (complete agglutination), &c.

APPENDIX II.

Copies of Professor Symmers' Reports on Water Samples to Dr. H. W. Bailie.

February 13th, 1907.

I beg to report that samples of tap water from 95 Grosvenor Road and from 259 Falls Road have been examined in this Laboratory during the past ten days. I have to inform you that this water contains, in each case, a micro-organism in every particular identical with the Bacillus of typhoid fever, so far as I have been able to investigate the cultures. In view of the importance of this finding, I am proceeding in my examination of this bacillus in order to establish its exact identity; but, in the meantime, I consider that the water in question must be regarded with the very gravest suspicion.

I am, &c., &c.,

February 15th, 1907.

The bacilli reported upon as being like typhoid, as far as examined, show on continued examination peculiarities that differ somewhat from typical typhoid bacilli. I shall inform you of the result of further investigations.

I am, &c., &c.,

February 18th, 1907

The suspicious organisms from the houses in Falls Road and Grosvenor Road which I reported to you as being identical with typhoid bacilli so far as I had then examined them, have now received more detailed examination. They are not typical typhoid bacilli, but are closely allied to these, being intermediate between colon and typhoid bacilli, with affinities closer to typhoid than to colon bacilli. I regard water containing such organisms as highly dangerous.

Yours, &c., &c.,

LONDON, 22*nd April*, 1907.

FIFTH REPORT ON THE QUALITY OF THE BELFAST WATER SUPPLY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PROFESSOR LORRAIN SMITH'S REPORTS, BY DOCTORS HOUSTON AND GORDON.

In a report on the epidemic of Typhoid Fever in Belfast, 1898, Professor Lorrain Smith states his conclusions, as follows (page 4) :—

> "Short of discovering in the water the typhoid bacillus also, and thereby giving absolute proof regarding the primary cause of the epidemic, I know of no stronger bacteriological evidence than that which I have adduced in favour of the conclusion that this contamination of the water is one of the causes of the outbreak of the disease in Belfast."

The nature of the bacteriological evidence on which he bases these conclusions is summed up by Dr. Lorrain Smith in a paragraph immediately preceding the one just quoted in the following words :—

> "The general result of my investigation therefore is (1) in the presence in the water of the typical bacilli of the coli-communis group we found evidence of contamination with intestinal excreta. (2) Certain of these bacilli exhibited their relationship to the process of infection in typhoid fever (a) by their lethal effect on small animals (b) by showing the reaction of infection when exposed to the blood of typhoid patients."

We are in agreement in the abstract with Dr. Lorrain Smith's first proposition, viz.:—that the presence of typical B. coli is evidence of the presence of faecal contamination in water although we note that on page 12 of the same report the following apparently contradictory statement in reference to the significance of B. coli is made by him.

> "They (B. coli communis) have, further, been found in water which was otherwise quite pure, and have not therefore been regarded as necessarily a sign of impurity."

Our fourth report to the Water Commissioners contains a series of comparative tables showing the bacteriological quality of water as delivered to consumers in 27 large towns in the United Kingdom including Belfast, and the results indicate that although objection, in the abstract, may be raised to the presence of a single B. coli in even a relatively large volume of water it would be a serious step in practice to condemn drinking water unless on a *quantitative* basis.

The *quantitative* aspect of the question in relation to the last twelve samples of Belfast water that we examined may be expressed by saying that 7 out of the 12 samples examined yielded *negative* results with a test capable of detecting so infinitesimal an amount of pollution as would be produced by adding 1 gallon of sewage to 10 million gallons of water.

In the light of knowledge obtained since the date of Dr. Lorrain Smith's report we cannot accept his second proposition that (*a*) by their lethal effect on small animals, and (*b*) by showing the *reaction of infection* when exposed to the blood of typhoid patients, certain of these bacilli exhibit their relationship to the process of infection in typhoid fever.

As regards the lethal effect on small animals, some years ago we investigated the properties of B. coli isolated from the normal dejecta of healthy persons*

The investigation therefore dealt with the attributes of microbes to which no special pathogenic role could reasonably be attached.

It was found that broth cultures seeded with an infinitesimal amount of normal human faeces—commonly less than one-millionth part of a gramme—were after incubation found highly virulent to rodents on subcutaneous injection.

Further, nine per cent. of the B. coli isolated in pure culture from the stools killed guinea pigs within two days after injection subcutaneously of 1 c.c. of a broth culture incubated at 37°C for two days. Many more of the B. coli were pathogenic in the sense of causing illness of the inoculated animal. These B. coli, it should be added, were isolated from excessively minute amounts of faeces.

Although the test of virulence may perhaps be usefully employed within certain limits to furnish evidence in support of the presence of pollution of an undesirable nature, to affirm that a lethal effect on rodents is necessarily an exhibition of relationship to the process of infection in man appears to us unwarrantable.

Dr. Lorrain Smith's further point that these bacilli (B. coli communis) exhibited their relationship to the process of infection in typhoid fever by showing the reaction of infection (the agglutination reaction) when exposed to the blood of typhoid patients is also, we think, open to question. The reaction of infection is, in our opinion, too wide a term to apply to the agglutination reaction, which is only part, and probably not the most important part, of the process by which the body reacts to infection with the typhoid bacillus.

We have pointed out in a previous report that the significance of the agglutination reaction depends entirely on its quantitative and comparative aspects.

As an instance of the necessity of regarding the test in this sense we may revert once more to the B. coli of normal stools. It is noteworthy that about 20 per cent. of these B. coli were found to be agglutinated in varying degree by the blood of healthy persons.

It is imperative to bear in mind that typical B. coli giving all the reactions implied by the term Flaginac is not only present in the excrement of man, but that it is also present in the dejecta of a large number of the lower animals, including sheep and cattle.

To give our arguments a concrete basis we will imagine that the persons whose dejecta were examined in connection with the foregoing investigation of normal stools resided on a gathering ground of a water supply, and that their dejecta passed first into the feeding streams, secondly through the storage reservoirs, and finally escaped the barrier of the filter beds. On this assumption, and provided that no loss of attributes occurred in the process,

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* Appendix B., No. 5, Report of the Medical Officer, Local Government Board, 1902–3.

the bacteriologist examining the water as delivered to consumers might readily find that his broth cultures were virulent, that a proportion of the B. coli were even pathogenic, and that a certain number of them were agglutinated with the blood of *healthy* persons.

On these findings he would be justified in inferring that the water supply in question was polluted with excreta either of man or of the lower animals, but he would not be justified in drawing the inference that the water was capable of producing typhoid amongst consumers.

In a subsequent report "On the occurrence of Typhoid Fever in Belfast," 1903, Dr. Lorrain Smith has described the sanitary history of Belfast in relation to typhoid fever at considerable length.

We do not think it is within our province to view the statistical side of Dr. Lorrain Smith's report or the results of his interesting investigations on the relation of soil contamination to the occurrence of typhoid fever. But our own observations, and the information placed at our disposal by the Water Commissioners, do not lead us to endorse Dr. Lorrain Smith's wholesale condemnation of the Woodburn and Stoneyford sources of the Belfast water supply; nor do we think his own facts and investigations justify the part of the following statement which we have italicised;—

> "The Stoneyford area has contained in recent years a source of typhoid infection, which has there remained unaltered during the period of sanitary reform in the city, and *we are compelled to hold it to be the primary cause of the excessive amount of Typhoid which has existed since water from this source was supplied to the citizens.*"

Dr. Lorrain Smith does not, we think, lay sufficient stress on the beneficial effect of prolonged storage and the relatively slow rate of filtration practised at the waterworks, and on other factors which make for safety.

In this connection we desire to call attention to Appendix 1, which deals with the Belfast Waterworks statistics compiled, at our request, by Mr. F. W. McCullough, M.I.C.E.

Without entering into detail we may set out the salient features in tabular form as follows:—

—	Number of days storage in sedimentation reservoirs before filtration.	Average rate of filtration in gallons per square foot per hour.	Number of days storage in service reservoirs.
Stoneyford Supply, ...	300	1·02	7¼
Woodburn Supply, ...	275 for nine months of the year and 202 days for 3 months.	1·19 for nine months of the year and 1·62 for three months.	12 for nine months of the year and 8¾ for three months.
Mourne Supply, ...	—	Not filtered, ...	50 (Mourne supply area.)

We note that milk and shellfish, as sources of typhoid infection, are dealt with very briefly on pages 46-47 of Dr. Lorrain Smith's report and no mention is made apparently of watercress, fried fish, and ice-creams, which in other towns have been implicated as possible or probable infective agencies.

Although we are not directly concerned in implicating any agency as a causal factor of typhoid fever in Belfast we are familiar with the usually impure bacteriological qualities of milk, shell-fish, and watercress, and in this

connection we beg, without further comment to submit reports for the information of the Water Commissioners on the bacteriology of :—

Milk
Shelifish
Watercress.

For the purposes of reference we also submit reports by one or other of us relating to the bacteriology of :—

Air and dust
Sewage
Soil
Water
The excrement of cows and other animals and fish.

We would like to add that quite recent observations by Doctors Andrews and Hurtley on the chemical and biological qualities of sewer air at Hampstead would seem to show that the dangerous qualities of sewer air are perhaps, after all, more real than we had been led to imagine from the work of previous investigations.

A. C. HOUSTON.
M. H. GORDON.

April 22*nd*, 1907.

London, *April* 23*rd*, 1907.

SIXTH REPORT BY DOCTORS HOUSTON AND GORDON ON THE QUALITY OF THE BELFAST WATER, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE VITALITY THEREIN OF THE TYPHOID BACILLUS.

The following experiments were made to determine the vitality of B. typhosus in Belfast water. With this object samples of the water unsterilised and also after sterilisation were infected with the typhoid bacillus, and its progressive increase or decrease determined at stated intervals.

I.—Duration of Vitality of *B. Typhosus* in the Unsterilised Water.

On March 17th, 1907, four samples of Belfast water, each containing about 700 c.c. were taken. These samples were as follows :—

1. Stoneyford water after storage as passed on to the filters at Forked Bridge
2. Stoneyford water after filtration.
3. Woodburn water after storage as passing on to the filters at Oldpark.
4. Woodburn water after filtration.

These four samples were taken to London, and on the following day the number of bacteria contained by them determined.

The results were as follows :—

No.	Sample.	Bacteria per c.c. in Gelatine at 20–22° C.	Bacteria in Bile Salt Agar at 37° C.
1	Stoneyford Unfiltered, ...	1,270	60
2	„ Filtered, ...	9	Under 10
3	Woodburn Unfiltered, ...	790	50
4	„ Filtered, ...	11	Under 10

0·1 c.c. of the above waters failed to yield B. coli, except in the case of Sample 1 which showed 10 but not 100 B. coli per c.c.

Each of the four bottles containing these waters was then liberally infected with living typhoid bacilli.

The amount of living typhoid culture introduced into each bottle was the same, and amounted approximately to 10,000,000,000. As each bottle contained 700 c.c., therefore, the amount of living typhoid bacilli with which they were infected exceeded ten million per c.c. of the water.

After infection with the typhoid bacillus in this way the four bottles were stored in a well insulated box. A thermometer placed in this box with the water showed that the temperature at which they were kept throughout these experiments varied from 10° C. (50° F.) to 15° C. (59° F.). It should be noted that as the bottles were stored in the dark the bactericidal influence of light was excluded in these observations.

At various intervals each of the bottles were thoroughly shaken and cultures made on bile salt agar and on Drigalski and Conradi's medium and colonies resembling those of typhoid subcultured and examined.

The results are seen in the following table :—

TABLE SHOWING VITALITY OF *B. Typhosus* IN BELFAST WATER.

No.	Sample.	Number of Typhoid Bacilli in one c.c. of Water.				
		One day of Inoculation. (March 15th.)	7 days later. (March 23.)	19th day. April 4.	29th day. (April 14.)	33rd day. (April 18.)
1	Stoneyford (unfiltered), ...	Over 10,000,000	100 not 1,000	Under 10	1 not 10	Absent.
2	Do. (filtered), ...	do.	10 not 100	do.	Absent.	Absent.
3	Woodburn (unfiltered), ...	do.	100 not 1,000	do.	1 not 10	1 not 10*
4	Do. (filtered), ...	do.	100 not 1,000	do.	Absent.	Absent.

As is usual in such experiments, the diminution shown by B. typhosus was progressive. After a week the numbers had fallen from 10,000,000 per c.c. to between 100 and 1,000. After 18 days there were in all the samples less than 10 typhoid bacilli per c.c., and by the 29th day it was absent in this amount in both filtered waters. By the 33rd day the typhoid bacillus was present in 1 c.c. in the case of one sample—Woodburn unfiltered water. It should be borne in mind that the conditions in these laboratory experiments were in all probability more favourable to the vitality of the typhoid bacillus than would be the case in nature. The dose with which the waters were infected was excessively large, and the unfavourable effect of sunlight was excluded. The experiments recently made in America under conditions more closely approximating to the natural conditions imply that decrease of the typhoid bacillus is much more rapid than under these more artificial laboratory conditions.

With view to defining the decrease of the typhoid bacillus in Belfast water in more detail, parallel experiments to the above have been carried out after removal of bacteria from other samples of the water by passing it through a Pasteur filter.

The conditions in the following experiments, however, were more favourable to the vitality of B. typhosus than those in the preceding experiments where the micro-organisms had to compete with the bacteria normally present in Belfast water.

*Final Note, May 4th, 1907. Further tests, however, made on the 38th, 39th, and 40th day after the inoculation process yielded *negative* results.

2.—Vitality of the *Typhoid Bacillus* in Belfast Water, after being rendered germ-free by Filtration through a Pasteur Filter.

Conditions and Results of Experiments.

(1.) The samples of Belfast water were filtered, in each instance, through a sterile Pasteur Filter, and the filtrate collected in sterile glass stoppered bottles (A, B, C, D, E). 1 c.c. cultures made subsequently from these bottles (A, B, C, D, E) yielded negative results. Bottles A, B, C, D, E contained respectively 164 c.c. of Stoneyford filtered water; 134 c.c of Old Park filtered water; 170 c.c. of Stoneyford filtered water; 168 c c. of Old Park filtered water; and 144 c.c. of 259 Falls Road tap water.

(2.) A strain of B. typhosus comparatively recently isolated from the blood of a typhoid patient was used for the experiments.

(3.) An oblique agar tube was inoculated with this microbe, and the culture incubated at 37° C. for two days. A large platinum loopful of the resulting growth was transferred to a tube containing some sterile water and an emulsion carefully made.

(4.) The number of living Typhoid bacilli per c.c. of this emulsion was determined.

(5.) Known but varying amounts of this typhoid emulsion were added to the bottles containing the Pasteur filtered water.

(6.) It follows that the number of living Typhoid bacilli introduced into bottles A, B, C, D, E was ascertainable. In point of fact, the numbers were broadly as below :—

Bottle.					
A.	More than	100,000	but less than	1,000,000	per c.c.
B.	,,	10,000	,	100,000	,,
C	,	1,000	,,	10,000	,,
D.	,,	100	,,	1,000	,,
E.	,,	10	,	100	,,

(7.) The stoppered bottles were placed in a dark cupboard, and the daily maximum and minimum temperatures of the air in the cupboard noted (see Table 1).

(8.) The number of living Typhoid bacilli in the bottles was determined from time to time. For this purpose the decimal mode of dilution was employed; the cultures from the various dilutions being made in broth. Confirmatory cultures, whenever necessary, were made from the broth on bile-salt neutral red agar, and from this latter medium into other special media (*e.g.*, Proskauer and Capaldi's No. 1 and No. 2).

(9.) For the sake of simplicity the intermediate testings, which were very numerous, are not recorded; but only those in which a ten-fold diminution in the number of living Typhoid bacilli was found and substantiated by subsequent testings.

(10.) *Experiment E.*—Initial number of B. typhosus=10 per c.c. 10 days after the inoculation process the number was reduced to 1 per c.c.

12 days after the inoculation process no Typhoid bacilli were present in 1 c.c, but positive results were obtained with 10 c.c. cultures.

No Typhoid bacilli were present in 10 c.c. of water on the 15th day after inoculation, a result which was confirmed by the negative results of subsequent testings with a like volume of water made on the 18th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th days after inoculation. These final tests emptied the bottle.

(11.) *Experiment B.*—Initial number of B. typhosus=10,000 per c.c.

On the 18th, 22nd, 26th, and 27th days after the inoculation process the numbers had fallen to 100 per c.c., 10 per c.c., 1 per c.c., none in 1 c.c. but present in 10 c.c. respectively. Tests made on the 29th, 30th, 31st, and 32nd days with 10 c.c. of water gave no growth.

(12.) *Experiment D.*—Initial number of B. typhosus=100 per c.c.

On the 15th, 18th, and 20th days after the inoculation process the numbers had fallen to 10 per c.c., 1 per c.c., none in 1 c.c., but present in 10 c.c. respectively.

Tests made on the 30th and 31st days with 10 c.c. of water gave no growth.

In summary at this stage it may be said that in experiments E, B, and D the typhoid bacillus was not present in 10 c.c. of water 15, 29, and 30 days respectively after the inoculation process.

Experiment A.—Initial number of B. typhosus=100,000 per c.c.

On the 18th, 26th, 33rd, and 35th days after the inoculation process the numbers had fallen to 10,000 per c.c., 1,000 per c.c., 100 per c.c., and 10 per c.c. respectively. On the 39th day the number was still found to be 10 per c.c.*

Experiment C.—Initial number of B. typhosus=1,000 per c.c.

On the 18th and 33rd days after the inoculation process the number had fallen to 100 per c.c. and 10 per c.c. respectively. On the 39th day the number was still found to be 10 per c.c.†

A. C. HOUSTON.
M. H. GORDON.

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* Final Note, May 4th, 1907. On the 41st day living typhoid bacilli were found in 1 c.c. but not in 0·1 c.c. On the 42nd day a positive result was obtained with 10 c.c. but not 1 c.c. of water. The result was *negative* with 10 c.c. of water on the 48th and 50th days after the inoculation process.

† Final Note, May 4th, 1907. On the 41st, 47th, and 50th days *negative* results were obtained with 0·1 c.c., 1 c.c., and 10 c.c. of water, respectively.

TABLE I.

Temperature of Dark Cupboard in which the Bottles A, B, C, D, E were kept.

	Degrees Fahrenheit.			Degrees Fahrenheit.			Degrees Fahrenheit.	
	Max.	Min.		Max.	Min.		Max.	Min.
March 24, ...	58	56	April 3, ...	68	58	April 13, ...	63	57
„ 25, ...	59	54	„ 4, ...	68	60	„ 14, ...	60	56
„ 26, ...	64	56	„ 5, ...	66	60	„ 15, ...	58	55
„ 27, ...	65	57	„ 6, ...	68	59	„ 16, ...	64	55
„ 28, ...	63	56	„ 7, ...	64	57	„ 17, ...	65	55
„ 29, ...	63	57	„ 8, ...	58	55	„ 18, ...	64	55
„ 30, ...	60	59	„ 9, ...	63	57	„ 19, ...	63	55
„ 31, ...	61	59	„ 10, ...	61	56	„ 20, ...	63	55
April 1, ...	60	59	„ 11, ...	67	56	„ 21, ...	57	56
„ 2, ...	60	57	„ 12, ...	64	56	„ 22, ...	56	55

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